

JSC REQUEST

8/20/75

PART II

Item 3

For Access

273-10209

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 9/15/67

FROM : G. C. Moore *Gen*

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Trainor

SUBJECT: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE

Gen

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-107683-

My memorandum of 9/14/67 set forth for the Director's information data concerning antipoverty workers' involvement in racial disturbances for his possible use at the forthcoming luncheon conference mentioned above.

The following additional information received from the Dallas Office today is being submitted for the Director's consideration in connection with this luncheon.

In response to a request from Mr. Randolph Ratliff, Director of the Neighborhood Organization War on Poverty in Dallas, Texas, a representative of this Bureau explained the FBI's jurisdiction in racial matters to members of Ratliff's staff, who work in the poverty areas in Dallas County Texas, on 9/6/67. The Neighborhood Organization War on Poverty is funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

On 9/13/67 one of Ratliff's staff workers confidentially advised that after our representative had left the above meeting, Ratliff instructed his staff members to give the FBI no information and said that the FBI is the white man's police and they want nothing but "stool pigeons." This individual further alleged that all of Ratliff's 44 staff members were hand-picked by Ratliff and that most of them are racial agitators. He charged that Ratliff and most of the staff members are working at creating racial incidents in order to stir up local Negro

TDR:fhd (7)

CONTINUED OVER

15 OCT 19 1967

258

EX-107

62-77856

↓ ↓

T. J. ...
RACIAL

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

communities. He further alleged that Ratliff is the driving force behind a program of racial agitation in Dallas County and that his statements to staff members are antiwhite and antipolice. He said it is his belief that Ratliff is trying to create a crisis in Dallas in order to receive additional antipoverty funds.

The source of the above information also alleged that in April of this year Ratliff was vigorously critical of the Dallas Police Department regarding the arrest of a 15-year-old Negro female on a charge of disturbing the peace and was in the process of organizing a march on city hall to protest the arrest when officials of the Office of Economic Opportunity learned of his activity and told him to desist. He stated that in another instance several months ago, Albert Lipscomb (phonetic), staff member, learned of a plot by a group of Negro men who were in possession of rifles and Molotov cocktails to initiate a riot. He claimed that Lipscomb personally prevented the riot by calming the Negro group and personally collecting the rifles and Molotov cocktails but that when Ratliff learned of Lipscomb's role in preventing the riot, he officially took credit for the action. Our source stated that Ratliff unofficially considers Lipscomb an "Uncle Tom."

The above information is being made available to Mrs. Stegall at the White House, Mr. Shriver of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Attorney General by letters dated 9/18/67.

ACTION:

Submitted for the Director's possible use.

P

V. J. ...

- 2 - *H*

J

W. J. ...

273-10289

CC: [redacted] to Messrs: Branigan
Kurtz
Lampher
McCasli

Meehan
Orstrom
Turner
Wannall
November 18, 1954

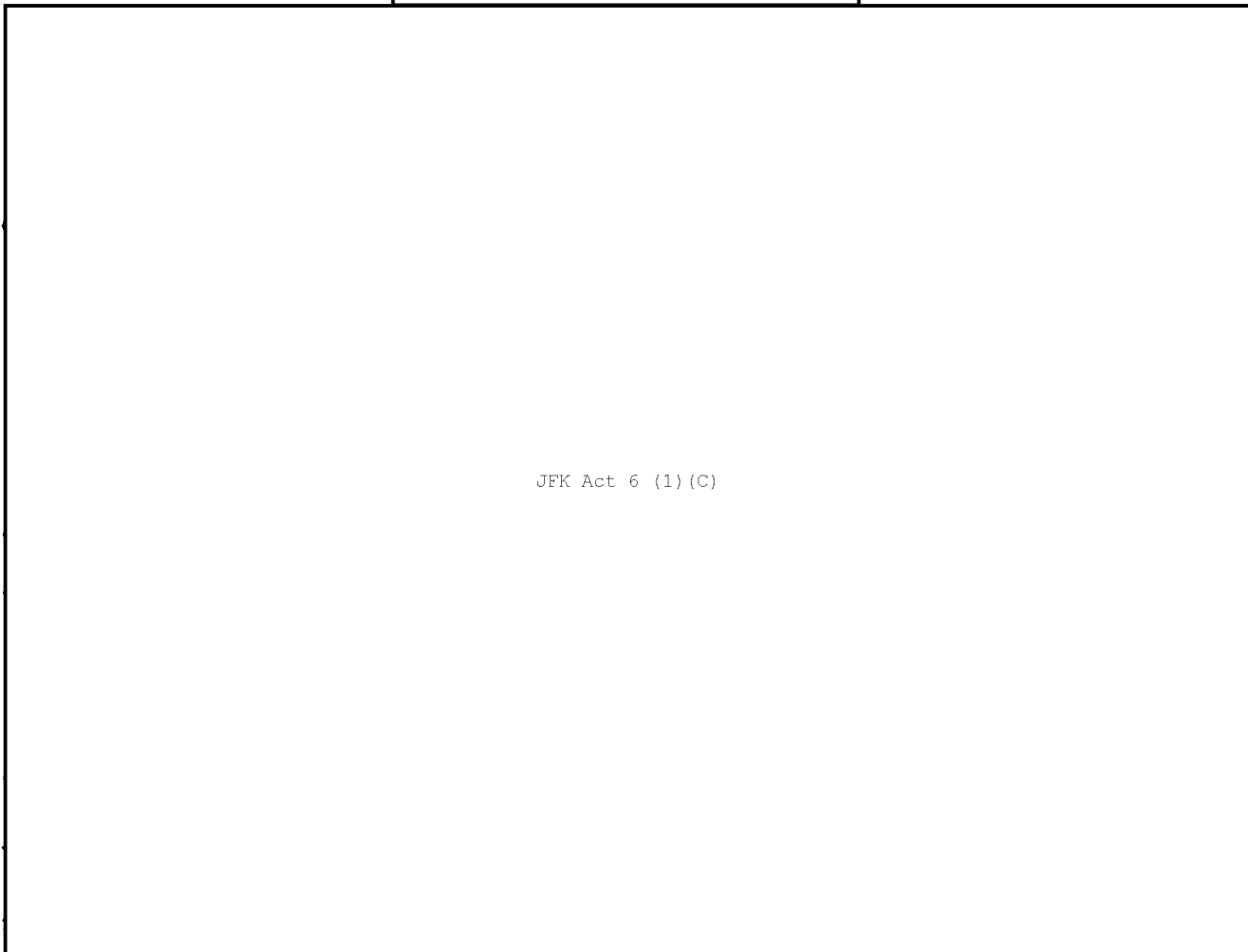
SAC, Washington Field

June

RECORDED - 75
Director, FBI

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

PERSONAL ATTENTION



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

- CC: 2 - Boston PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 2 - Chicago PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 2 - Cleveland PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 2 - Detroit PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 2 - Los Angeles PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 2 - New Orleans PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 2 - New York PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 2 - Philadelphia PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 2 - Pittsburgh PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 2 - San Francisco PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 2 - Seattle PERSONAL ATTENTION

COMM - FBI
NOV 19 1954
MAILED 30

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Sizoo _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

RJL:em
(33)

The duplicate for this letter is being retained in the office of Supervisor R. J. Lamphere.

[Handwritten initials and signatures]

DEC 28 1954

273-10289

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

VIA LIAISON

Date: November 16, 1954

To: Mr. Tannis A. Flinn
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 - 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

11-5-1
11-3-1

RECEIVED
11-10-12



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Sizoo _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

RJL:em
(6)

1 copy to AAG William F. Tompkins

NOV 29

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

CC: 1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2450 L Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

} TO E. F. Noon, CIA
11/22/54
AMS

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

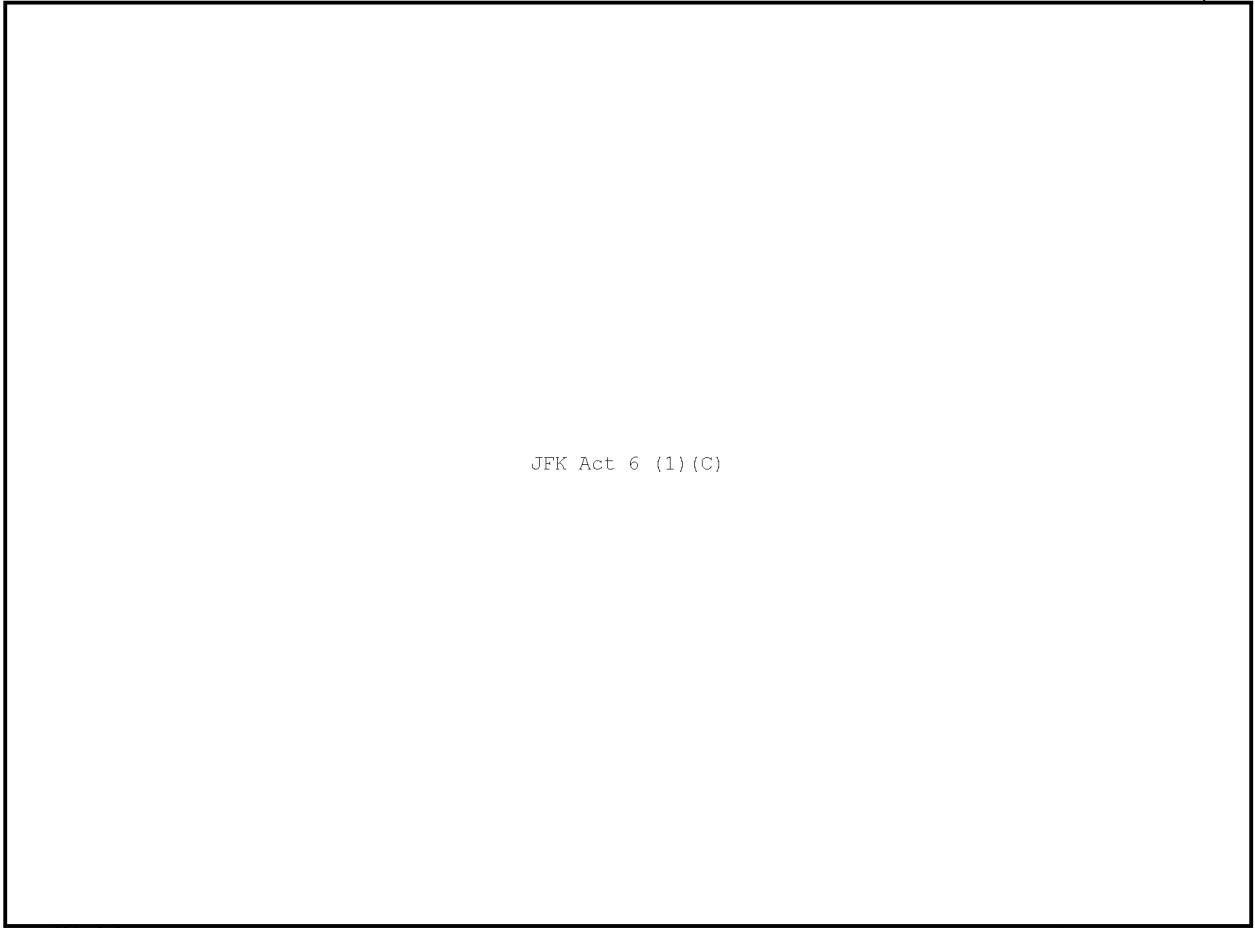
CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

November 18, 1954

Director, FBI

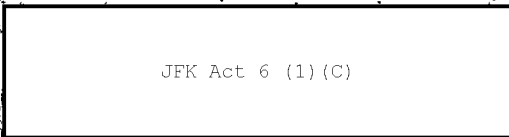


JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Attachment

RJL:em
(5) *em*

12:09 PM '54
RECORDS ROOM
am



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

COMM - FBI
NOV 18 1954
MAILED 20

NOV 19 1954
132

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Sizoo _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

CONFIDENTIAL



*Received by Canine
12-14-54 SDE*



NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

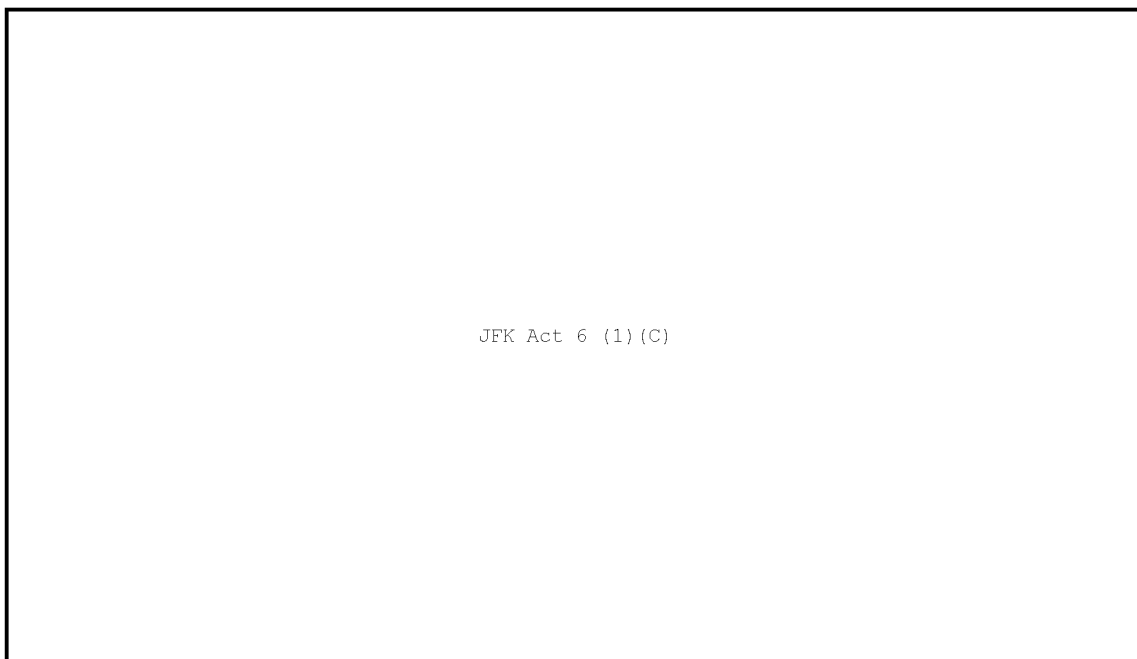
14 December 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

(c)

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice

Dear Mr. Hoover:



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Sincerely,

RALPH J. CANINE
Lieutenant General, US Army
Director

A

RECORDED - 3

- 6

12 DEC 21 1954



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

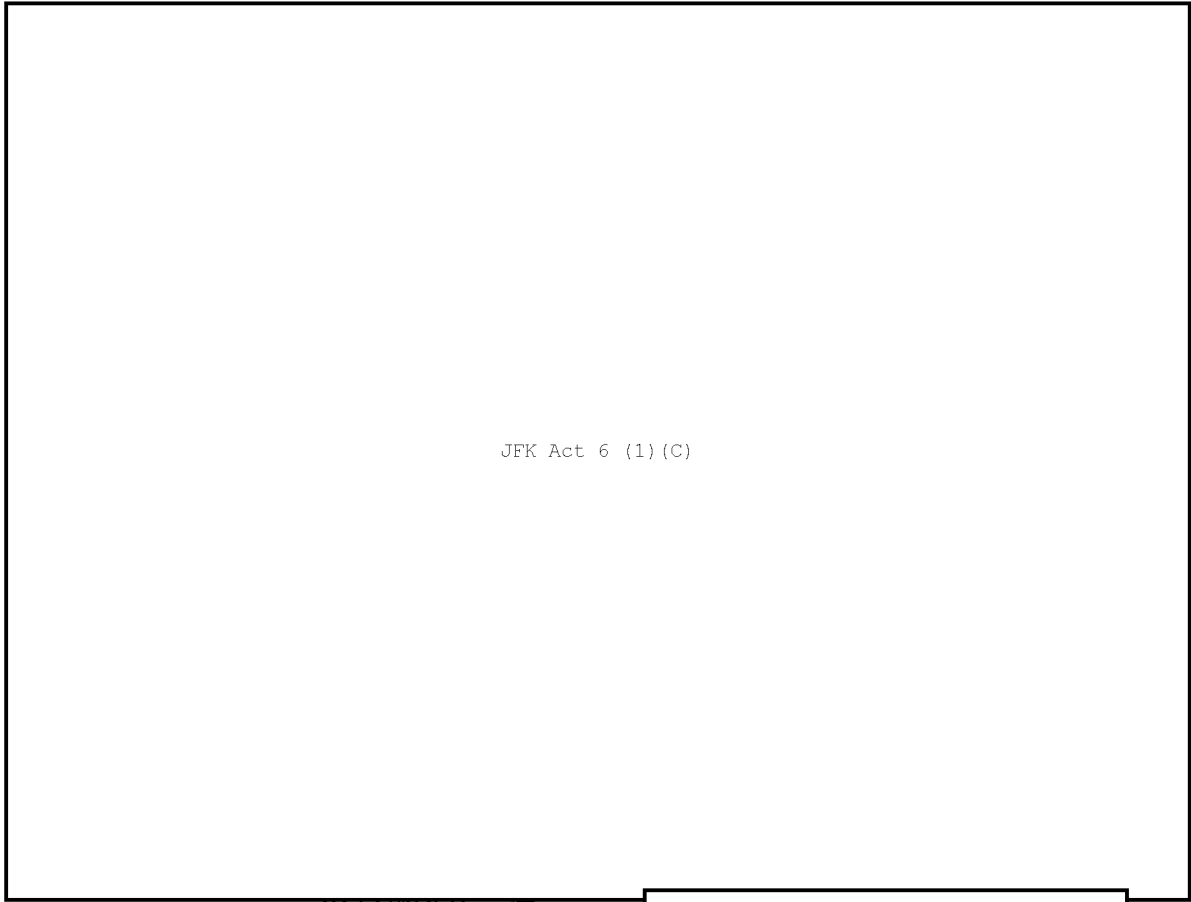
55176

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Received from [initials]

Date [initials]

ATTN: Mr. Daniel J. Sullivan
Liaison Agent



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

RECORDED - 11

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Sincerely,

EX-112

17 FEB 8 1955

F. L. WELCH
Acting Chief, Counter Intelligence Div.
Directorate of Special Investigations
The Inspector General

3 15 1955

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ONI 05500.4

Op-921B

7 Feb 1955

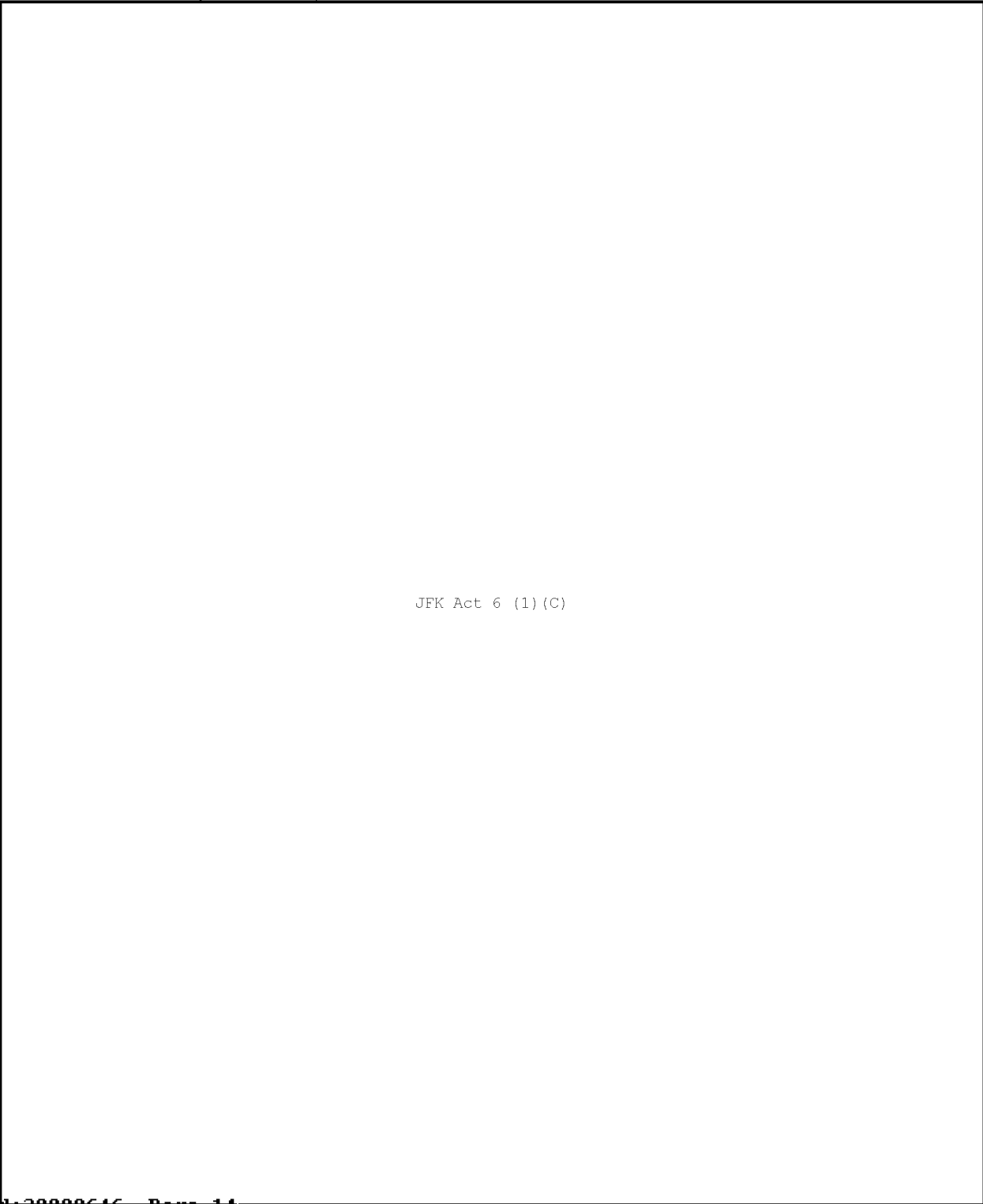
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ONI INTERNAL INSTRUCTION 05500.4

From: Director of Naval Intelligence
To: All Division, Branch, and Section Heads, ONI

*Read Instructions
2-18-55
WJW*

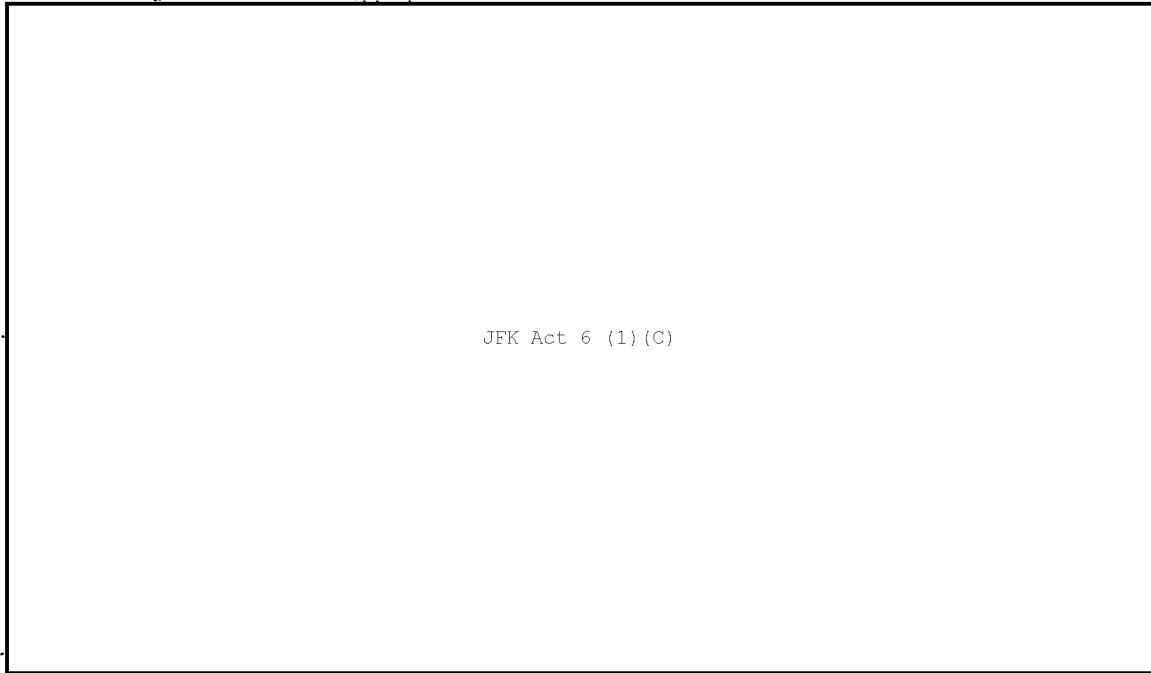
*Intelligence Coverage of Japan with presence
of friendly forces in Korea*



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

CONFIDENTIAL

ONI INTERNALINET 05500.4
(2-7-55)



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

H.C. Davis

FEB 21 1955
RECEIVED
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL



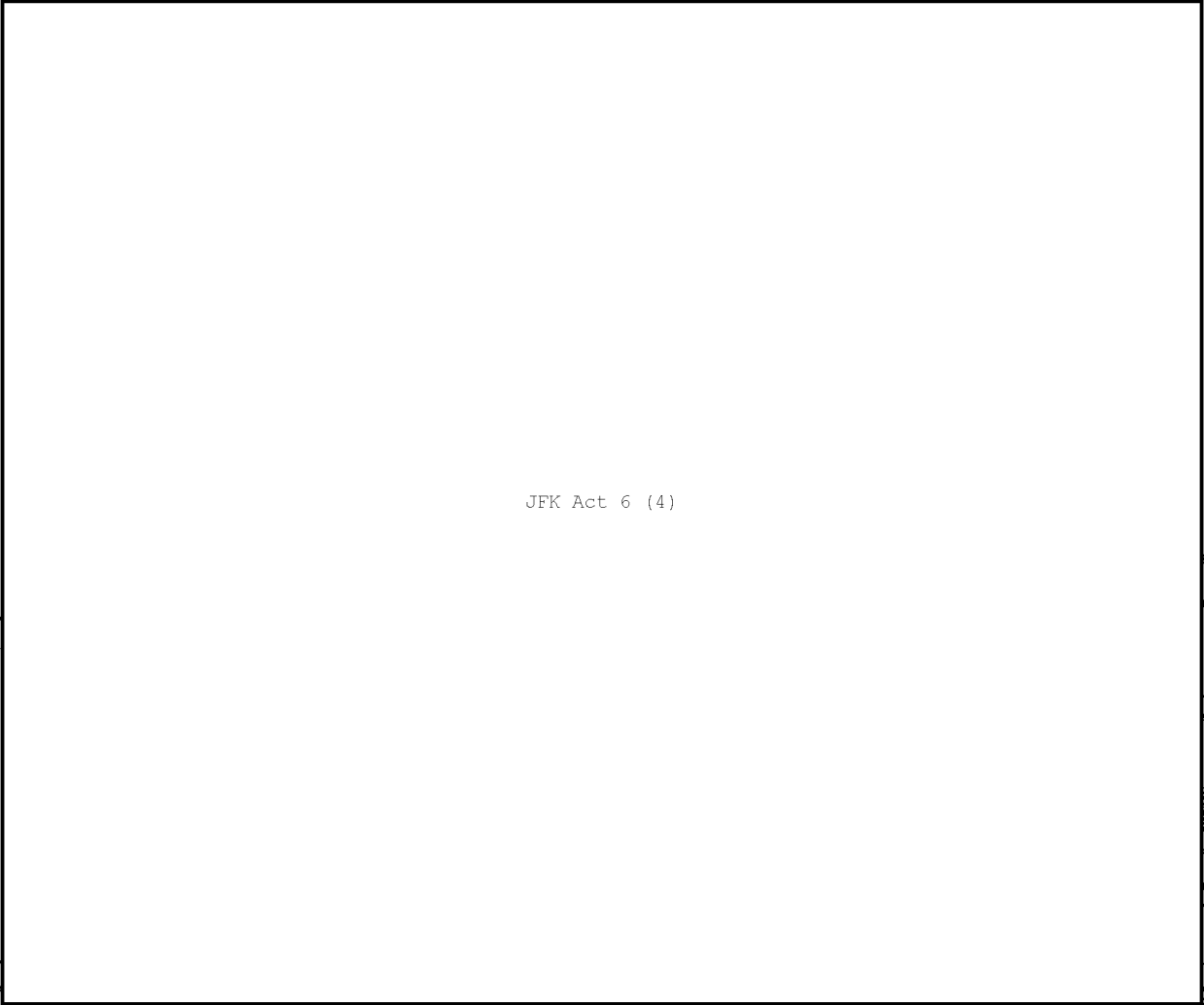
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
Op-9213/dtn
Ser 05491P92

CONFIDENTIAL

Intell. Coverage - FEB:1955
of ...

Dear Mr. Hoover:



JFK Act 6 (4)

EXP. PROC.
1955

Carl F. Espe

RECORDED - 33

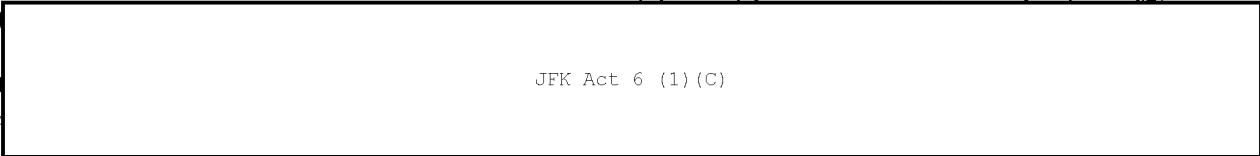
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

CARL F. ESPE
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy
Director of Naval Intelligence

INDEXED-33

2 FEB 16 1955
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Encl:



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

CONFIDENTIAL



- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Boardman
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Parsons
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Sizoo
- Mr. Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Gandy

October 10, 1955

SECRET

Dear Mr. Hoover:



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Sincerely yours,

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Robert Murphy
~~3974-20-4~~
Robert Murphy

RECORDED - 14

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

SECRET

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. V. Boardman *10-13-55*

DATE: 10-13-55

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

cc - Boardman
Belmont
Branigan
Liaison
Sanders

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

[Large redacted area]

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

ESS:mgh:amg:(6)

10 OCT 28 1955

ESS/ESS

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

RECOMMENDATION:

It is suggested that the attached letter be forwarded to Mr. Murphy, the Deputy Undersecretary of State.

K

M. S.

W. C. L.

Q. J.

J. B.

SECRET

- Boardman
- Belmont
- Branigan
- Liaison
- Sanders

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

October 14, 1955

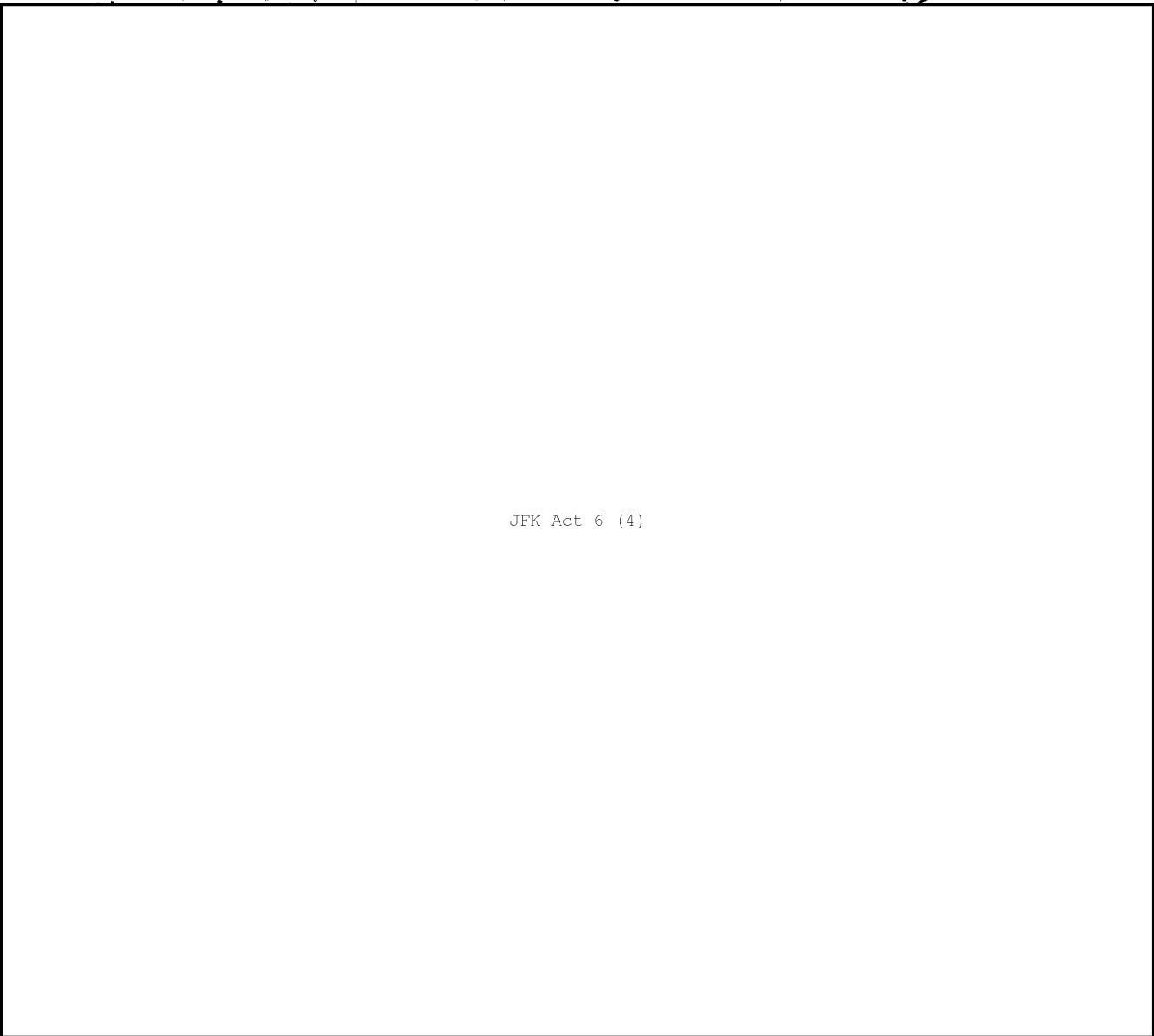
VIA LIAISON

~~7-147-22117~~

Honorable Robert Murphy
 Deputy Under Secretary of State
 for Political Affairs
 Department of State
 Washington 25, D. C.

*10/14/55
 To Mr. Murphy by
 [Signature]*

Dear Mr. Murphy:



JFK Act 6 (4)

- Tolson
- Boardman
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Peen
- Sizoo
- Winter
- Tele. Rm.
- Hollor
- Gandy

Letter to Honorable Robert Murphy
Deputy Under Secretary of State
for Political Affairs
Department of State

JFK Act 6 (4)

Sincerely yours,



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

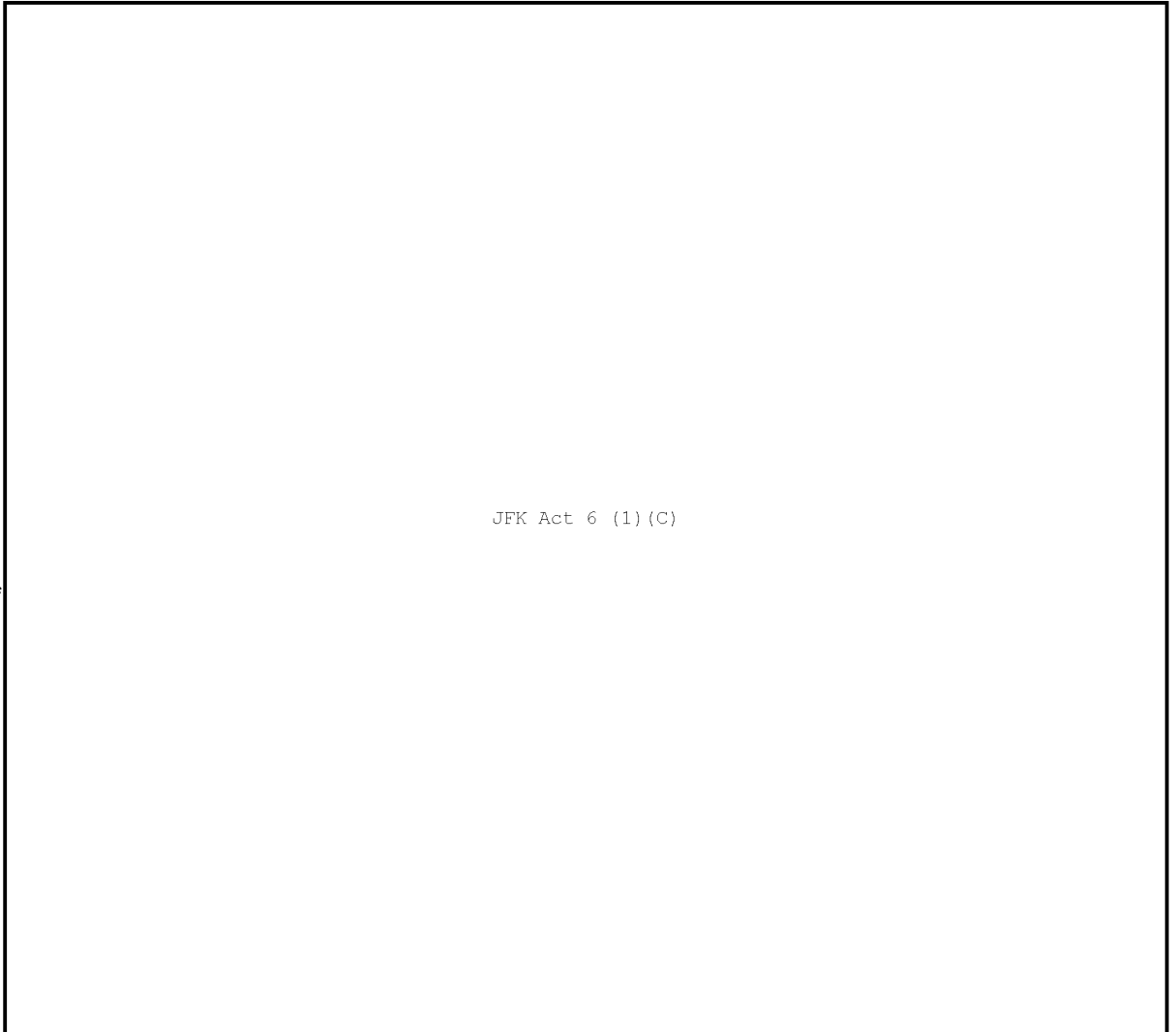
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

OCT 19 1955

The Honorable Robert Murphy
Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

A copy of this reply is being sent to Mr. Hoover.

Sincerely,

Copy to Honorable J. Edgar Hoover

Allen W. Dulles
Director

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: October 19, 1955

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

JUNE

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
 Sizoo
Winterrowd

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

AHB:LL
(5) 111-100 [Ext. 10/21/55]
cc--Mr. Boardman
cc--Mr. Belmont
cc--Mr. Branigan
cc--Mr. Roach

Handwritten notes:
... should
...
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...

MEMORANDUM TO BOARDMAN FROM BELMONT

JUNE

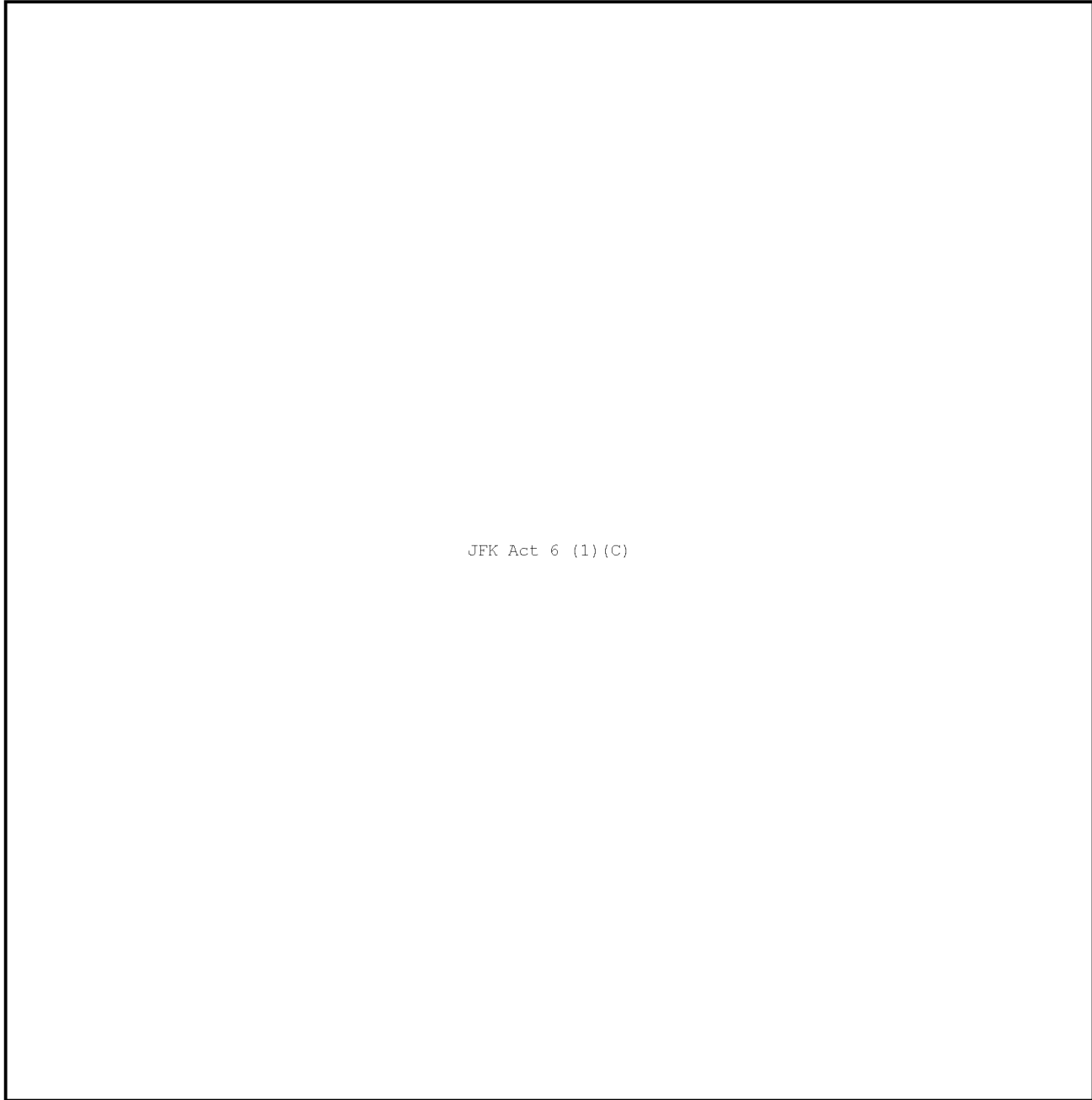
JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

MEMORANDUM TO BOARDMAN FROM BELMONT

JUNE

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

RECOMMENDATIONS (continued):



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

I am opposed,
as indicated
on Page 1

could get photos
for us

John
I can't be done.
I'm already having
trouble trying to keep
from impounding
570,000 over & above

our company should be deconspired
certainly he won't grant any additional funds ff.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: *October 21, 1955*

FROM : *A. H. Belmont*

JUNE

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

[Large redacted area]

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

NWP:lw (8)

- 1-Mr. Boardman
- 1-Mr. Hennrich
- 1-Mr. Sanders
- 1-Liaison Section Tickler
- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. Branigan
- 1-Mr. Philcox

RECORDED - 70

Belmont

10/27/55

Memorandum from Belmont to Boardman

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

NO. 1 9
Copy No. Series



File
Mr. [unclear]

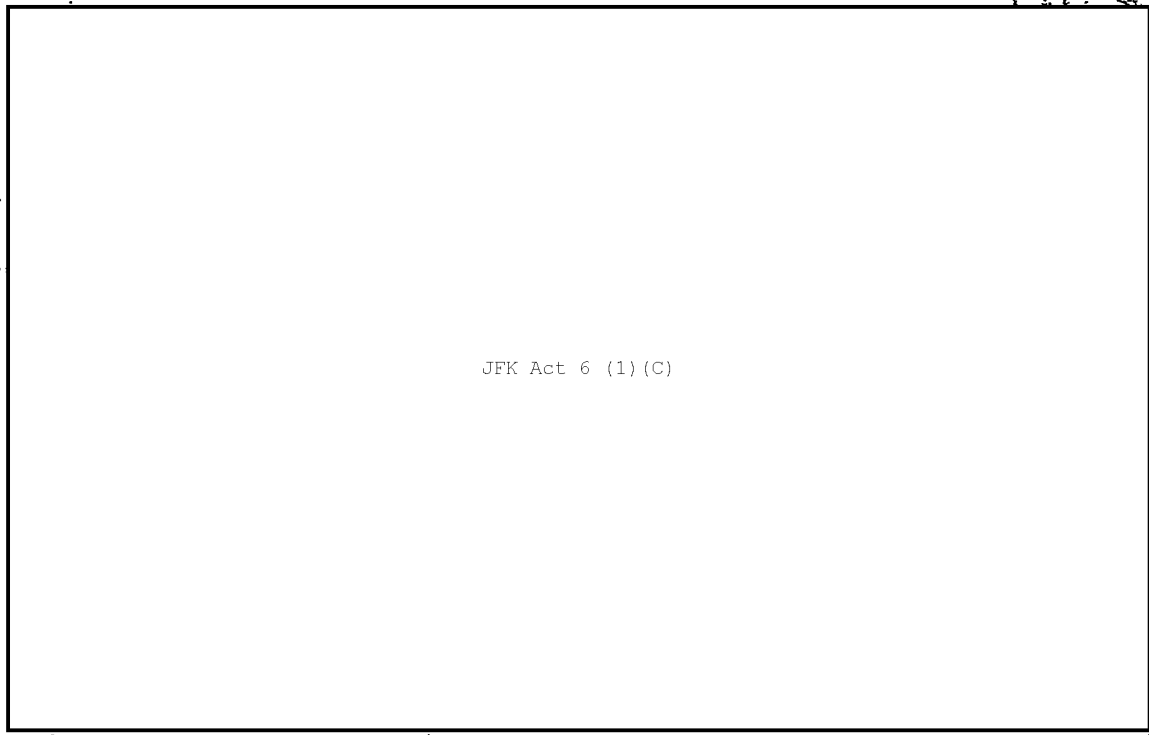
Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Boardman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Harbo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Parsons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tamm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Sizoo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Winterrowd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

H. [unclear]

October 27, 1955

93011

Dear Mr. Hoover:



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

EXP. 08-1955

Sincerely yours,

Robert Murphy
Robert Murphy
Deputy Under Secretary

RECORDED - 7

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

27 OCT 28 1955

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Handwritten signatures and notes

~~NOV 1 1955~~

341

SECRET

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: November 18, 1955

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

- 1 - Mr. Boardman
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sanders
- 1 - Mr. Kuhrtz
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

SJP:jjb/k... @IAC meeting for week of November 21, 1955, cancelled.

5
NOT RECORDED

Memo to Mr. Boardman
from Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

R

V. SM

JFK
SM
JR

Rights
D.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

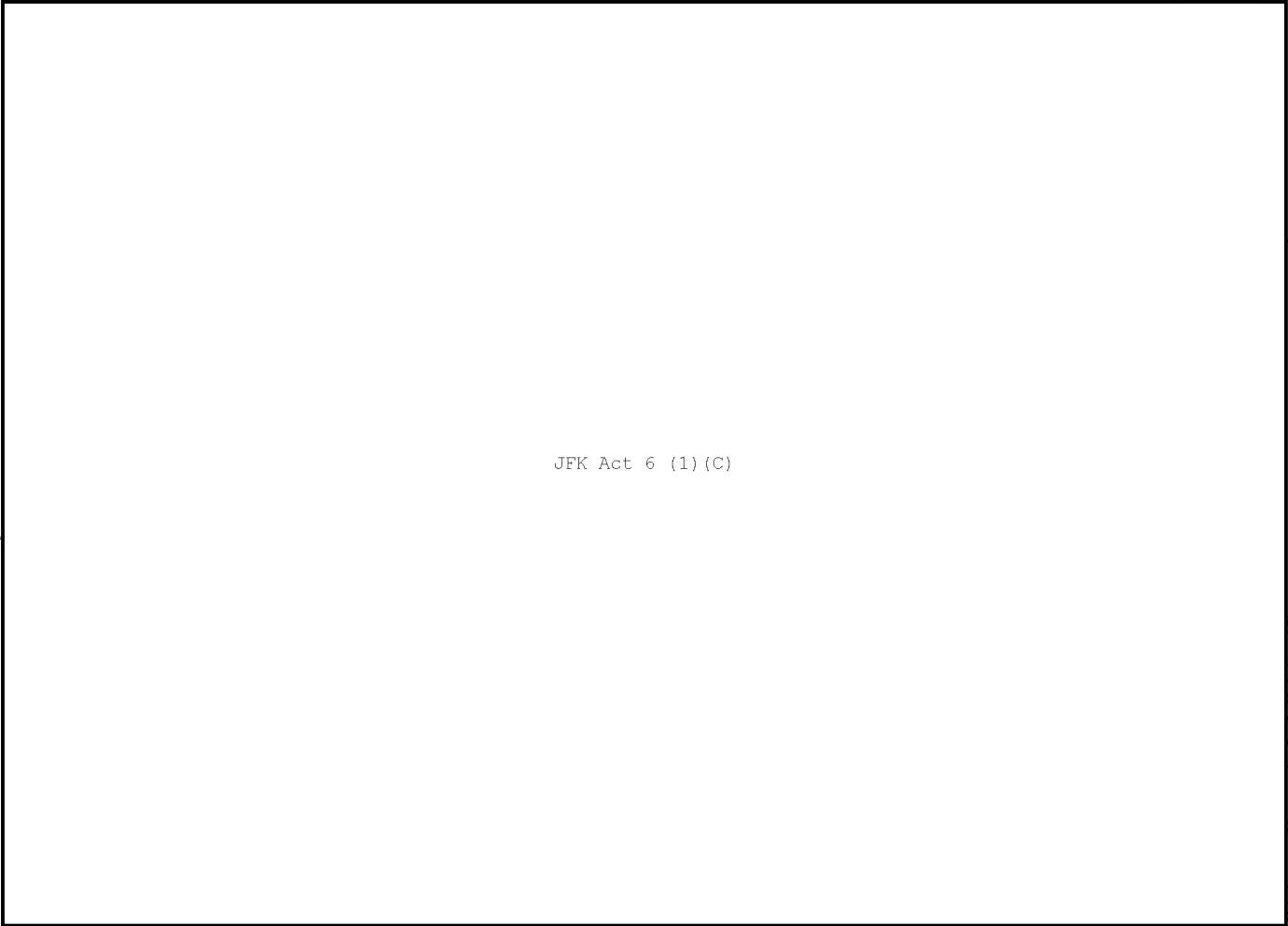
TO : MR. C. E. HENNRICH *He*

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AB*

SUBJECT: AFGHANISTAN

DATE: November 29, 1955

- Tolson
- Boardman
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Sizoo
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

11/29/55
 Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Boardman
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Belmont
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Parsons
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tamm
 Mr. Sizoo
 Mr. Winterrowd
 Mr. Tele. Room

cc
 AHB:LL
 (5)
 cc--Mr. Belmont
 cc--Mr. Hennrich
 cc--Mr. Branigan
 cc--Mr. M. W. Kuhrtz

FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS
 TO DISSEMINATION
 SEE FILE 62-90718-330

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)
 NOT RECORDED
 145 JAN 28 1956

12 5-55
JMD

17 JAN 20 1956
 EXP. 5/30/56

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO : L.V. Boardman

DATE: December 5, 1955

FROM : A.H. Belmont

cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Philcox
Mr. Sanders
Mr. deBettencourt

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____

SUBJECT: AFGHANISTAN



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

109-12-321

JMD/omr/bcf BCF

(6) FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS TO DISSEMINATION

SEE 62-90718-339

14 JAN 19 1956

NOT RECORDED
145 JAN 28 1956

Handwritten notes and signatures:
- "12-13-55" with checkmark
- "OMB/..."
- "5-de" with signature
- "109-12-321" and other scribbles

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

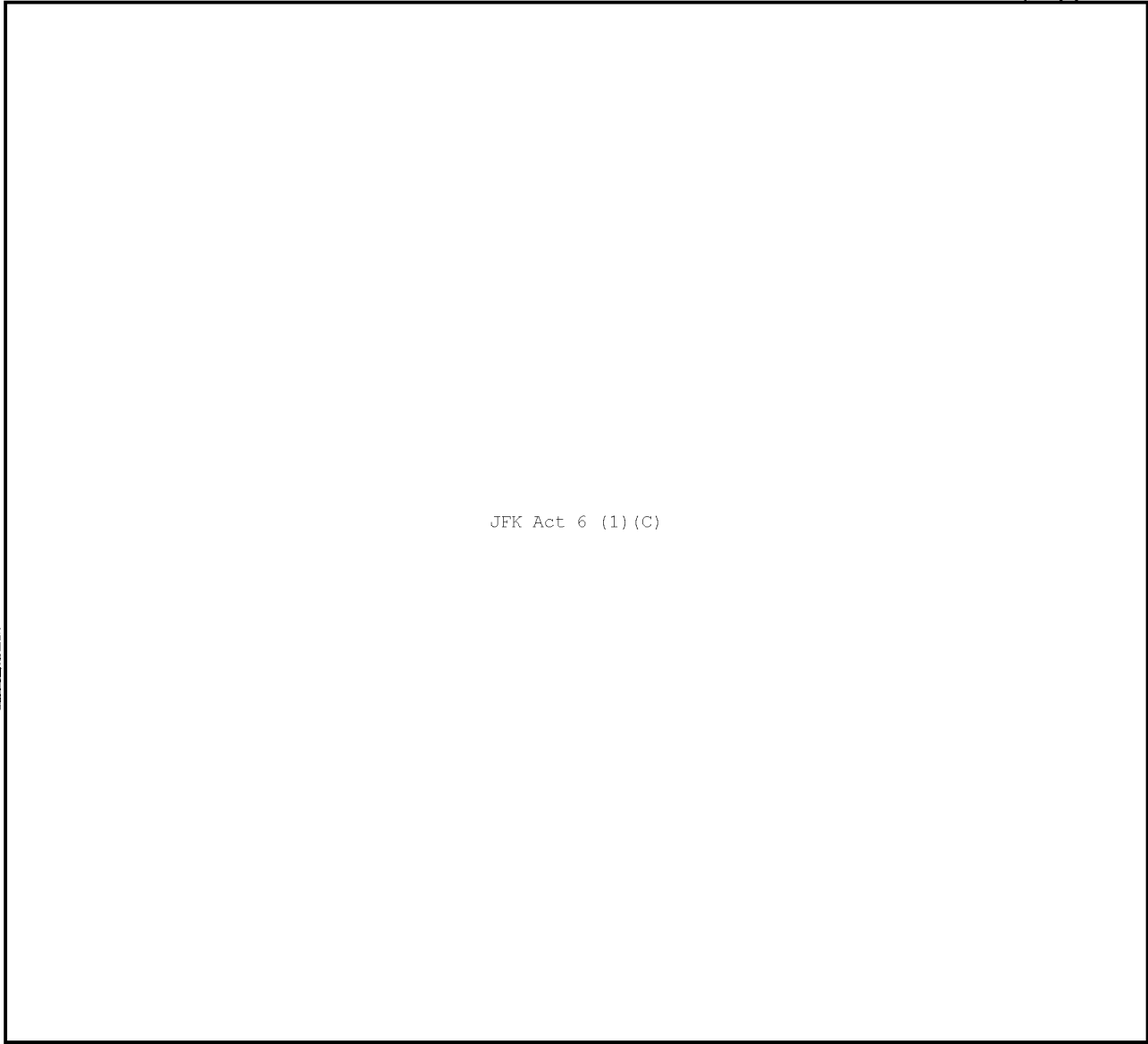
TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: December 13, 1955

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons

SUBJECT: AFGHANISTAN



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

owd.
oom

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

OHB:fjb (8)

NOT RECORDED
145 JAN 23 1956

- 1 - Mr. Boardman
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Sanders
- 1 - Mr. deBettencourt
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett

See Addendum on page 2

17 JAN 19 1956

Handwritten notes and signatures:
5- de Bettencourt
[Signature]

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman from Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

judicial
CITs
/ 200
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gms
✓

DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 29, 1956

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

JFK
FB
✓

Dear Mr. Hoover:

[Redacted]

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

With best personal regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Robert Murphy
Robert Murphy

[Redacted]

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

[Redacted]

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

[Redacted]

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

RECORDED - 26
EX-117

16 DEC 12 1956

~~EXP. PROC.~~

NOV 30 1956

12/16/56
Let
WRW
12/19/56
WAB
12

B. K.
(J)

6/15/57

ew

WRW

Tic: L - Hannall

SAC, Washington Field

(Orig & 1)

December 3, 1956

Director, FBI

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

PERSONAL ATTENTION



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

RECEIVED
DEC 10 1956
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

WRW:pbb
(4)

ok

RECORDED - 71

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

16 DEC 4 1956

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mason _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

EX-117

52 DEC 10 1956

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

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Tics

SAC, New York

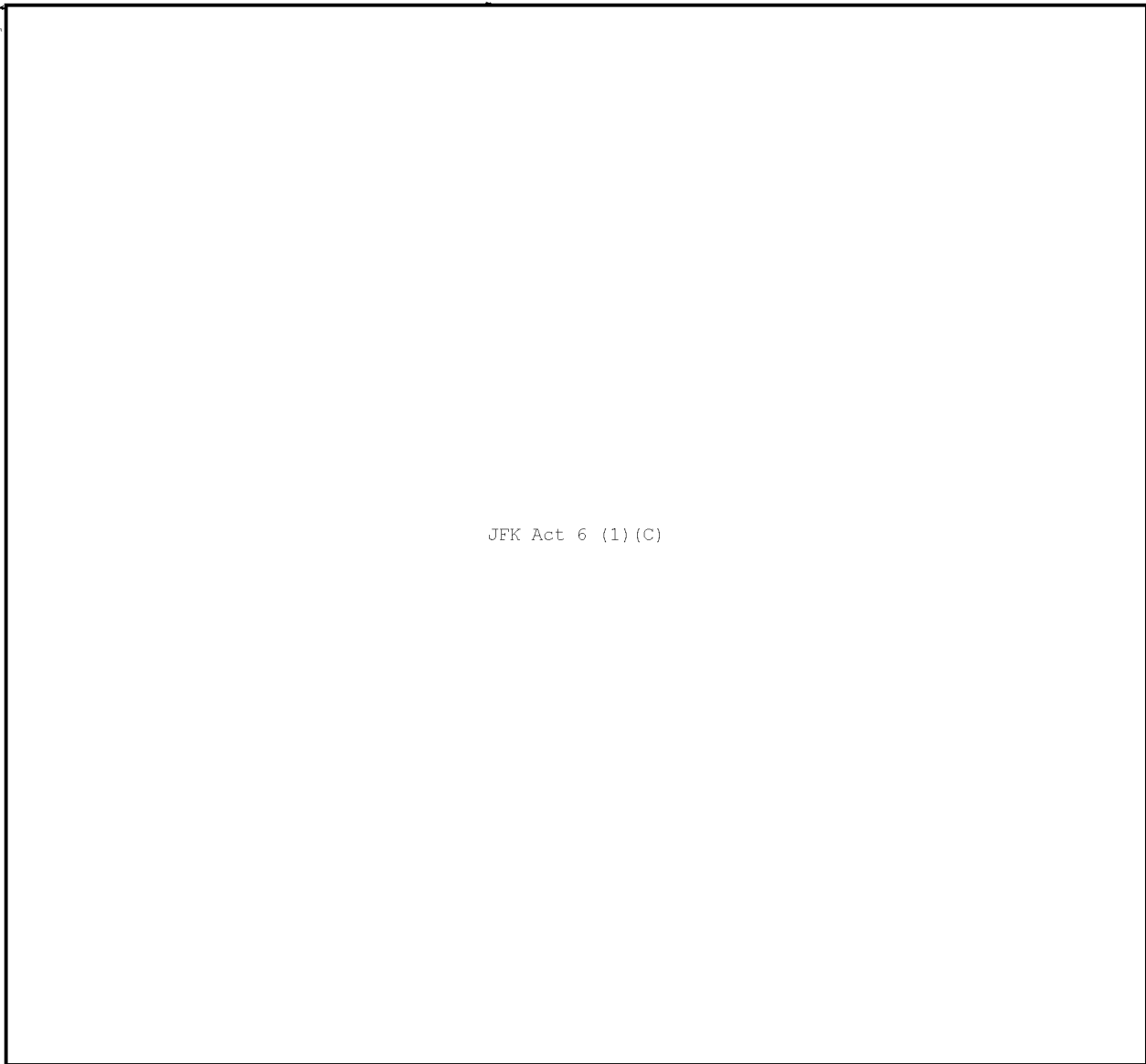
(Orig & 1)

December 3, 1956

Director, FBI

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

PERSONAL ATTENTION



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

RECORDED-61

WRW:pbb
(4)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

16 DEC 4 1956

MAILED 8
COMM-FBI

DEC 3 1956

Handwritten signatures and initials:
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w

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m
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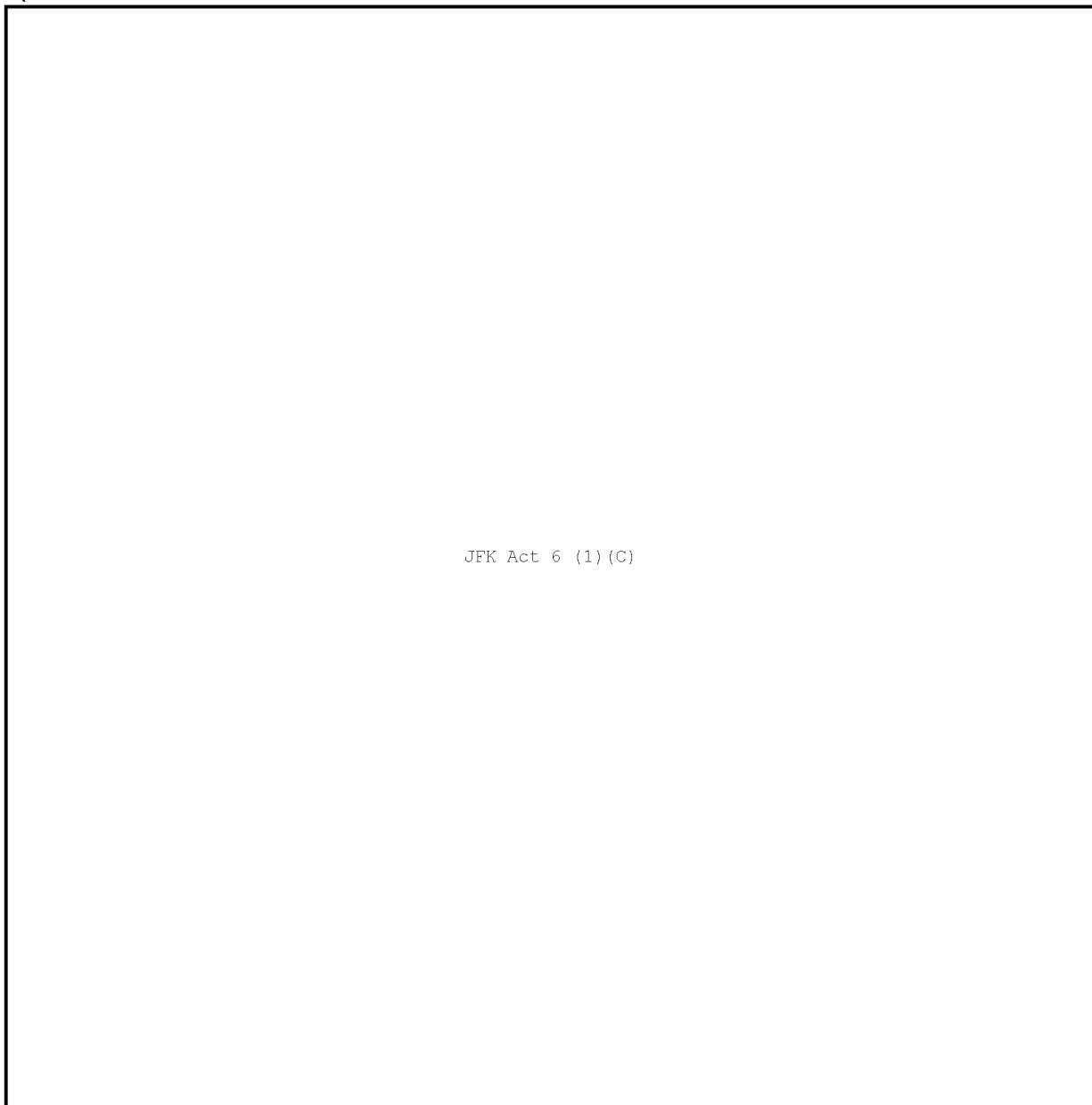
To: Mr. Callahan
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont

The Attorney General

December 6, 1956

Director, FBI

RECORDED - 28



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mason _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

WRW:pbb
(7)

MEMO BELMONT TO BOARDMAN 12/5/56
WAB: PBB:ms

DEC 1 1956

CONFIDENTIAL

REC. F
DEC 6 1956
COMM-FBI

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1 - Sanders

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: 5/16/58

FROM : S. B. Donahoe *JD*

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

[Large redacted area]

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Enclosure

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

1 - Belmont

1 - Roach

1 - Donahoe

1 - Mossburg

SBD:bbr (6)

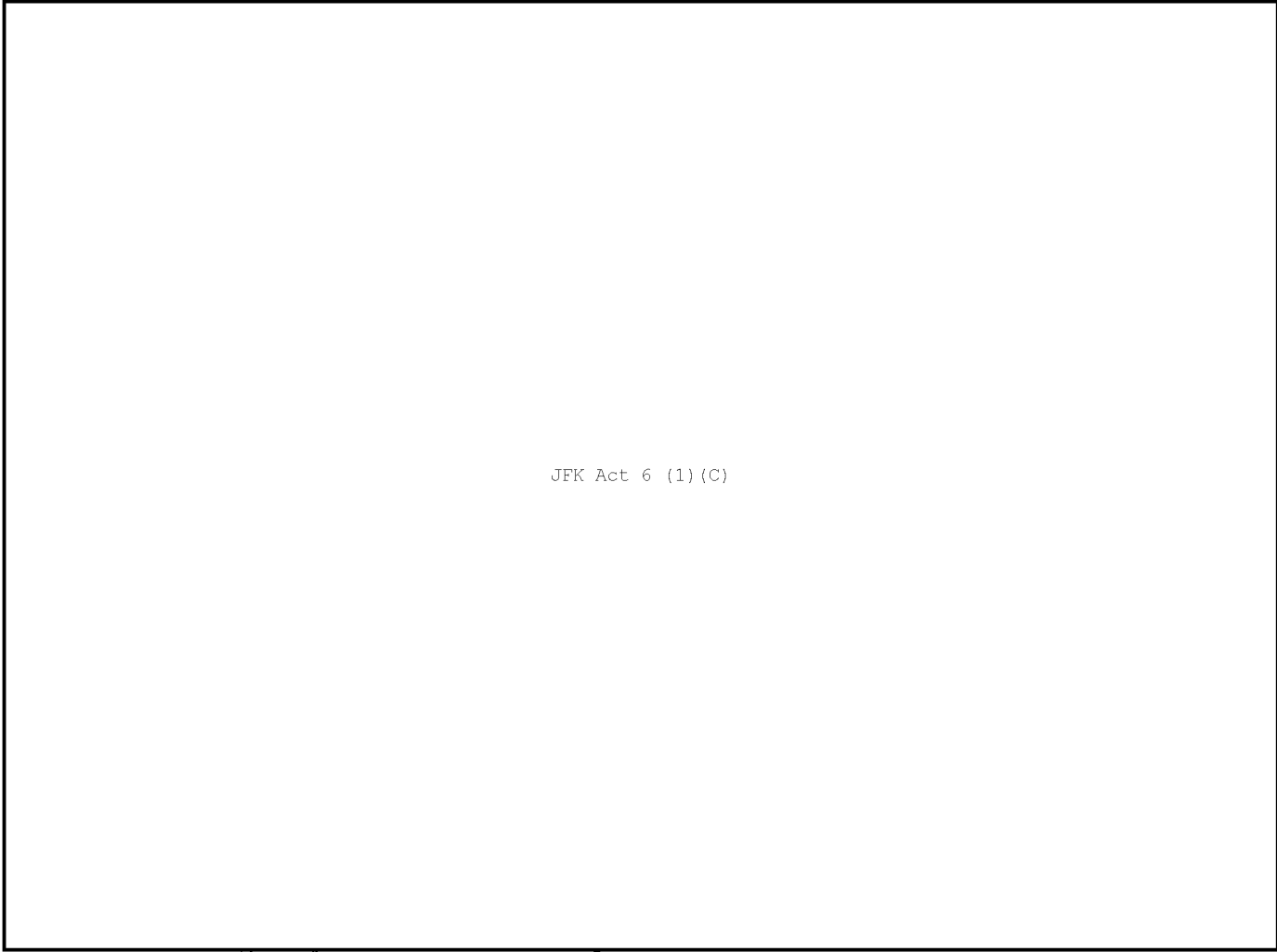
REC-50

20 MAY 23 1958

123

5.21

Memorandum for A. H. Belmont



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

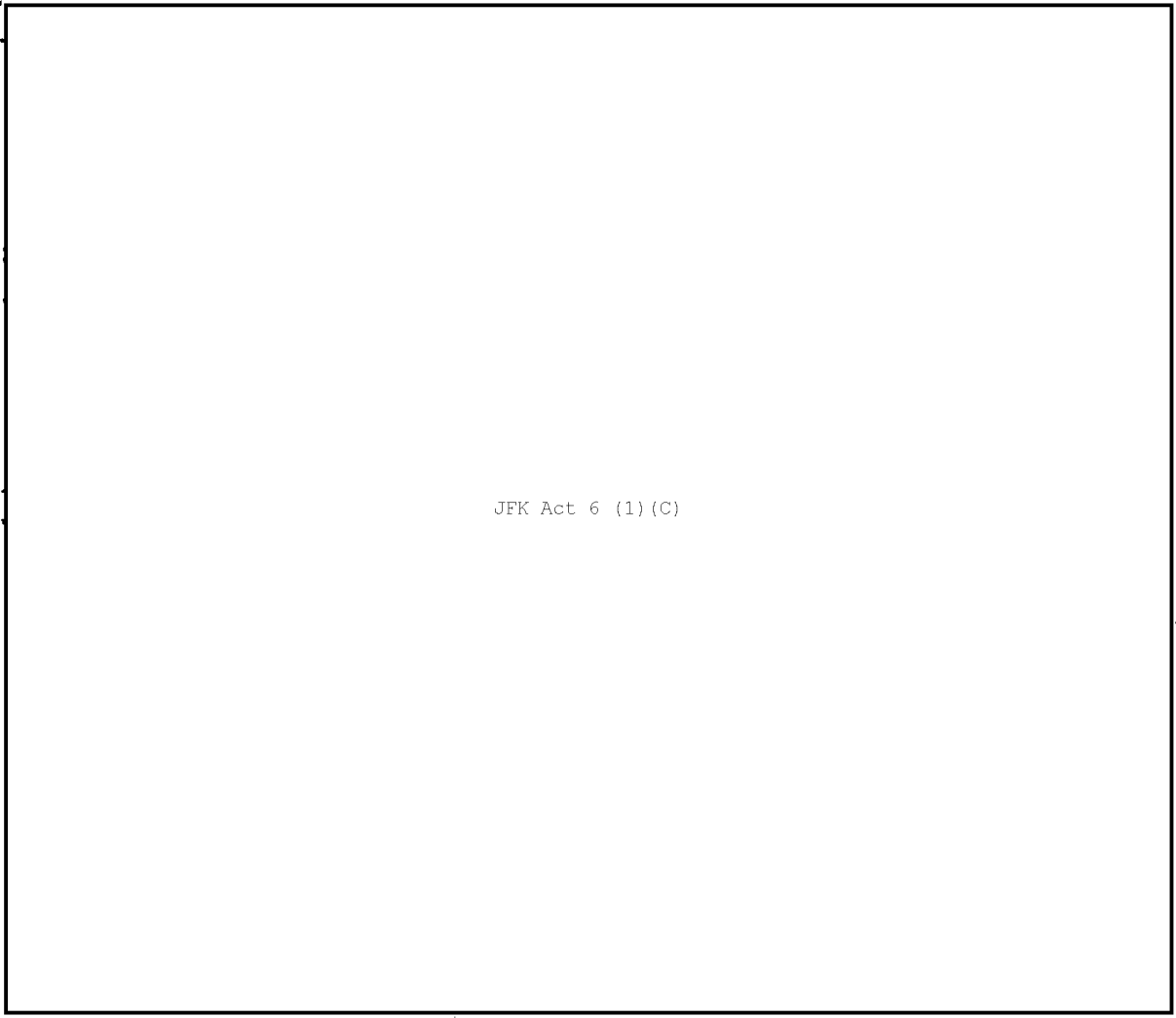
Handwritten notes:
 JTB
 HMA
 V.
 This makes sense.
 9

Lossburg
Sanders
Jonahoe
May 20, 1958

SAC, Washington Field

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Director, FBI



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

MAY 20 1958
MAILED 4

REC-135

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

- 1 - Boston PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 1 - Chicago PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 1 - Cleveland PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 1 - Detroit PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 1 - Los Angeles PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 1 - New Orleans PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 1 - New York PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 1 - Philadelphia PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 1 - Pittsburgh PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 1 - San Francisco PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 1 - Seattle PERSONAL ATTENTION

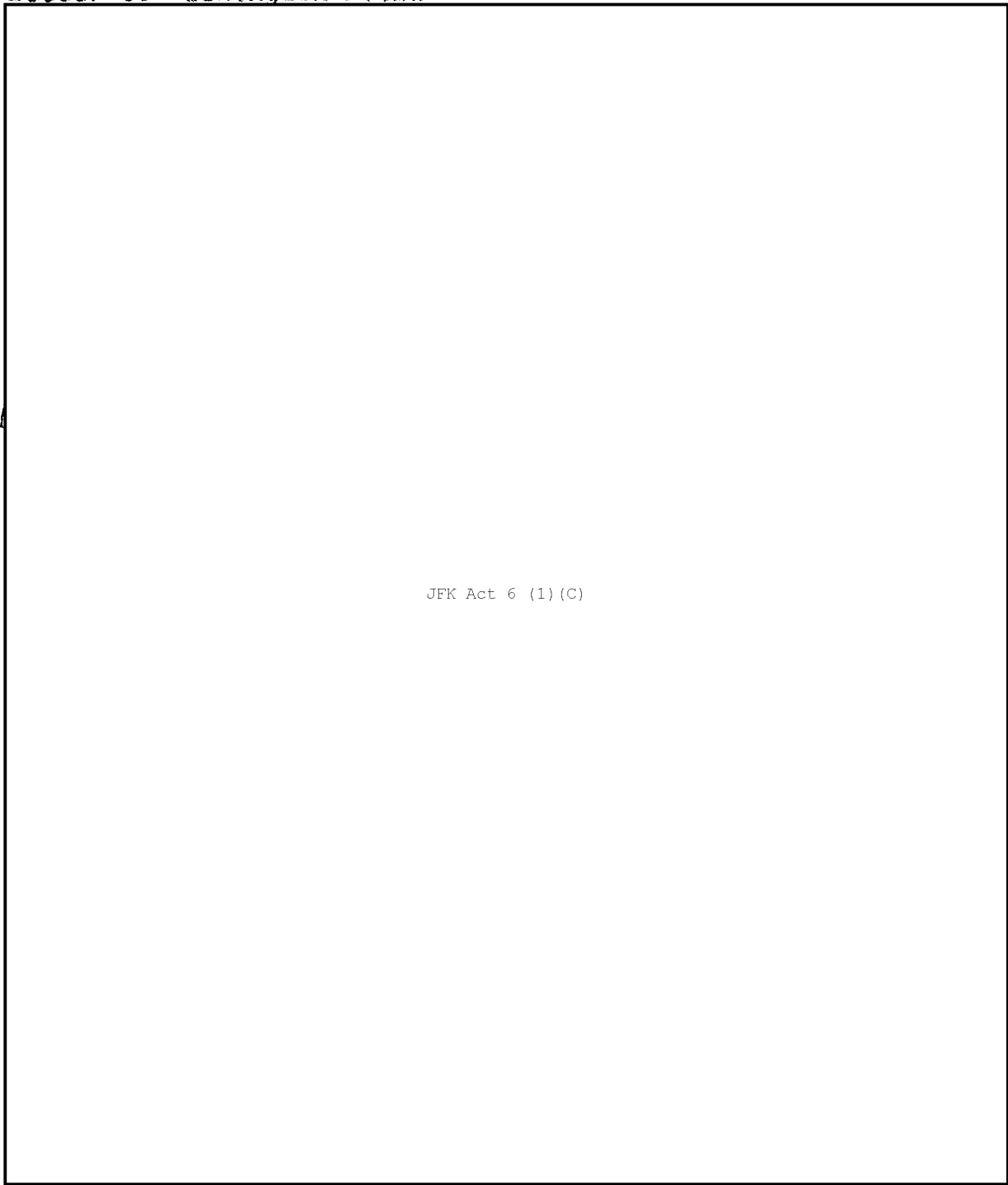
MAY 22 1958
 HVA SC
 Copy to _____
 by routing slip for
 info action
 date 5/21/58
 by [Signature]

SBD:bbr wml 141

7 MAY 27 1958: See cover memo Donahoe to Belmont 5/16/58 same subject, SBD:bbr re this matter.

MAIL ROOM

Letter to Washington Field



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Letter to Washington Field

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Office Memorandum • UN

RNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *AW* 1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - Liaison
FROM : S. B. Donahoe *SB* 1 - Mossburg

DATE: 5-26-58

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____

Belmont
1

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

[Large redacted area]

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (4)

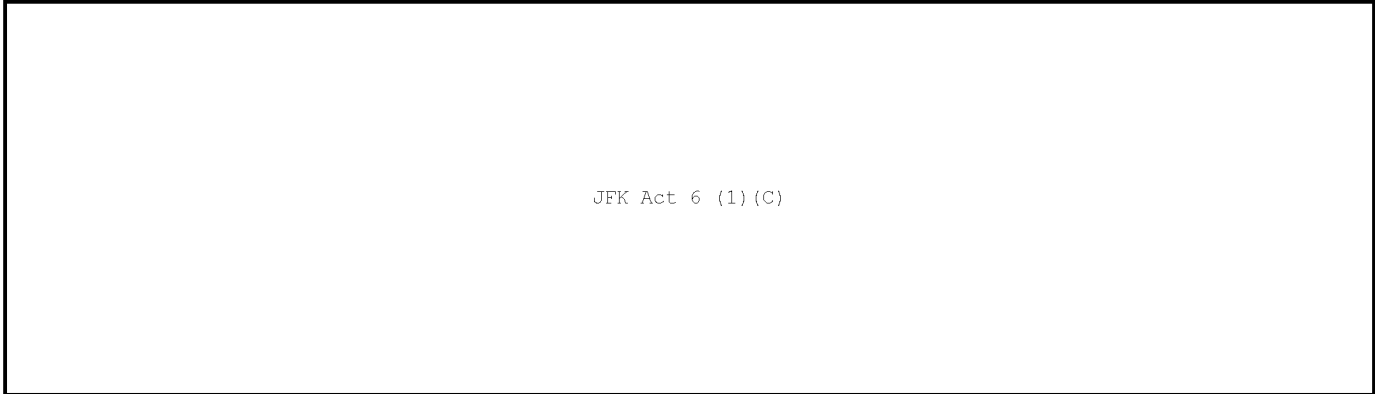
JFK Act 6 (4)

JFK Act 6 (4) 6 (4)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

66 JUN 12 1958 *no*

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont from Mr. Donahoe



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

EKH/10m

Handwritten initials or signature.

Handwritten signature.

Handwritten signature.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 2, 1958

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

SUBJECT: JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Nease _____

Room _____
an _____

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

ACTION:

For information.

REC-11
EX-101

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

23 JUN 5 1958

OHB:bjt ljt
(9)

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten notes: 6-10-58, 3-NY, F HART-ET]

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Mossberg
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - JFK Act 6 (1) (C)
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett

[Handwritten signatures and notes]

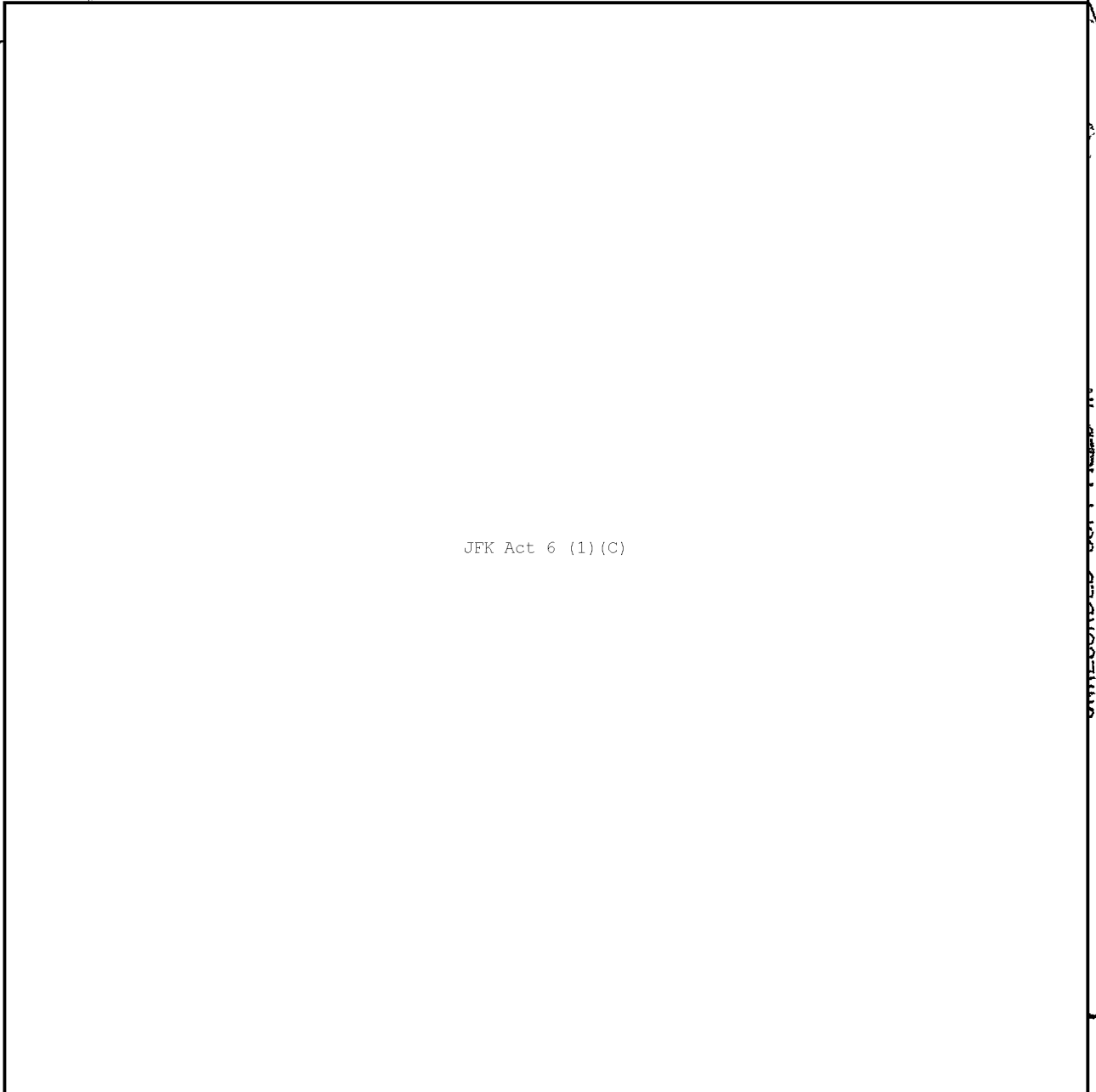
[Handwritten notes]

lrg

SAC, Washington Field

6-4-58

Director, FBI



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

- Folson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

3 - New York

EHM:et (9)

MAIL ROOM

MAILED 9
 JUN 4 - 1958
 COMM-FBI

REC-11

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JUN 6 1958

Letter to SAC, Washington Field

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Donahoe
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Bartlett
- 1 - Mossburg
- 1 - G. Moore

DATE: 6-6-58

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

Handwritten initials/signature

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Clayton _____

[Large redacted area]

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

6-10-58
 JFK Act 6 (1)(C)
 GCM:et
 (6-10-58) 20(8) [unclear]

Handwritten notes and signatures
 DE ME
 [unclear]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum

JNITEL

GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: June 10, 1958

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach *R*

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Nease _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

Donahoe

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

REC-65

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

- OHB:bjt *AB*
 (6)
 1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Donahoe
 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
 1 - Liaison Section
 1 - Mr. Bartlett

58 JUN 20 1958

Let NY JUN 18 1958
 2-WFO
 6-11-58

met. date
J. C. Moore

Tic: 1 - Moore

SAC, New York (105-21200)

6-16-58

Director, FBI (105-53464)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 105-53464-52/111-4

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Nease _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

2 - Washington Field (105-19602)

NOT RECORDED
141 JUN 19 1958

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

MAIL ROOM

GCM:mcc

(7)

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

Let to SAC, New York

Re:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

105-53464

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 8-13-58

JUNE

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Donahoe
- 1 - G. C. Moore
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Nasca

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Clayton _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Barrett
Kearney

[Large redacted area]

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

UNRECORDED

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

VHN:mtb
(6)

SENT DIRECTOR

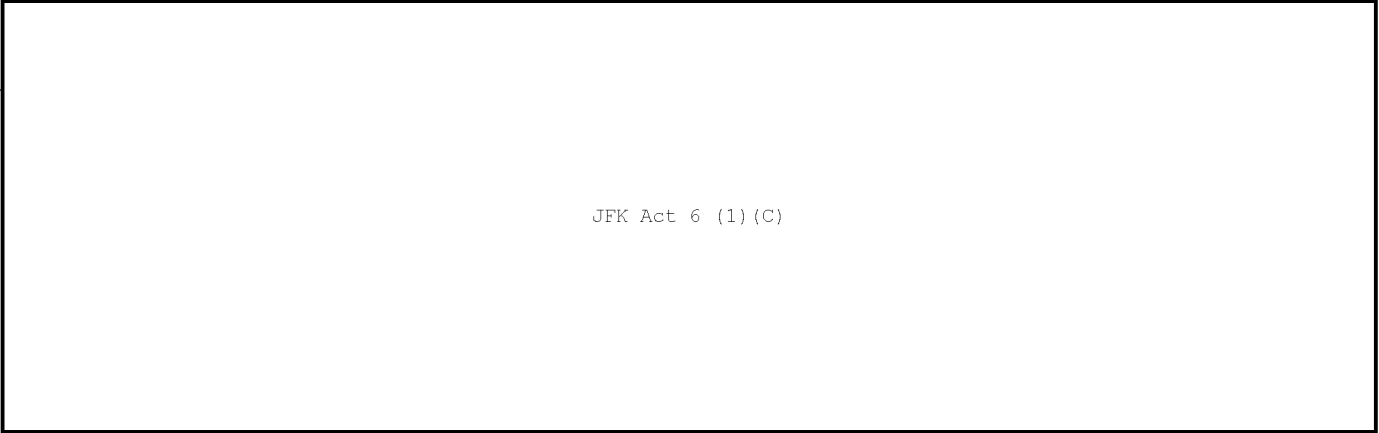
REC-74

17 AUG 20 1958

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

and
SD/Asst
Down

[Handwritten signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: 8-18-58

FROM : S. B. Donahoe *SD*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Nasca

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Clayton _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Nasca
Buffett

[Large redacted area]

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

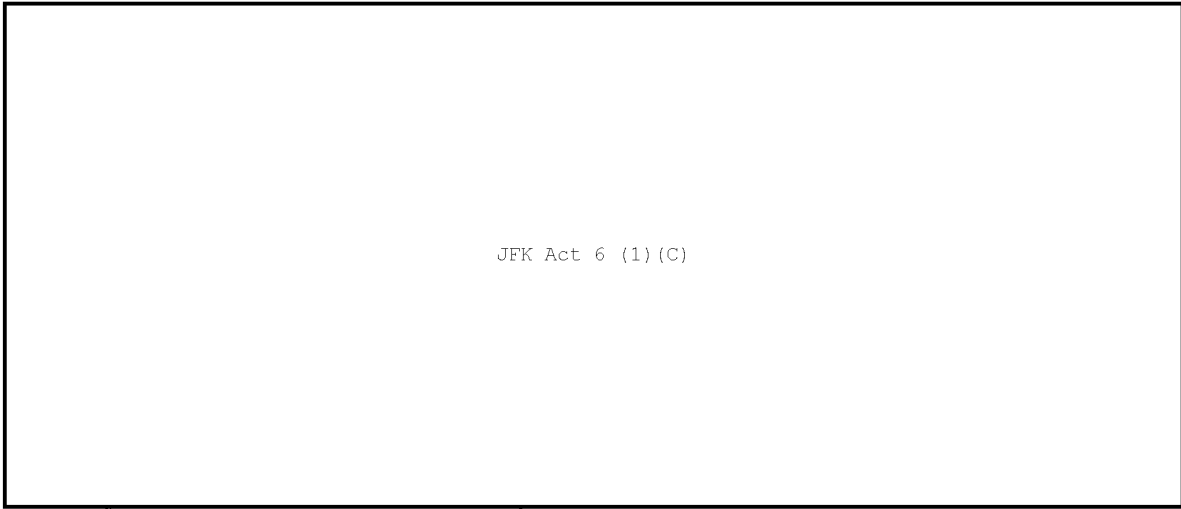
AUG 20 1958

J. Edgar Hoover

VHN: lmc
(6)

57 SEP 2 1958

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont

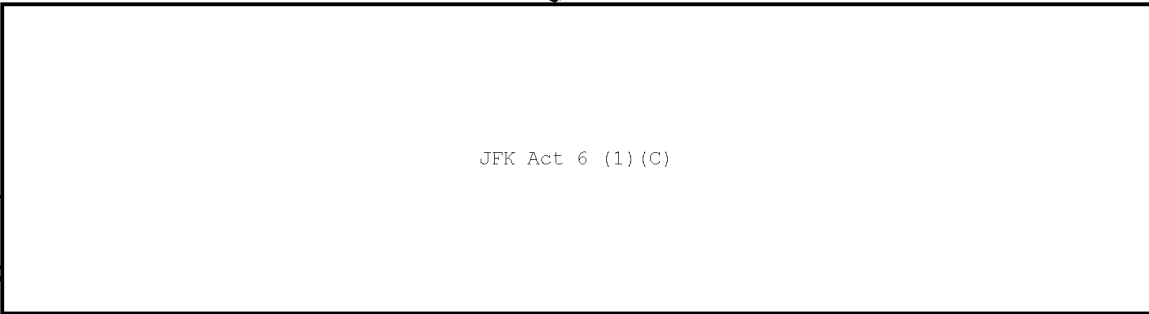


JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

WHD
SD

gms
o. [unclear]

R



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *AW*

DATE: 9-2-58

FROM : S. B. Donahoe *SD*

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Donahoe
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Nasca

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Clayton _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

SUBJECT: JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Nasca

Rosch

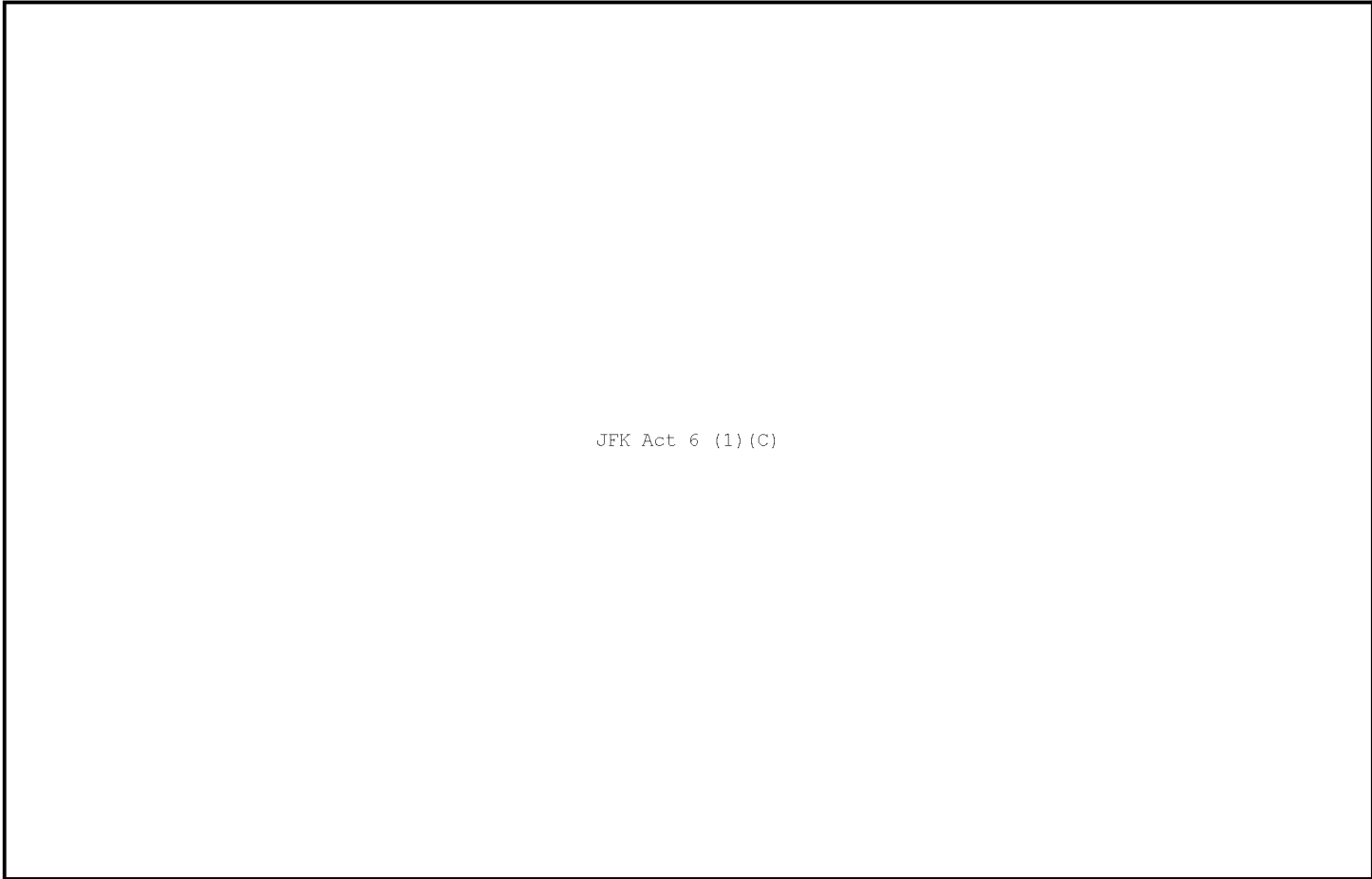
JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

122

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

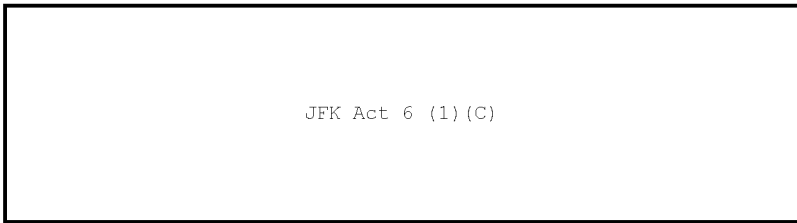
UNRECORDED COPY FILED

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Handwritten notes and signatures: "SP/HGMV", "DZ", a large signature, and "OK" with a checkmark.



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

DIRECTOR, FBI

9/26/58

SAC, NEW YORK (105-31090)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - New York (105-31090)

MDC:nmn
(3)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

NOT RECORDED
172 OCT 23 1958

1-6-58

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Donahoe
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Middleton

DATE: 10/2/58

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Clayton _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

[Handwritten initials and scribbles]

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

12 OCT 10 1958

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

1 - 62-77787-246

1 - 65-39605

Enclosure

JJM:egs (7)

[Handwritten signature]

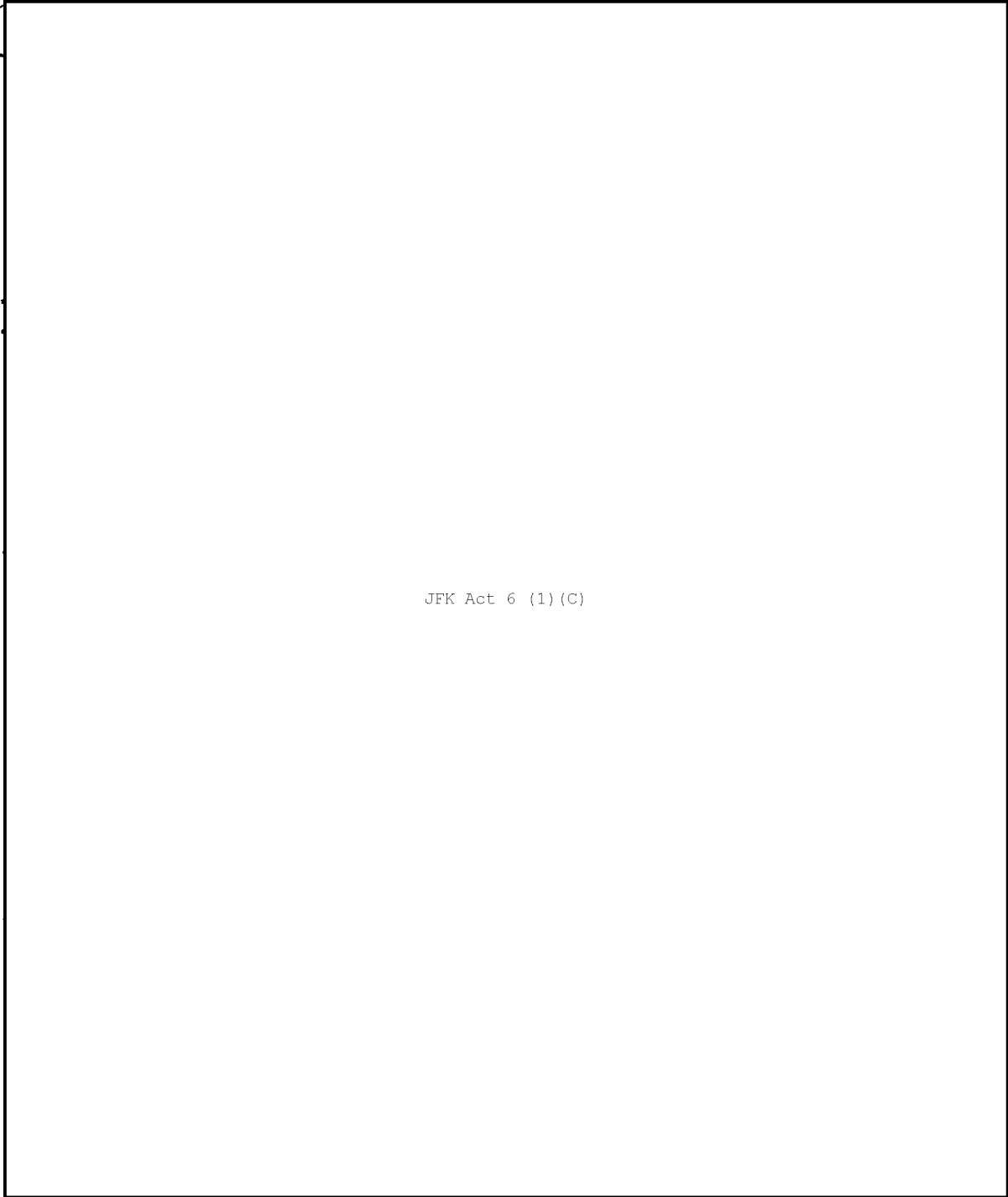
[Handwritten notes and stamps]
 NAT. INT. SEC.

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Donaho
- 1 - Liaiso.
- 1 - Middleton

SAC, New York (105-30508) (original & 3 for NY)

10/3/58

Director, FBI JFK Act 6 (1)(C)



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

MAILED 14
 OCT 3 - 1958
 COMM-FBI

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 MAIL ROOM

103 OCT 14 1958
[Handwritten initials and signatures]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *WHL*

DATE: October 8, 1958

FROM : S. B. Donahoe *SD*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Little

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Clayton _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

✓

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JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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interview.

WHL *Clay*

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

HVL:tw:clb
(6)

1 - 105-54374

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

1 -

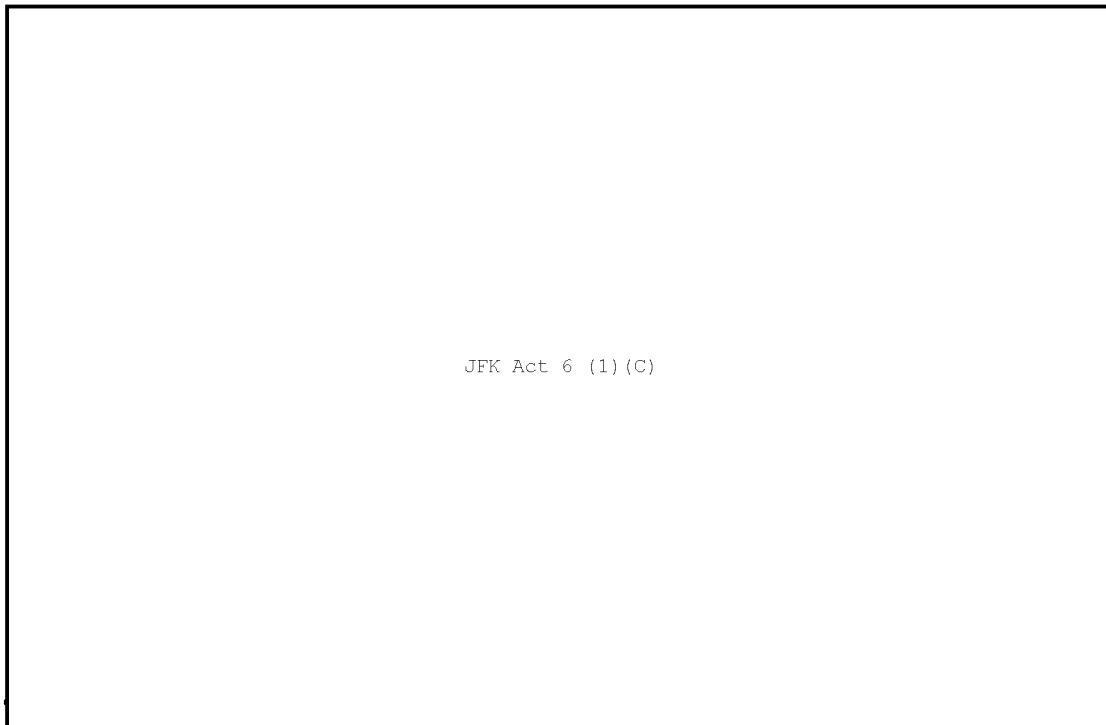
JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

J. Edgar Hoover
W. C. Cotten

SAC, New York (105-31096)

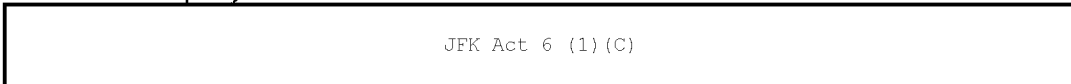
October 15, 1958

Director, FBI (65-59075)



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

(1) --

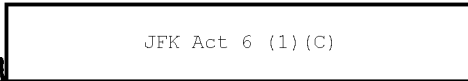


JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

RDC:tw

(5)

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
OCT 18 1958
MAILED



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Clayton _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

105-31096-29 10/29/58
65-59075-20 10/29/58

NOT RECORDED
152 OCT 23 1958

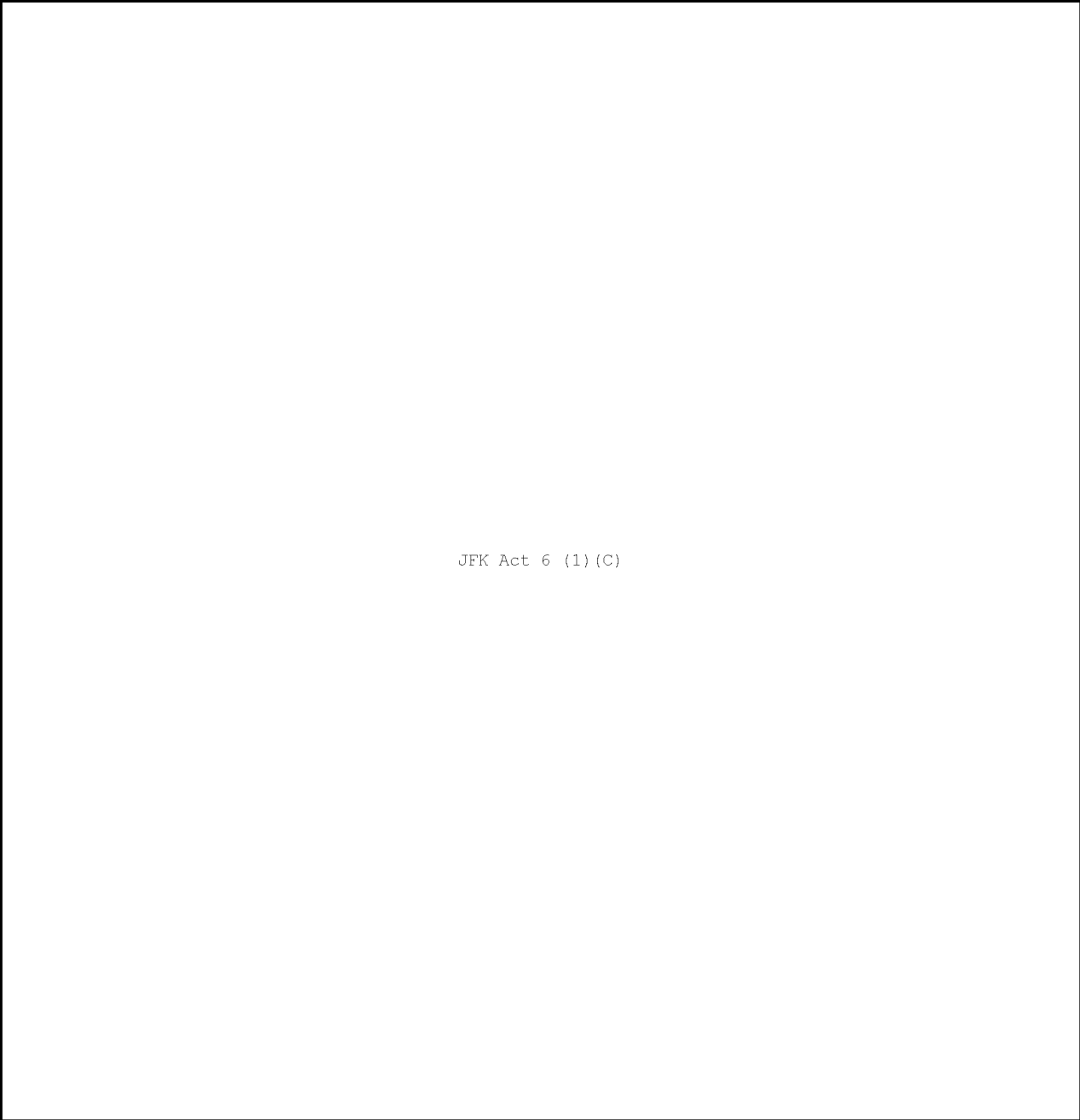
dleton

SAC, New York (105-30508) (Orig and 3)

October 16, 1958

Director, FBI

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Clayton _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

370
 57 OCT 21 1958
 MAIL ROOM 52

MAILED 31
 OCT 15 1958
 COMM-FBI

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

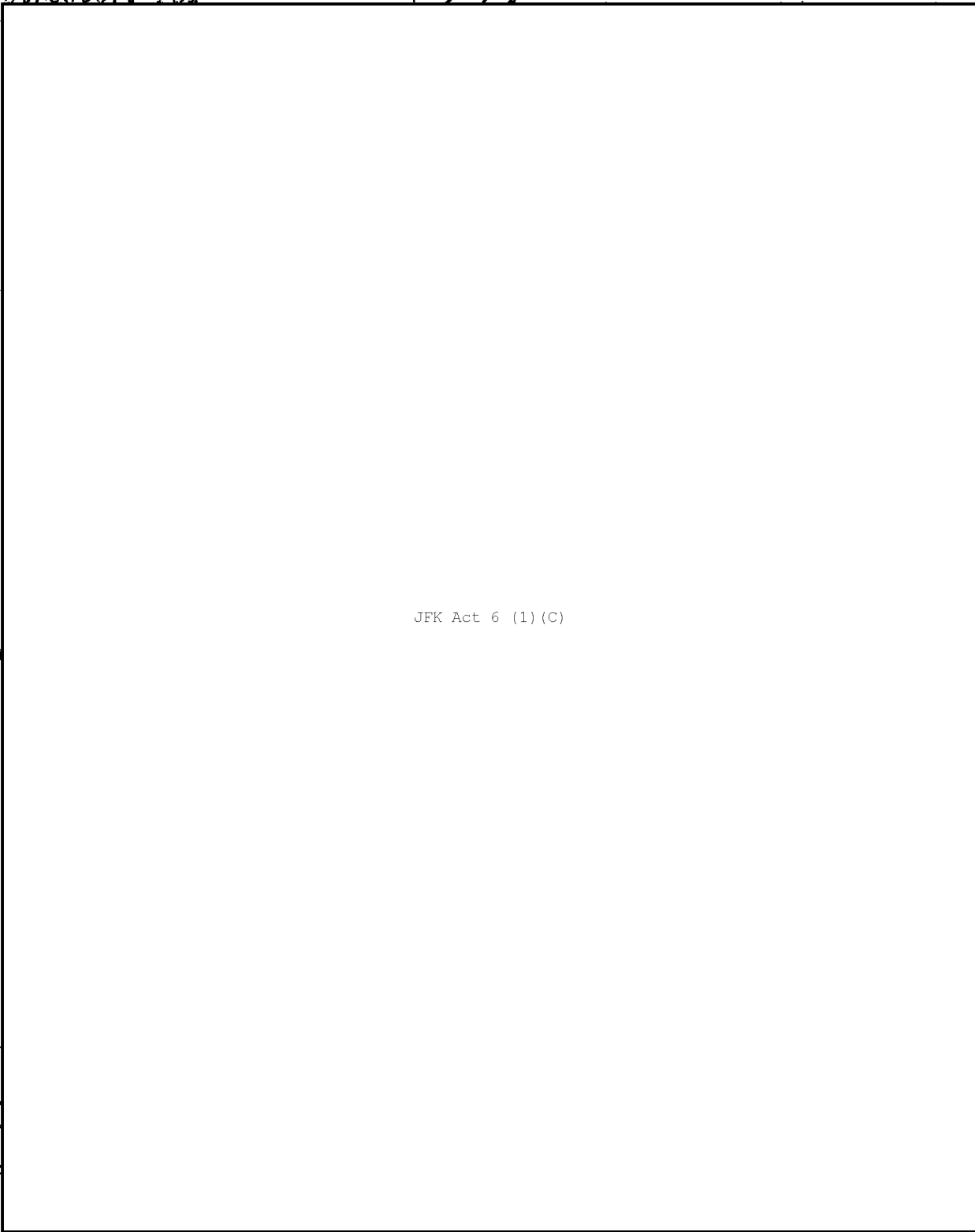
SAC, New York

10/17/58

Director, FBI

REC- 65

EX-136



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

MAILED 11
OCT 17 1958
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Clayton _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

INT: gds
(12)
NOV 4 1958

i - Cotter

SAC, New York (105-31099)

10-21-58

Director, FBI (62-103139)



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

RDC:mtb
(5)

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
OCT 21 1958
MAILED

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

NOT RECORDED
162 OCT 23 1958

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on _____
Room _____
man _____

MAIL ROOM

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-103139-2

ter

SAC, New York (105-31090)

10-21-58

Director, FBI (62-77787-205)



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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(5)

4370

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YELLOW
DUPLICATE
OCT 21 1958
MAILED

- Olson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Tracy _____
- Laughlin _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

DEC 29 1958

OCT 24 1958

MAIL ROOM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. R. R. ROACH

DATE: November 10, 1958

FROM : MR. S. J. PAPICH

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Clayton _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Handwritten notes on left margin:
All found except Kennedy...
...
...

ice

SJP: jlk

- (3)
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE 2.

Handwritten initials: SJP

DEC 5 1958

Memo Papich to Roach

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

- 2 - (continued on Page 3)

Addendum to Memo Forich to Belmont (continued)

RE:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Handwritten signature

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont
FROM : S. B. Donahoe

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Donahoe
- 1 - Sanders
- 1 - Mossburg
- 1 - Callahan

DATE: 12-12-58

JUNE

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Clayton _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____

SUBJECT: JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

11/27/58 MB

(6)

DEC 19 1958

REC-10

DEC 17 1958

142

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

WFO
of [unclear]
[Signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

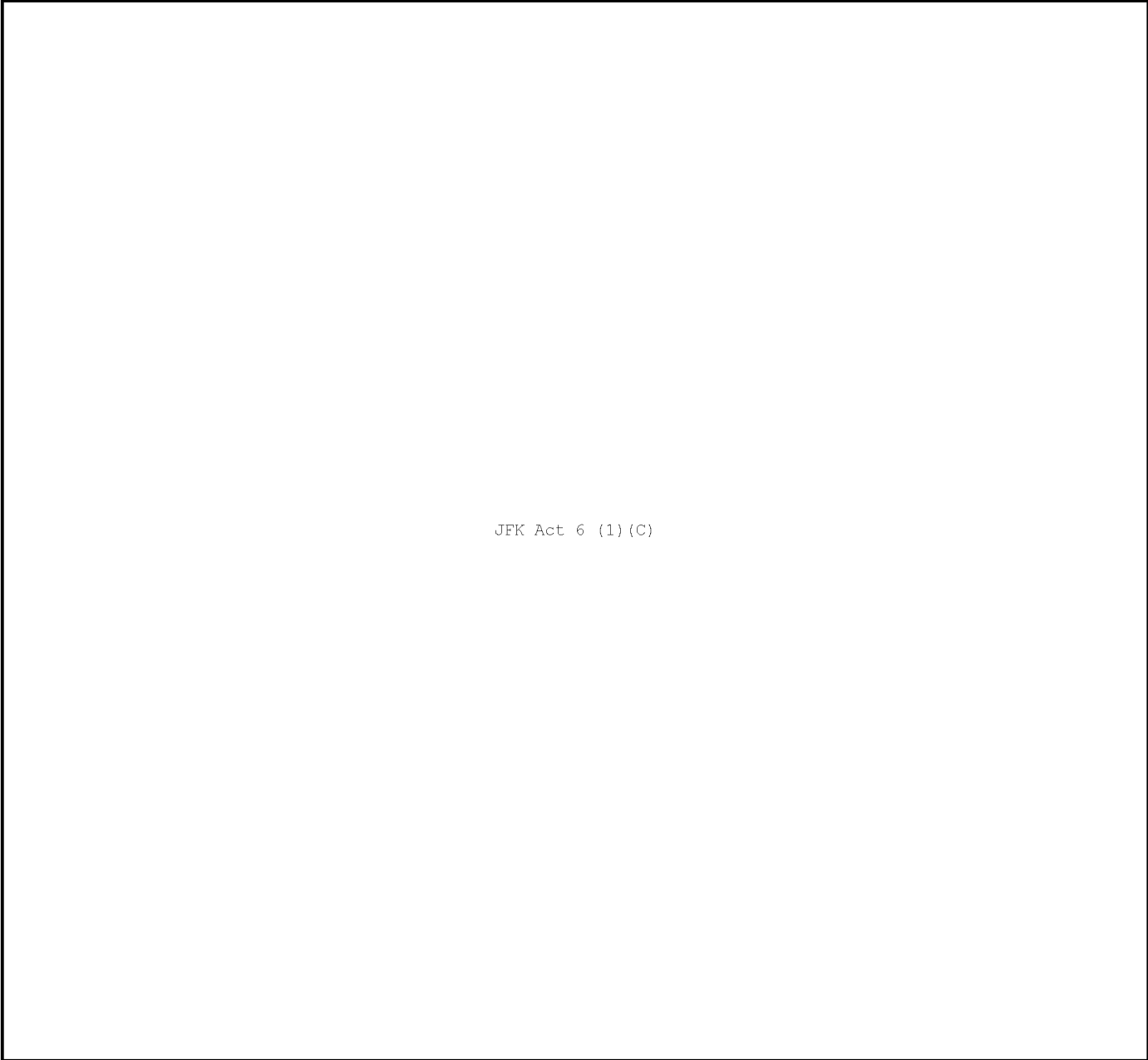
TO : A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: *May 29, 1959*

FROM : S. B. Donahoe *S.B.*

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
McGuire	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parsons	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tamm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
W.C. Sullivan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tolson	<input type="checkbox"/>

SUBJECT: JFK Act 6 (1)(C)



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Roach
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett
- 1 - Mr. Mossburg

REC-84

JUL 1 1959

See file at 6-2-59
Be...

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

60 JUL 6 1959

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Donahoe
I think this is necessary
Q
✓
GMK.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 17, 1959

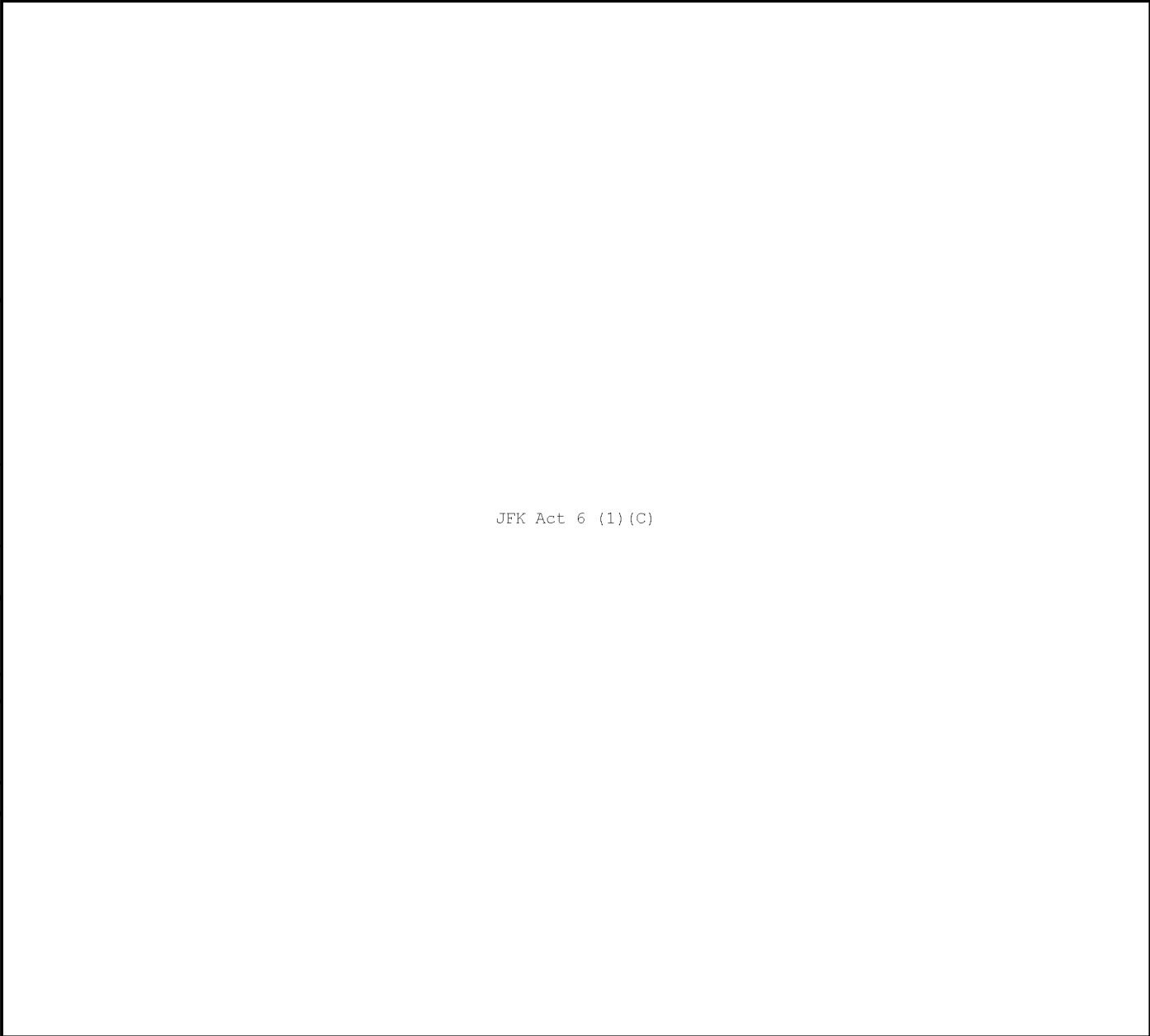
FROM : S. B. Donahoe

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

SBD



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

1 copy to Mr. Tolson

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Mossburg
- 1 - Mr. Roach
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett

REC-84
216
21 JUL 1 1959
6-29-59
5

NAT. INT. SEC.

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *pbr*

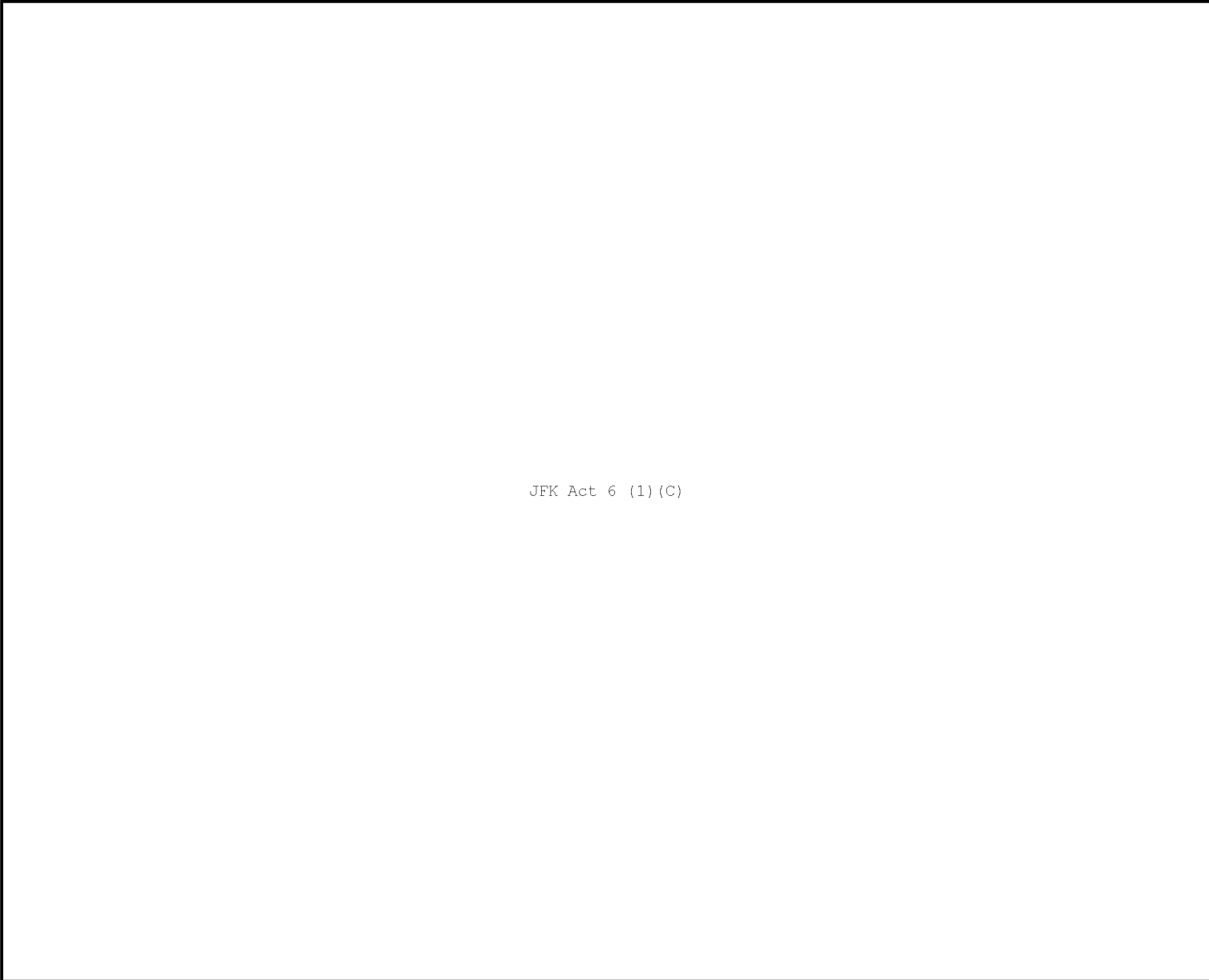
DATE: June 25, 1959

FROM : S. B. Donahoe *JD*

JUNE

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____

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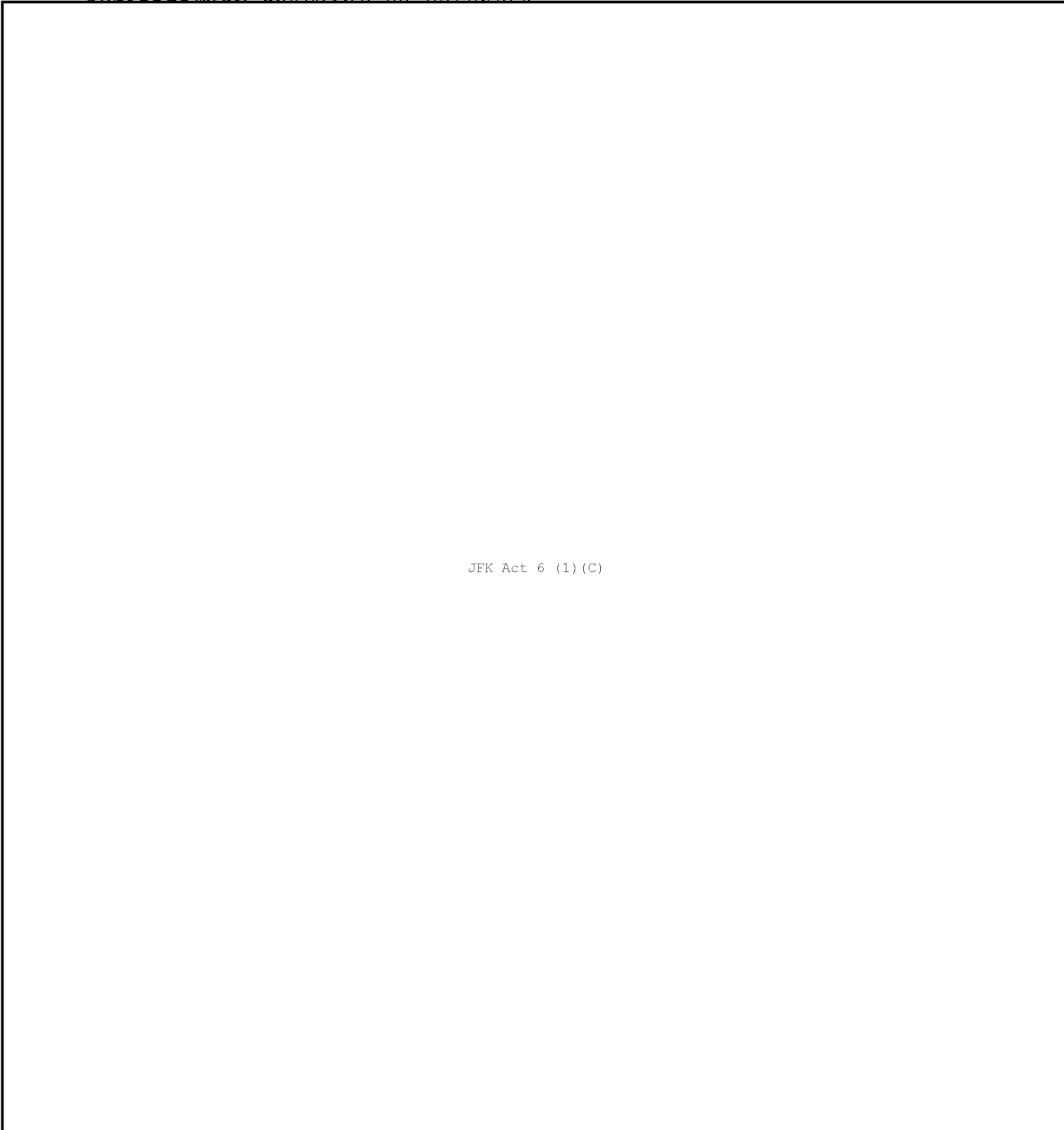
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Donahoe to Belmont



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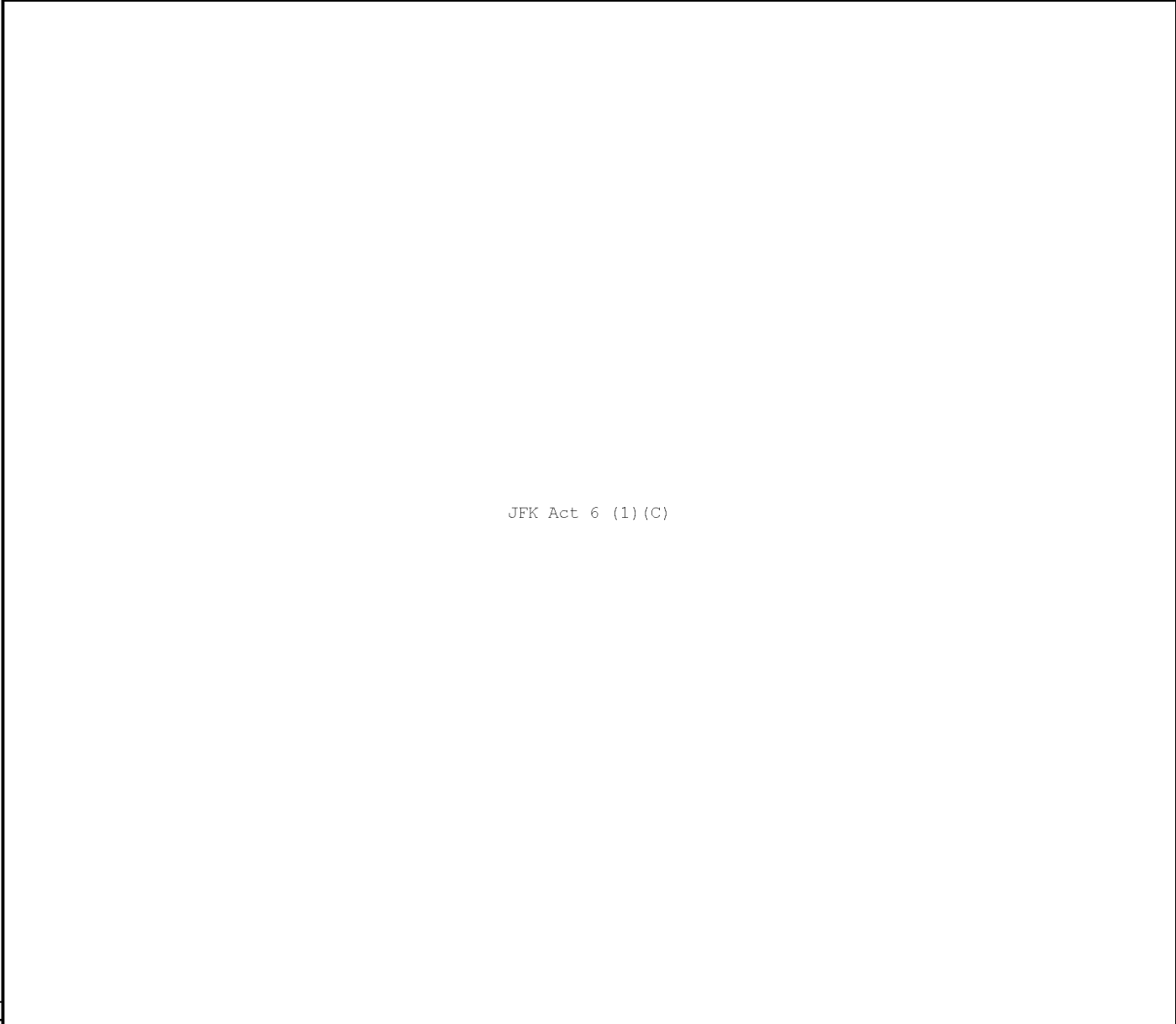
A. H. Belmont

June 29, 1959

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
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- 1 - Mr. Bartlett
- 1 - Liaison
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S. B. Donahoe

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JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

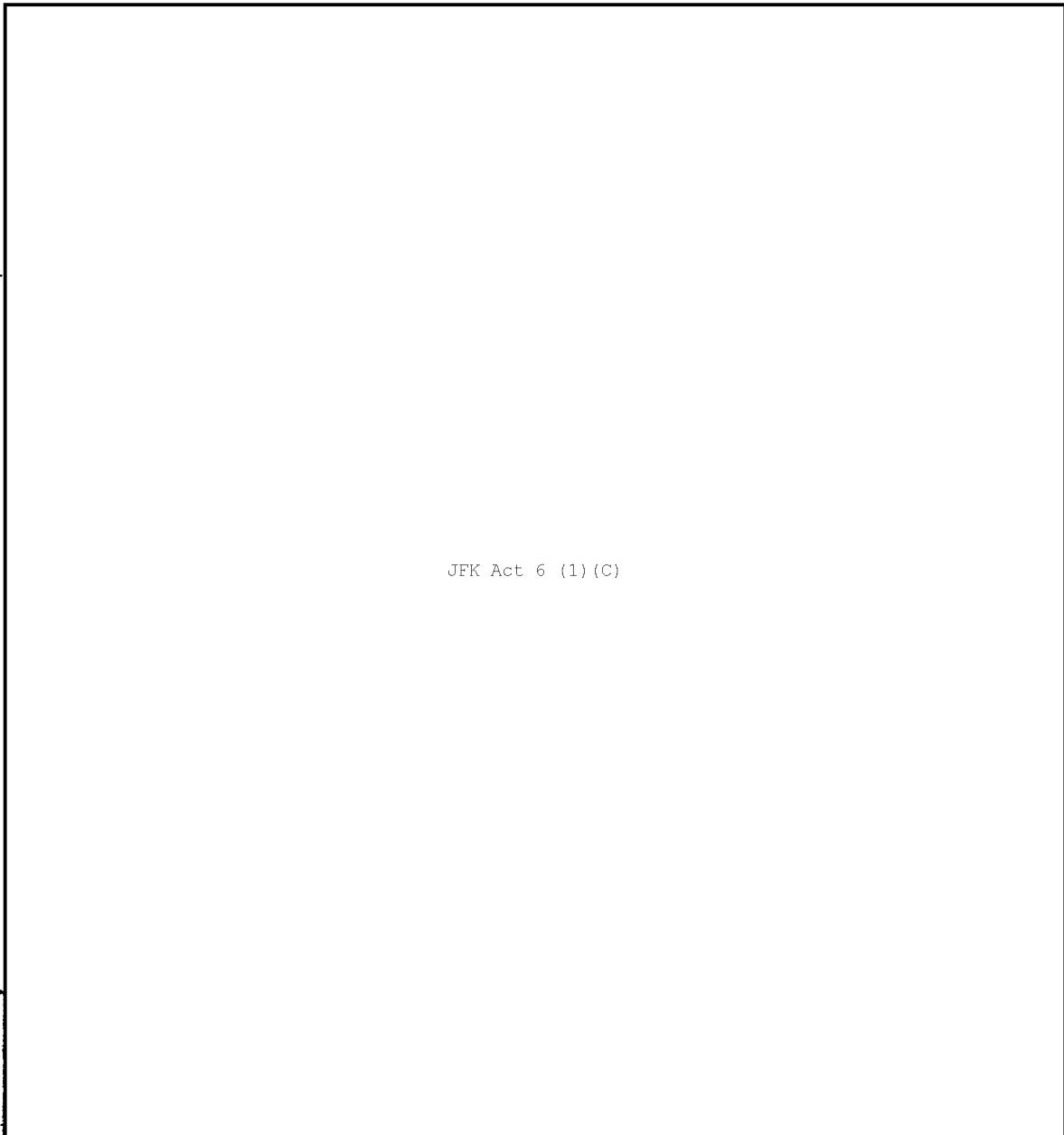
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1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Schaefer

SAC, WFO (105-30788)

July 10, 1959

Director, FBI (105-78601)



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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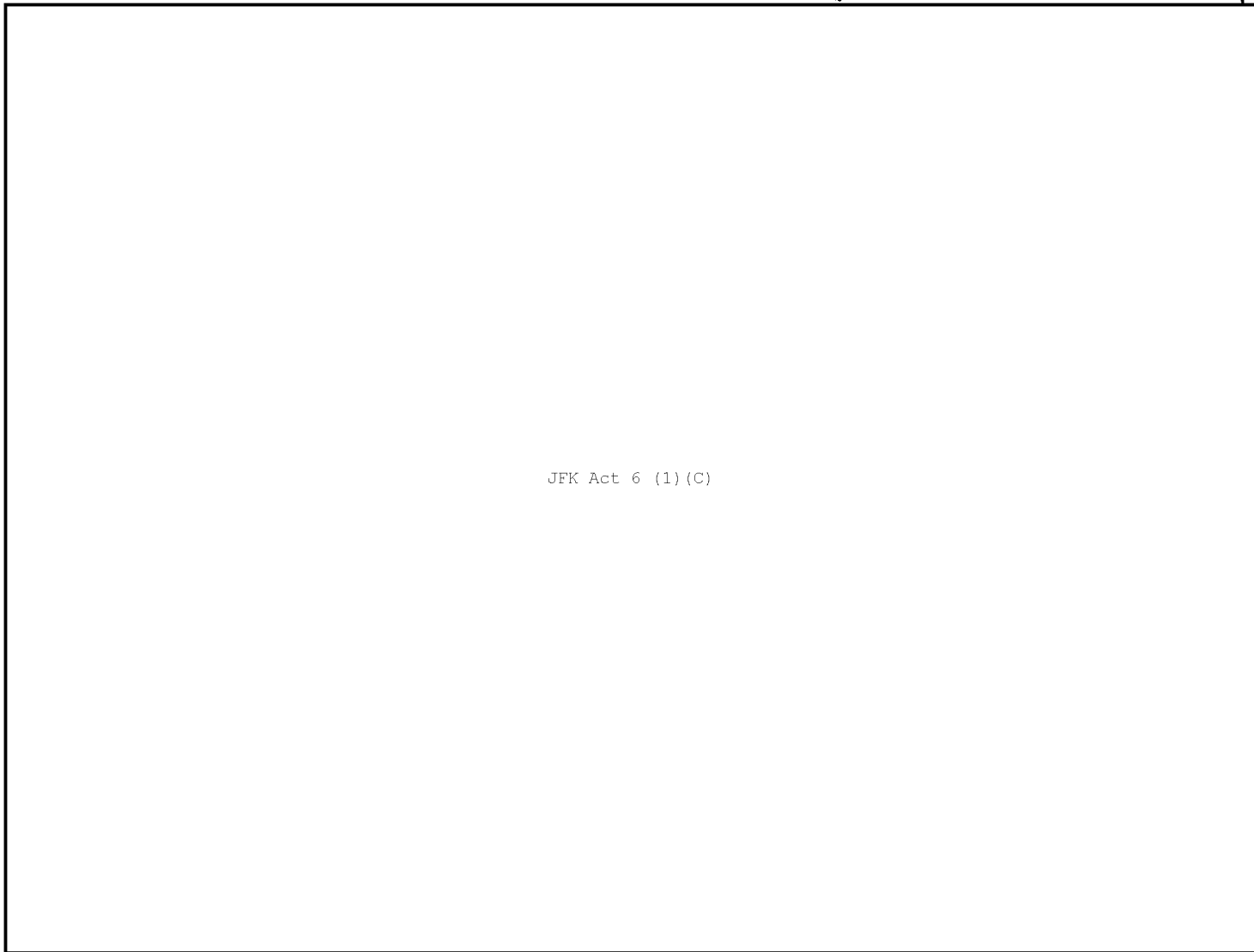
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Mr. A. H. Belmont

September 9, 1959

Mr. S. B. Donahoe

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Papich
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett
- 1 - Mr. Schaefer



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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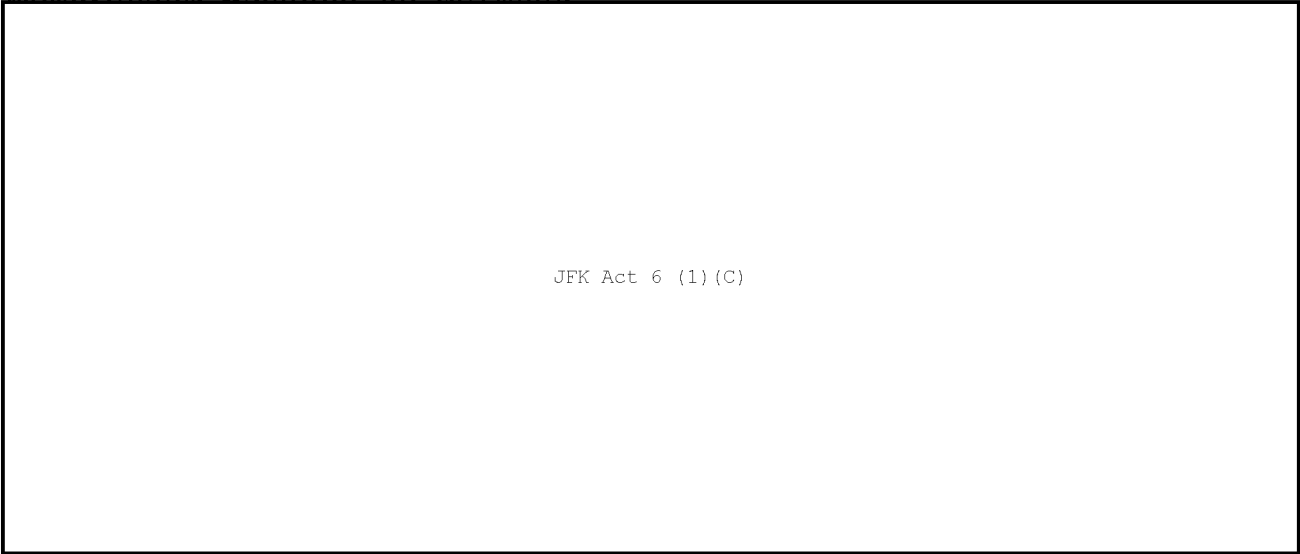
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Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

A. H. Belmont

S. B. Donahoe

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett
- 1 - Mr. Schaefer

9/10/59

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

1 - Mr. Schaefer

9/23/59

SAC, WFO

Director, FBI

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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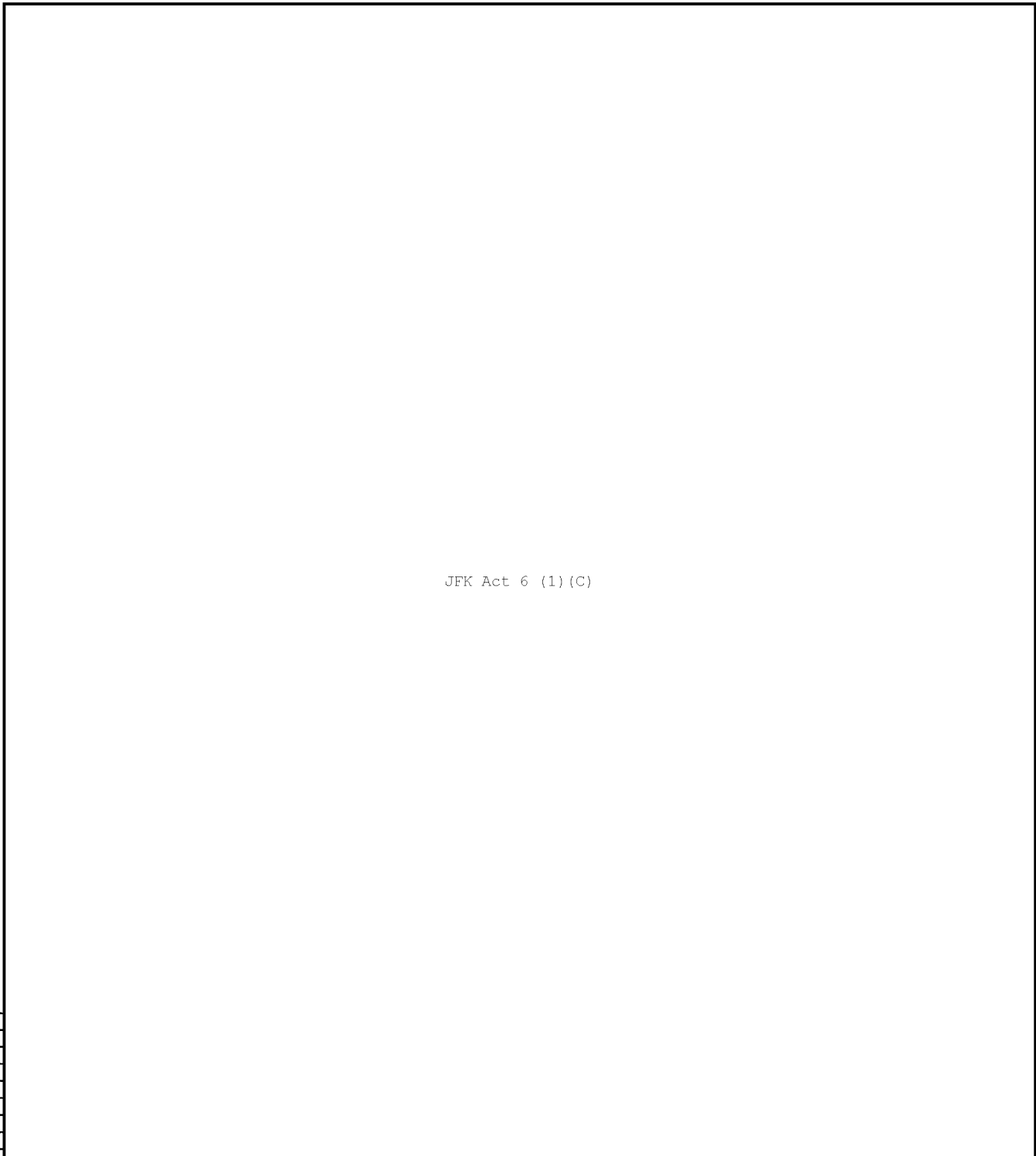
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Director, FBI

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(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Letter to SAC, Washington Field

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

A. H. Belmont

S. E. Donahoe

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. James
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Cotter

November 23, 1959

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 21, 1959

FROM : S. B. Donahoe *SB*

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SUBJECT:

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JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

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cc: Belmont
Donahoe
Mosburg
Cotter
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Memo Donahoe to Belmont

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Memo Donahoe to Belmont

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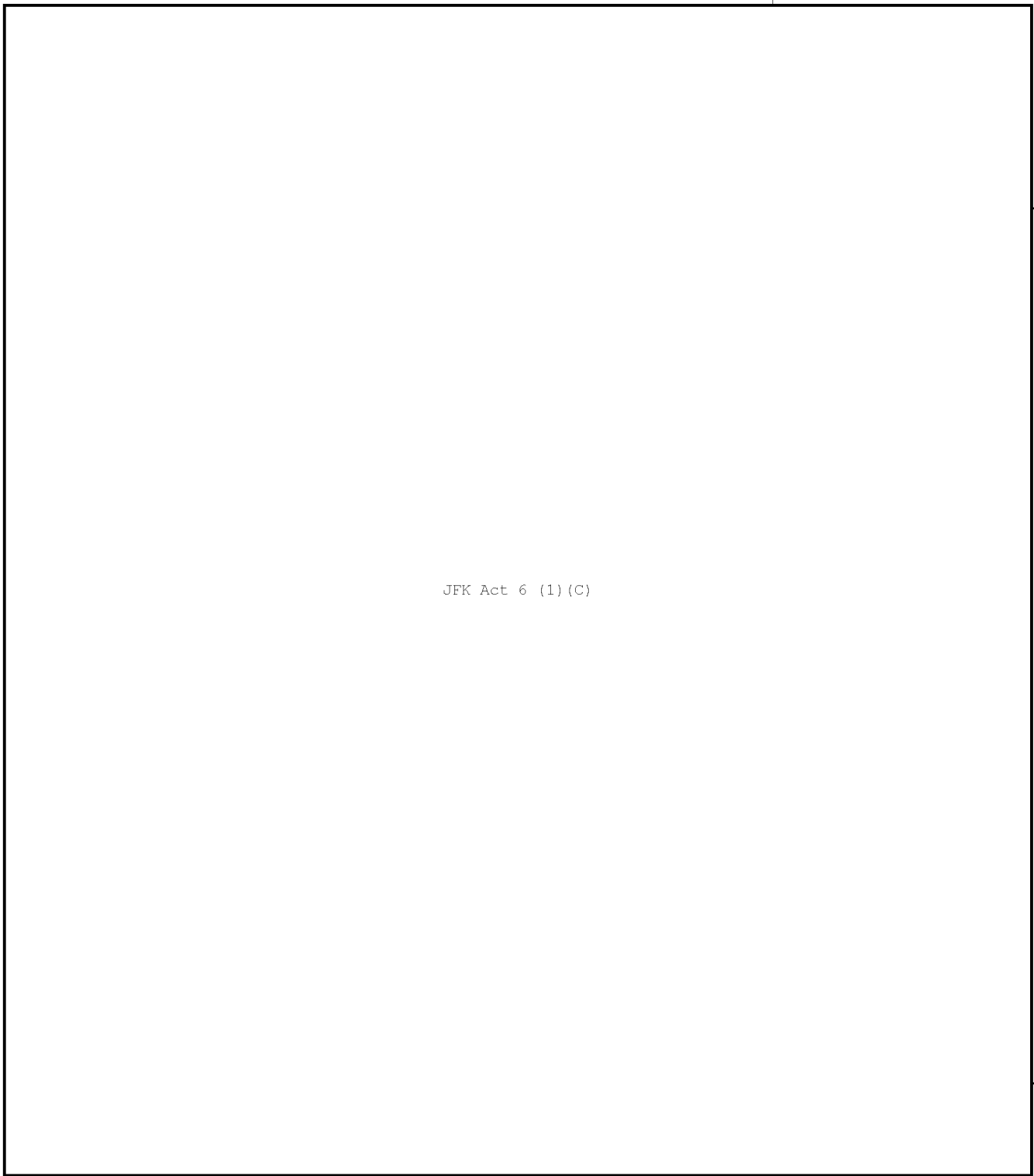
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Memo Donahoe to Belmont

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Memo Donahoe to Belmont



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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Memo Donahoe to Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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SFP:eks 8/29/75

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

U. S. SENATE SELECT
COMMITTEE ON
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
(SSC)

Reference is made to the SSC request dated August 20, 1975, for FBI materials and specifically, to Part II, which called for access to materials by August 29, 1975. Encl'd for ur approval and forwarding to the SSC is the original of a memorandum in response to Part II. A copy of this memorandum is being furnished for ur records.

273-10289

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

74

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to: 1 - USA, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - Secret Service, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston (Via Courier)
1 - OSI, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
Report of: SA LELAND G. RICHIE Office: CHICAGO
Date: 11/19/69

Field Office File #:

Bureau File #:

Title: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Character: RACIAL MATTERS
SMITH ACT OF 1940
SEDITIONOUS CONSPIRACY, REBELLION AND INSURRECTION

Synopsis:

Black Panther Party (BPP) leaders in Illinois, call for people to arm themselves, have a proletarian revolution and refer to police as "fascist pigs." Three members of Chicago Chapter of BPP arrested during August, 1969, for unlawful use of weapons; three members of Chicago Chapter of BPP arrested at Indianapolis, Indiana, and charged with larceny, one of these individuals also charged with violation of 1935 Firearms Act; seven members of Chicago BPP arrested at Chicago BPP Headquarters during October, 1969, following shooting incident. BPP literature accuses United States of being racist and fascist and police of being brutal. Chicago BPP attempting to organize a People's Free Medical Care Center. Breakfast for Children Program reportedly almost non-existent. During October, 1969, leaders of the Communist Party met with Chicago BPP members to exchange ideas. FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, at rally sponsored by African-American Heritage Association during October, 1969, at Chicago.

- P -

DETAILS:

CONFIDENTIAL

Group I
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and
declassification.

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Characterizations of the Black Panther Party (BPP), The Students For A Democratic Society (SDS), and the African - American Heritage Association (AAHA) are set forth in the appendix section of this report.

I. REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM AND POLICIES
AS EXPRESSED BY BPP LEADERS

A press conference was held in Grant Park, Chicago, Illinois, on July 31, 1969, by members of the BPP and the SDS. This press conference was recorded by Special Agents (SA) GORDON S. BROOKS, JAMES E. HANLON, and RICHARD J. OPT and the following is a transcription of the remarks made by RUFUS WALLS, Deputy Minister of Information of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP:

"Black Panther Party Illinois. This is Field Marshal BOB LEE, this is the Deputy Minister of Defense BOBBY RUSH. I want to say the pigs dropped on our office this morning about two o'clock. They just jumped out of the car, no reason at all. I think they were on a trip or something or drunk and just started shooting up there in the office and (inaudible) stairs, but the people started shooting back. We tell all the people to arm themselves against these fascist pigs and it's a true indication by what action happened at the Panther headquarters that if those Panthers hadn't been armed they would have been murdered dead, all of them. They went up there in that office, stole money, took axes and chopped up all the machines, poured gasoline on the floor, on the food we had for the breakfast for children program and literally set it afire. This is what we're dealing with in this country. We've been telling the people all along that we're living in a fascist state. We know it because we've been under fascism for 400 years and you can't tell

us nothing else. And the people who don't know it will know soon, if they don't get themselves some pieces also and augh we just gonna go and so and we ain't gonna let these pigs stop us because we are the vanguard and we're gonna continue to be the vanguard as long as the people are oppressed, as long as there's racism, capitalism, imperialism, we will always be the vanguards cause we're tired of this s--- (obscene). We're getting tired of it. We're gonna get that office, I don't know if we can get that one back together, but we're gonna have another one today and it's gonna be functioning to let the pigs know that they're not gonna stop us and we're gonna have everything that we have now and we're gonna have more and we're gonna continue to teach proletarian revolution in this country and we're gonna continue to teach people to resist this pig power structure by any means necessary. We're going to continue to teach the people (inaudible). We're going to do that and everything we can to stop all this brutality, murder, fear and repression that Mayor DALEY, J. EDGAR HOOVER, Pig NIXON, is waging on the people in this country and we're tired of it, but I know it's gonna be some Panthers dying. We ain't worried 'bout that. We dying anyway. Like people dying in the (inaudible) today from the diseases raised by the genocide program of those so-called Houses of Correction and jails, prisons. All this is genocide. My brothers in Vietnam, thirty per cent, forty per cent people fighting that war are black people. This is genocide. Lot of people say, you know, there's gonna be violence and there's gonna be bloodshed. We're about surviving in this country, that's all that matters. There ain't gonna be no more asking for nothing and

ain't gonna be no more begging cause this ain't gonna get us nothing. We've been doing it too long, we're not gonna ask the oppressors for no freedom, cause we know that is a stage of security. Not gonna sit here, praying cause we are armed with the Marx and Lenin Theory and I mean we are armed, really (inaudible) and armed with it politically and getting it into practice we gonna educate, be re-educate, everybody in this country. We gonna have coalition. Anybody who wants to be a revolutionary anti-American, anything else, just stop by and see the Black Panther Party, we'll teach you, we'll teach you the rules of the different power structures, unless the pigs out here don't like what I'm saying, you can go to hell (inaudible) to to hell and I'm not just standing here talking to hear myself, I want everybody to know that, cause we're made, crazy, and cold and calculating. I want you to know that and when you come to our office, you better have your best, you better have your target practice, cause we got ours and I'm not saying anything or trying to get armed we are armed, I want you to know that and all the revolutionaries out here or those who desire to be revolutionaries I say all power to the people. All power to the people. Anybody can't dig that, just walk on, just walk on.

Questions (inaudible).

See augh the police say anything. The police are the aggressors. They're out of order at the beginning as our Minister of Information says, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER says, they have no right and of course, they have no right that the oppressed is bound to respect cause they're out of order from the beginning. They

have no right over there in the black communities. They're only over there to brutalize, to murder and to protect the vicious, capitalistic, vicious system that your curses have set up.

Questions (inaudible).

I think (inaudible), by the Constitution of the United States (inaudible).

Questions (inaudible).

You said were there two men inside the office with shotguns and I'm saying if there were they were within their rights to have shotguns in that office, and I can imagine what would have happened during the pigs' attack on the office, it was without any type of provocation. I can imagine if those brothers had not had the weapons to defend themselves. This is the essence of the, of the actions right there. Whether or not if they had not been armed, whether the pigs would have opened fire not knowing that those brothers (inaudible) had the strategic weapons to resist them and the proper technical equipment to defend themselves. No knowing, had those pigs been allowed to enter the office, what would have happened to those brothers up there.

This is the question right here.

Questions (inaudible).

The pigs had been building up their courage all day. They have been harassing people all day. They have arrested five of them across the street in the parking lot. Earlier that day they had been sitting out in front of the office getting

boozed up and insulting people walking along the street. They have been building this up all day and I knew they would probably come down sometime sooner or later.

Questions (inaudible).

(Inaudible) no in the same car they were coming back and forth around the office. They had a whole squadrol of pigs (inaudible) earlier that afternoon (inaudible) on some trumped up charge, it was just something that was building up. You can judge when the pigs are ready to make an attack, you can judge by their actions cause they, they, you know got to have courage and still within them they have to build that up with booze and they have to become very emotional and wild.

Questions. You say they were harassing people on the street?

Right, right, righto.

Questions. You mentioned before a great deal about defense, what about retaliation? You plan retaliatory action?

No, no. We're not trying (inaudible). Now what we're going to do as far as (inaudible) to insure that the occupation troops are withdrawn from the community. I want to re-emphasize this (inaudible). We're going to exhaust all legal means. We're going to have a national committee to combat fascism. Righto.

Questions (inaudible)."

The following article captioned, "Panther Chief FRED HAMPTON Tells Party's Goals," appeared in the August

23 - 29, 1969, edition of the Chicago Defender, "Chicago, Illinois newspaper:

" 'While the buffoons are busy going to the moon, we're down here on earth giving free food and medical services to oppressed people,' asserted Fred Hampton, deputy chairman of the Illinois Black Panther Party in an interview with the Daily Defender at week's end.

'But Nixon,' Hampton continued, 'is an international bully who can't fool anybody no matter how many fools he sends to the moon cause we're going to be dealing with the problems on earth.'

For almost three hours, the youthful head of the militant organization held a free-wheeling talk session that ran the gaunt from harsh criticism of repressive tactics against the Panther Party to profuse words of praise for the Panthers' free breakfast program and soon-to-be opened free health center on the Westside.

Not only did Hampton assail anyone slightly connected with the Chicago Police Department ('fascist pigs'), but he also got in hardhitting jabs at 'apathetic blacks,' SCLC's Operation Breadbasket and other subjects.

Accompanying Hampton in the interview were Deputy Party Chairman of Defense Bobby Rush and Minister of Health Ronald Sanchel, who described plans for the opening the first of September of a free health center at 3852 W. 16th st.

'What we're doing for the people just heightens the contradictions of charges made against the Panther Party,' said Sanchel, a slightly built youth of 19.

According to Sanchel, a survey of the Westside community indicated that residents wanted the center to provide, in order of importance, pediatrics, obstetrics, dentistry and general medical care.

'We're asking for donations from medical and drug companies and for doctors and nurses to provide services free of charge,' said the young director matter of factly.

'So far, we have 12 doctors signed up for the staff and we're in pretty good shape for our beginning staff of nurses,' he said, 'but we need lab and X-Ray technicians and of course, money.' Members of the party are also being trained as technicians, he said.

Free car service to and from the center will also be provided, Sanchel added. Plans also call for expansion of the center to include comprehensive medical care.

In addition to money, building materials for rehabilitation of the center's quarters are needed desperately, he said. 'This is one obstacle that we faced in opening up the center earlier because the building that we secured needed so much repair, and we've been working on it daily,' Sanchel stated.

Hampton and Rush looked on approvingly as Sanchel enthusiastically discussed the health center. Hampton, 20, was recently released on \$10,000 bond pending an appeal of a two to five year jail sentence on April 7 of a robbery of an ice cream truck in Maywood.

Assailing the conviction, he launched into an attack on the court system, prisons and a 'capitalistic society full of fascist, demagogue politicians, avaricious businessmen and racist pig police.'

'My case shouldn't have even been tried by Judge Sidney Jones,' Hampton asserted. 'Jones had just acquitted this guy Kamberos whose car killed a kid.'

'And everybody was talking about a mistrial. Yet, I'm convicted of stealing some ice cream and my appeal is to be answered in two months, imagine that, two months. . . robbery of some ice cream takes precedence over any other case including murder.'

During his three months in Menard state prison, Hampton said he was kept in isolation, denied eye glasses and medical care. 'You should see how they treat us in prison,' he said. Anyone who doesn't get any mail or any visitors is kicked around and pretty soon you don't see that prisoner anymore. And there wasn't one black guard at Menard. Now check that out.

Hampton was asked: What do you think will curb the harassment of the Panthers.

'First we have to educate the people as to who their enemy really is and it ain't us. Next show them how to defend themselves against the pig power structure and then they'll be ready to defend us and themselves the next time we're attacked' Hampton answered.

What about the charges of Panther intimidation and threats made to black people? was another question posed to the Panther leader.

Rush answered this question. 'Yes, we are armed but this is our constitutional right and it is only in self defense. We don't believe in harassing anybody to make them join our party and we urge individualists who are racists and don't want to abide by our program. And if anyone has a complaint about this kind of thing he or she should come to the office and we'll punish the person in front of the complainant,' he said.

When asked about their feelings toward SCLC's Operation Breadbasket, Hampton said that organization should have initiated the free feeding program.

'Jesse Jackson spoke at our convention in California a few weeks ago and he should put into action what he said there because he got two standing ovations when he spoke,' Hampton said.

'And Jesse should be telling the people about people like Hanrahan, Mayor Richard J. Daley and Police Gang Intelligence Unit head (Edward) Buckney and the atrocities they're perpetuating on black people.

'In fact,' Hampton continued, 'Jesse should get on the radio and make a (public service) tape in direct opposition to what Hanrahan's telling the people to do about the gangs.' (Hampton was apparently referring to Hanrahan's public service announcements which advise Chicago citizens to lodge complaints with his office if they were intimidated or harassed by gang members.)

'All these pigs do is label a gang and then the people start believing that mess and

next thing, all the young warriors, the youths who will fight the power structure are thrown in jail, indicted and put away for good. . . these people had better get hip to what's happening and stop going around believing these fascist pigs.

'And the next time the pigs attack our headquarters, there's going to be a lot of dead pigs. We didn't fire back when the FBI busted in 'cause we wanted to show the people who the enemy really is. But the next time, the people will defend us,' Hampton declared.

'One thing's for sure,' said Hampton confidently, 'the Black Panther Party is not going to be suppressed no matter what the pigs like Hanrahan, Daley, Duckney, and (Cook County Jail Supt.) Winston Moore do.

'We're the vanguard of the people and we say more power to the people and the people are our first and most important concern.'

On August 29, 1969, a rally was held in Grant Park, Chicago, Illinois, to commemorate the confrontations between the Chicago Police Department (PD) and the demonstrators during the Democratic National Convention held during August, 1968. SA SAMUEL P. WALLACE made a tape recording of speeches at the above rally on August 29, 1969, and the following are the remarks made by FRED HAMPTON at this rally:

FRED HAMPTON

"Now first of all I don't know if it's true. Somebody told me that a young man, I don't even know (inaudible) make a special request (inaudible) all you got to do is come on up here and get it. (Inaudible) everybody in our work shop (inaudible) in our work shop.

And the people in our work shop (inaudible) because the people in our work shop got high. Everybody in our work shop got high. We feel high. (inaudible) to talk about here now. We know, we know what it's all about. We know it's about depression. We know it's about depression. We know it's about fascism. We know it's about guns. We know it's about (inaudible). (Inaudible) I want to leave a message with you anarchists. You frauds, you idiots, fools. You understand that like you go off and see people (inaudible). The Black Panther Party doesn't endorse any criminal acts. We believe anytime you lead people to (inaudible) it's a crime. (Inaudible) at the same time I'd fight that poor (obscene) (inaudible). (Inaudible) Chicago, Black Panther Party (inaudible) anywhere around the world. (Inaudible) pages of history books who will be coming to Chicago, his name is BOBBY SEALE. (Inaudible) he's the (inaudible) of the Black Panther Party. You want to know what it is? (Inaudible) . . . step out of the pages of the history books. (Inaudible). (Inaudible). . . BOBBY SEALE crash that (inaudible) with his gun ready to (inaudible). (Inaudible). . . there's a problem. Out there the people wanted a stop sign in the community. People (inaudible) grievance to the government. The government said 'No. There ain't no stop sign. We don't care how many them niggers being ran over. We not gonna put no stop sign up.' HUEY (?) went and got his shot gun, got him a house (hammer?), got both stop signs (inaudible). Then he went down to the corner with both stop signs, a hammer (inaudible) put up them stop signs. The people are very (inaudible). Next time the people, next time the people

have a problem, people being (inaudible).
(Inaudible) got them both stop signs (inaudible) and the people went down there put up those stop signs (inaudible). And it ain't stopped yet. (Inaudible) that peace sign in California and now it's all over the world. That's international peace sign. The peace sign (inaudible). The peace goes on and on and on no matter where you go. It might not sound so loud, but if you listen for it you hear that peace. That peace (inaudible) revolutionary (inaudible). Yeah, yeah. Ain't that right? Yeah. You can kill a revolutionary but you can't kill a revolution. You can run a freedom fighter out of the country but you can't run freedom fighting out of the country. You can shoot a liberator but you can't shoot a liberation. If you do (inaudible) so maybe that don't explain. Solution, that don't solve it. Solution or no solution. (Inaudible) that's the Black Panther Party. (Inaudible). (Inaudible) Black Panther paper. (Inaudible) buy the Black Panther Party paper. (Inaudible) that's right. You might as well buy one of our papers. I'm high. I'm high. Ain't you high? Are you high? Are you high? Are you high? Oh, I'm high. Oh, I'm high, ect. Darling, darling, do it. You don't want to do it right. You gonna be high or you gonna be lower or you gonna be a faggot (?) or what? You gonna be high. Oh, I'm high, ect. We're gonna bring out another brother now. Brother I got to introduce his name is RENNIE DAVIS. I think everybody here should know him. The brother is the project director for the riots of the Democratic Convention. You remember the Democratic Convention? You remember when all those pigs - those blue uniforms on -

those mechanical (obscene) came down and stomped on the people in the street. We gonna do away with those crazy dog cops and (inaudible). (Inaudible) rights of the democratic community. (Inaudible) present a good friend of mine, a brother of mine don't keep his hands off me, knock his hands off me I . . . so's you all, you understand, all you young men, all you (inaudible) attack now as soon as I leave. I'm gonna leave in a minute. As soon as I leave ya all attack me going this way. Ya understand. And I want to show you (inaudible). I been in prison for the last four months, and I think I do better physically than I ever been in my life. Ya understand. I was tired when I left (inaudible). I'm not tired anymore, and I'm high (inaudible). Let me give you, let me give you brother RENNIE DAVIS. Thank you all (inaudible)."

Source advised that he attended a closed meeting at the church on West Armitage Street, Chicago, Illinois, wherein the Young Lords, a Puerto Rican youth gang, has its headquarters. This meeting was on the evening of September 10, 1969, and between 125 and 150 individuals purporting to be members or sympathizers with the BPP, the Young Lords and the Young Patriots, whose membership is comprised of the Appalachian poor on Chicago's near north side, were in attendance.

Source advised the meeting was in memorial to LARRY ROBERSON, a BPP member who died during the week of September 8 to 12, 1969, and who had been wounded by police officers which resulted in his hospitalization. The meeting was also in memorial of HO CHI MINH who had recently died.

FRED HAMPTON, Chairman, Illinois BPP, spoke and his remarks referred to the writings of MAO TSE TUNG,

statements by ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, Minister of Defense, BPP as contained in CLEAVER's book, "Soul on Ice." HAMPTON stated the killing of one brother by the "pig" police would not stop the revolution. HAMPTON did not become specific but did say that forces were at work attempting to divide the party (BPP). HAMPTON's remarks also referred to the fact that the death of ROBERSON would not stop the work of the party.

Following HAMPTON, BOB RUSH, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP, spoke saying that he was glad that DIRKSEN (Senator EVERETT DIRKSEN) was dead. He stated that the pigs (meaning the police) would have to be dealt with by actions that they are familiar with in order to insure the fair treatment of the oppressed people. The source felt that RUSH was saying that force was needed to be used against police, although he did not say it.

9/11/69)

On September 21, 1969, the "Joliet Herald News," under the caption "Black Panthers Are Organizing Here," printed the following story concerning the news conference held on September 20, 1969, at Mr. STUBBS' residence:

"Joliet's Black Panther organization, after a year allegedly working underground here, plans to 'come out of the ground.'"

That was a disclosure Saturday during the press conference by ROBERT CAMPBELL, 24, of Chicago, a reported section leader of the organization. The conference was at the home of JAMES STUBBS, 22, 520 South Water Street, a reported 'local Captain of Defense' with the Panthers.

CAMPBELL said one of the purposes of the organization is to control incidents of

alleged police brutality in the black community.

'If he (police) comes to us talking of love, we will also talk of love' CAMPBELL said. 'But, if he comes to talk with a .357 magnum (a high velocity gun), we will also talk with a .357 magnum.'

CAMPBELL used the 'argin of 'pigs' and 'mechanical fools' in referring to police.

'The Constitution gives the right to any person to bear arms and every member 'Black Panthers' is required to have four guns' he said.

In response to other questions, CAMPBELL said the Black Panthers are opposed to Capitalism, Fascism and violence.

'We plan to have breakfast for children because Capitalism cannot feed all children' CAMPBELL said.

Asked how the breakfast would be financed, CAMPBELL said, 'It would be done through the sale of newspapers and through donations from people.'

'We also plan to set up health clinics in the black community' CAMPBELL added.

He said the Black Panther group is organizing in Joliet because the people wanted us to come here.

When asked about qualifications for membership, CAMPBELL declined to make any statement, saying only that not everyone can qualify, but they can give support to the organization.

CAMPBELL was not certain where the headquarters for the Joliet Black Panthers would be located. But organizationally, as is Panther procedure, local officers would be under State Chapters and Section Leader Direction.

Asked if the Black Panthers would try to obtain their objectives to political action, CAMPBELL answered that they did not intend to work at local levels but rather through top level political figures in achieving their goals."

On October 16, 1969, the current issue of "The Proviso Herald," a weekly newspaper, distributed in the Maywood, Illinois area, carried an article entitled, "HAMPTON, GRAHAM, Blast Poverty Bias," which reads as follows:

"Thirty-nine years ago, the Melrose Park village board denied the request of a group of black residents to build a church within the village, claiming it would attract 'the colored element from Maywood and Chicago.'

Last Tuesday, Proviso area blacks met in the First Baptist Church of Melrose Park, a Negro church, to discuss other 'problems of black people in the suburbs.'

The small crowd (about 35 or 40) ranged from intense Black Panthers with high and wide Afro haircuts to middle aged suburban couples.

FRED HAMPTON, dairman of the Illinois Black Panthers, was scheduled to appear along with the Rev. GEORGE CLLEMENTS; Dr. CHARLES HURST, dean of Malcolm X college; and BILL GRAHAM of Maywood's Human Relations commission.

HURST and CLEMENTS didn't show, so GRAHAM led off with a multi-pronged attack on what the federal and local government is and is not doing.

He blasted the proposed family planning program, saying that the pill, 'which is not yet safe, is going to be shoved down our throats.'

'When genocide can be forced upon us, there is some question as to the sanity of a system that would allow this,' he said.

GRAHAM, calmly but angrily, called the elementary schools in dist. 89 'a network of failure factories,' and high school dist. 209 'racist oriented.'

He also cited poor housing for low and low middle income families where 'rats play hopscotch with a dead roach,' and 'a welfare system where recipients have to storm the welfare office to get what they're entitled to on paper.'

RON SATCHEL, health minister of the Illinois Black Panthers, gave a brief talk on the organization's free breakfast program and free health care center.

He also scored family planning, saying that 'increasing population isn't the problem, but the maldistribution of food.'

But it was FRED HAMPTON who dominated the meeting. With the skill of a practiced surgeon, he dissected mid-twentieth century American society.

'Fascism is what we have in this country today,' he heatedly began, 'and there are three integral parts: the avaricious businessman, the demagogic politician, and the racist pig dog policeman.'

HAMPTON, embattled in the courts on assault charges, said one of the worst dangers for blacks is their belief in the white power structure's 'false values.'

'Athletics and entertainment are the biggest form of exploitation there is,' he cried, blasting the likes of WILT CHAMBERLAIN and singer JAMES BROWN as helping to perpetuate a dangerous myth.

'Hell, with all this work to be done, we got no time for playing.'

The Panther chairman said that everyone has the right to defend himself, so if people don't want the Panthers to have guns, all guns should be thrown in the ocean and not turned in to Chicago police sup. JAMES CONLISK 'so that he can sell them.'

'When you mix explosive chemicals and put them in a keg,' he continued, 'you can march around it, picket it, slap petitions on it, but it's still explosive. You have to get inside at the chemicals, the cause.'

HAMPTON said he knew his theories weren't very popular.

'But look, I'm 21, if you think that it has all happened in 21 years and that I did it, then you should take me out and shoot me. But

you and I know these situations have been around for a long time, and the only people who can change anything is us, the people."

He pleaded for unity among all poor people of every color to unite against capitalism, 'we've had too many wars on poverty, let's have some wars on the rich.'"

II. ACTS IN FURTHERANCE OF
REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM
OR POLICIES

On August 9, 1969, WILLIE CALVIN, Captain of Defense, and RICHARD L. "ARDA" BLACK, both members of the Chicago chapter of the Illinois BPP, appeared at the Chicago chapter of the BPP headquarters on this date with three .30 caliber M-1 carbines, appearing to be brand new. These individuals indicated that they had recently purchased these weapons in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

On August 13, 1969, JOHN "BEAVER" WILLIAMS, a member of the West Suburban Branch of the BPP, CALVIN, BLACK, JOHN "OBAR" BRAKES, Sergeant on Defense Staff of Chicago chapter of the BPP, WILLIAM O'NEAL, Chief of Staff, and RONALD "DOC" SATCHEL, Deputy Minister of Health, all of the Illinois BPP, traveled to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on this date in an automobile owned by WILLIAMS. These individuals allegedly went to the Milwaukee BPP headquarters and picked up JESSE JAMES, reportedly the Head of Security of the Milwaukee BPP. This entire group then proceeded to a sporting goods store in Milwaukee and the BPP members from Milwaukee purchased 14 .30 caliber M-1 carbines for the group from Chicago. The Chicago members of the BPP then took the members of the BPP from Milwaukee back to their headquarters and the BPP members from Chicago departed for Chicago.

8/9 & 13/69)

On August 14, 1969, Sergeant WILLIAM KLUSAK, Oak Brook, Illinois PD, advised that RICHARD BLACK and JOHN WILLIAMS were arrested on this date for unlawful use of weapons and among other items, the following were found in their possession:

BLACK had a .30 caliber M-1 carbine, serial number 19875; and WILLIAMS had a .30 caliber M-1 carbine, serial number 19405.

On August 14, 1969, source reported that JOHN BRAKES, RICHARD BLACK, WILLIE CALVIN, WILLIAM O'NEAL, and JOHN WILLIAMS all went to a wooded area west of Oak Brook, Illinois, to try out five carbines that they had recently obtained. While shooting in the area a police car pulled up with one officer and this officer caught WILLIAMS and BLACK while the other BPP members hid in the weeds and trees. These three BPP members had considered killing the lone officer, however, they had changed their mind after O'NEAL had suggested that other officers would be arriving on the scene shortly because of all the shooting that they had been doing. O'NEAL, BRAKES, and CALVIN then left the area as other officers appeared on the scene.

(./14/69)

On September 30, 1969, three members of the BPP in Chicago were in Indianapolis to take control of the Indianapolis Chapter of the BPP and to help straighten out the problems that existed there. On the afternoon of September 30, 1969, the three members from Chicago, Illinois; namely, WILLIE CALVIN, JEWEL COOK, and his brother, CLEVELAND COOK, were arrested by the Indianapolis PD for theft of an automobile battery. The three were scheduled to go to court in the morning on October 1, 1969.

Lieutenant SHELDON LASKEY, Special Investigations Division, Indianapolis PD, advised on October 1, 1969, that the Indianapolis PD had arrested three BPP

members from Chicago on charges of Offense Against Property Act, larceny, and one of the individuals, CLEVELAND COOK, for violation of the 1935 Firearms Act. The other two arrested were JEWEL L. COOK, brother of CLEVELAND, and WILLIE J. CALVIN. The automobile they were driving was registered to CLEVELAND COOK, and a gun was found in the glove compartment. Lieutenant LASKY advised that the three appeared in Marion County Municipal Court on the morning of October 1, 1969, and they were all held on bond; JEWEL COOK and WILLIE CALVIN on \$3,500 surety bond, and CLEVELAND COOK on \$7,500 surety bond.

(, 9/30/69)

Officer TUNK, Chicago, Illinois PD, advised on October 3, 1969, that seven Negro males were arrested at BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, during the early morning hours on October 3, 1969, following a shooting incident. Those arrested were:

JEREL HAWINS
BRADLEY GREEN
WADE STEINNEY
BILLY BROOKS
MORRIS BROWN
HARRY MOOMY
TERRANCE WATSON

Officer WANER, Chicago PD, advised on October 1, 1969, that an Officer SHANLEY, Chicago PD, was injured in front of BPP Headquarters by a shotgun blast fired by an unknown individual. Officer WANER stated the shotgun blast was believed to have originated from Panther Headquarters. Officer SHANLEY was taken to Illinois Research Hospital.

Captain JOYCE, 13th Police District, advised subsequently that additional police patrols had been sent into the vicinity of Panther Headquarters and additional reinforcements were to be maintained in the general area. Captain JOYCE concluded saying the injury to Officer SHANLEY was possibly only superficial and could be a result of a ricochet from the shotgun blast.

Officer LARA, Chicago PD, subsequently advised on October 4, 1969, that further information developed by the PD regarding the shooting at Panther Headquarters reflects the police were responding to a telephone call alleging shots had been fired from Panther Headquarters. Officer LARA stated he and Officer SHANLEY, above, investigated the call when Officer SHANLEY was hit by concrete torn up as a result of a shotgun blast which originated from the roof of Panther Headquarters. This shot was in the rear of the headquarters and not directly on Madison Street which runs in front of the headquarters. Officer LARA concluded saying that he and other officers arrived after their first shot, entered Panther Headquarters and arrested seven male Negroes and confiscated a .30 caliber carbine and a shotgun.

The above shooting incident occurred at Panther Headquarters earlier as a result of trouble which recently has developed between the Vice Lords (VL), a Negro youth gang on Chicago's west side, and the BPP. Recently the VL had approached the BPP Chapter wanting to be "cut in" on the medical center which the Panthers are currently organizing. This medical center, according to the Panthers, will be for all needy individuals on Chicago's west side who need medical and dental care.

A representative of the VL contacted FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, and instructed HAMPTON the

Panthers were to do no further work on a medical center headquarters or continue with the Panther's plans to open the medical center. This VL representative stated if the Panthers did open the medical center on their own and not allow the VL to participate, then the VL would "burn it down." HAMPTON instructed this person of the VL that the medical center was for the people and the VL or anyone else was not going to prevent the people from having the benefit of this medical center.

During the early hours of October 3, 1969, two cars loaded with VL members drove by Panther Headquarters and fired into the front of the building. BPP members in Panther Headquarters at that time grabbed available weapons, according to the source, went to the roof and when VL vehicles again passed Panther Headquarters, they fired upon them. The source stated that as the BPP members fired, the police cars appeared in the area and some shots were fired at the police cars. Source concluded saying that when the police cars appeared, the VL vehicles left the area.

(, 10/4/69)

III. TEACHING OF REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM

The Chicago Chapter of the BPP is holding political orientation classes every Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evening at 7:15 p.m. at the Church of the Epiphany, 201 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago. These classes have not been well attended recently and some have been cancelled for lack of attendance.

Pursuant to policy decisions reached at a national conference held in Oakland, California,

during mid-July, 1969, the BPP has begun promoting the formation of national committees to fight fascism. These committees are to be set up in various large cities throughout the United States. The committees are to consist of both black and white people.

(, 7/2/69)

On September 15, 1969, there was a political orientation class of the BPP held at the Precious Blood Church, Congress and Western Avenue, Chicago. Approximately 12 to 15 people were in attendance. The class primarily concerned reading and discussion of a pamphlet by HUEY NEWTON entitled "HUEY Talks to the People" or something to that effect. Some of the issues discussed were the white revolutionary and the role they should play, and working with whites and the black revolutionary movement.

The essence of the discussion was that the true role of the white revolutionary was to work within the white community, which was referred to as the mother country, and give support to the struggles waged by the BPP and other black revolutionary groups within the black community, which is referred to as the colony. It was also suggested that when the revolutionaries in the colony come under attack of the police powers, that the correct thing for the white revolutionaries to do would be to cause trouble in the mother country so as to weaken the police forces or divert their energies.

(, 9/17/69)

IV. DOCUMENTS URGING THE REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM

On August 14, 1969, I made available a copy of the following leaflet captioned, "Notice To

All Middle Class Black People (who think they have made it)," which was obtained at the BPP Headquarters in Chicago on August 15, 1969:

"What happens to the Black Panthers, who have recently been under attack by the FBI in several cities, should be the concern of all Blacks, according to Georgia State legislator Julian Bond. Bond spoke to about 1,200 persons at the Medical Committee Concerned with Civil Rights during their first annual benefit Banquet in Philadelphia, Pa. 'You might not care what happens to the Black Panthers, although you ought to, and you ought to wonder that if you don't speak out when the Panthers are attacked, who will speak out when you are attacked,' Bond said.

Article reprinted from
Jet magazine 7/17/69

Brothers and Sisters do not be fooled into thinking you will not be attacked, for just as sure as many innocent Japanese-Americans suffered in Concentration Camps during World War II, the same fate awaits many of us who attempt to remain secluded from the reality of oppression of Black People in Racist America today. Your fate is based simply on the color of your skin, and if you think I'm lying, then explain why there were not any German-Americans in those Concentration Camps. And don't tell me that your good American government is incapable of committing the crime of Genocide against Black People, because I don't see any Indians.

UNITY Brothers and Sisters, remember that word? Yea, you probably thought about it when you read those lies in the Chicago daily newspapers about a 'suspected' gang member shooting

another brother, and you asked yourself
'Why don't the brothers get together?'
Well why don't you ask yourself this
question, 'What the (obscene) I doing to
bring about Black Unity?' Then you better
get out in the street and get a new poli-
tical education, because in the 1970's
the people gon' runit, the people gon'
have the power, the super-rich capitalist
pigs will have no more flunkies, or there
won't be anything left to run.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE
REVOLUTIONARY BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS TO
ALL BRAINWASHED BROTHERS"

On September 15, 1969, made available
a copy of the following leaflet captioned, "Fascist
Pigs Kill Black Youth:"

Saturday September 13 at 6:45 P.M. the fascist pig cops shot James Hoy (3314 W. Monroe St.) two times in the head while his hands were up. James Hoy was murdered by a pig who hides behind badge #12611 and drives car #70-30. James Hoy, 17, is another example of murder, brutality, and torture of Black People in this fascist capitalistic country! Pig Mayor Daley, Pig Chief Conlisk, and Hammerhead states attorney Hanrahan are directly responsible for the subhuman actions of these mad maniacs who occupy our communities. There were witnesses who say the Pigs shot James Hoy with his hands up. Charles Cox, 20, was beaten to death by the pigs in a cell at Fillmore Station; Linda Anderson, 17, was murdered by a fool pig who shot blindly, threw her down for no reason or cause. James Johnson, 18, was murdered by Daley's mad pigs at 15th and Keeler, and Larry Roberson, a member of the Vanguard, was killed as he was helping the people, but Larry Roberson was a Panther and he shot two pigs before he was overcome!

We, the Black Panther Party, will stand by the people to remove these mad beasts! We say in #7 of the Ten Point Program:
"We want an immediate end to police brutality and murder of black people."

The second ammendment of the Consitution gives us a right to bare arms to protect ourselves when this government doesn't recognize the Rights of the People. It is crystal clear that this filthy government is killing off the black youth, and we will not go without a fight!

Deputy Chairman Fred Hampton says, "If you kill a few you get a little satisfaction. If you kill some more, you get some more satisfaction. But when you kill them all, you get complete satisfaction."

MOVE WITH THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

Illinois Chapter, Black Panther Party
2350 West Madison St., Chicago

On September 18, 1969, CG P-2 made available a copy of the following leaflet captioned, "Stop Fascism," issued by the Illinois Chapter of the BPP:

STOP FASCISM

Fascism is the power of finance capital itself--- the greedy businessman, the demagogic politician(one who leads the people by appealing to prejudices and passions), and the racist dog cop. Each of which carries out the oppression and exploitation of the working class people in the guise of democracy.

The BLACK PANTHER PARTY, THE VANGUARD PARTY, finds it our duty to educate the poor and oppressed people to the form that this capitalistic, racist system is taking--- FASCISM. Cold blooded fascism is exemplified in the assassination of Malcolm X, the imprisonment of Huey P. Newton for his political beliefs, the assassination of Martin Luther King, the occupation of Wilmington, Delaware for one year after the death of King, the 14,000 throops at the Chicago Democratic Convention, the necessity for the exile of Eldridge Cleaver, the national repression of the Black Panther Party, the attack on the Republic of New Africa's Convention, the brutal attack on the people of Berkley by 7,000 national guardsmen, and the representatives of all progressive elements that are struggling to wrest the power out of the hands of the oppressor and return it to the people.

We, the masses of the people, must unite around this common enemy of fascism to regain the power of the people. We, as a people, have been stripped of our power as a result of oppression and exploitation. Before we can regain that power and begin to control our own destinies this system must suffer a revolutionary change for the good of all the people.

" Power cedes nothing without demand ". Without our demand to neutralize or surpress the power of this system, we will in turn suffer defeat under fascism and lose our move for liberation to return the power to the people.

ILL. CHPTR.
BLACK PANTHER PARTY
4837 S. STATE
BOB=3078 or 243-8276

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!
PEOPLE OF THE WORLD UNITE!
STOP FASCISM IN AMERICA!!

" THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR IS A WAR OF THE MASSES; IT CAN BE WAGED ONLY BY MOBILIZING THE MASSES AND RELYING ON THEM "

MAO TSE TUNG

On October 23, 1969, - made available
a copy of the following pamphlet captioned: "Minis-
try of Information Bulletin - Illinois Chapter -
Black Panther Party - Volume 1, Number 4:"

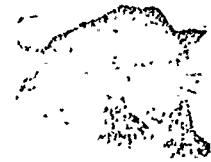


VOL. 1

BULLETIN

ILLINOIS CHAPTER

BLACK PANTHER PARTY



NO. 4

STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN BOBBY SEALE TO JUDGE JULIUS J. HOFFMANN



I, Bobby G. Seale, submit the following in my handwriting to Judge Julius Hoffman of the Court in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division of the U.S.A., where presently the trial of so-called "Conspiracy to Riot" is being held, 9-26-69, and I, Bobby G. Seale, being one of the defendants of right have been, by denied motion, the right to speak out in my behalf where my constitutional right to have "Legal Counsel of my choice who is effective" namely Charles R. Garry, who is on record in this court as my defense counsel that I have made agreement with by my choice only that he will assist me in my defense during this trial.

I submit to Judge Julius Hoffman that the trial be postponed until a later date where I, Bobby G. Seale, can have the "Legal Counsel of my choice who is effective" Attorney Charles R. Garry, and if my constitutional rights are not respected by this court then other lawyers on record here representing me except Charles R. Garry, do not speak for me or represent me as of this date, 9-26-69. I fire them now until Charles R. Garry can be made available as chief counsel in this trial of so-called "Conspiracy to Riot" and in fact be my legal counsel of choice who is effective in assisting me in my defense. The only attorney I know of who can defend me and be effective is Charles R. Garry, who is presently my attorney on record in this court.

If I am continuously denied this constitutional right of legal defense counsel of my choice who is effective by the Judge of this court, then I can only see Judge Hoffman as a blatant racist of this U.S. Court with gross prejudicial error toward all defendants and myself in particular.

POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

CHICAGO COURTS - EXERCISE IN FUTILITY

It is now crystal clear to the masses of the people at home and abroad that the United States is a downright fascist country. This has been exemplified with the commencement of the trial of the so-called 'Conspiracy 8' on September 24th in Chicago.

The fascist judge, 'Adolph' Julius J. Hoffman has promised that this will be the trial of the decade. It is obvious that this is the last stage and the turning point in American history when the iron hand of the dictatorship will be displayed.

This mock trial would not be possible without the inclusion of the Black Panther Party. The fascist Gestapo pigs have snatched our Chairman on another trumped-up charge. Having kidnapped him from San Francisco these lunatics took him by car to Chicago 12 days prior to the trial. They had him sleeping in various country jails throughout the journey. Jails not fit for any form of habitation. The result is that Chairman Bobby Seale arrived in Chicago sick from the rot and mass of the pills to face the SS and the Gestapo army.

These fascist madmen have refused to allow him to see a doctor and it is obvious that they intended murdering the Chairman

by any means necessary.

It would be derogating not to keep to the pattern set. Charles K. Garry Chairman Bobby Seale's attorney has requested postponement of the trial in order to go to the hospital for an operation and to arrange to be present in Chicago. 'Adolph' Hoffman has of course refused the request and Chairman Bobby Seale faces the fascists without an attorney.

The judge has gone through the paces of a dictatorial jury selection in which of such questions like 'Are you a Jew? Are you a Communist?' were the qualifications necessary to sit on the jury. Relevant facts like are these people true representatives of the people group of the defendants were thrown out as being immaterial and irrelevant.

This is a warning but it is intended the struggle to lighten our awareness. Come together as it is clear that this mockery of a system will not deem any justice and that the time is imminent for us to move from all directions.

It is also the time for us to understand that the education of the masses must be intensified. The action on the part of the mother country radicals in antagonizing the



The Black Panther Party outside the courtroom in Chicago that their level of a war has been raised from a lower level.

The power structure of the Black Panther Party has been exposed for some time. The abolition of the Party and the murder of all its leaders. However we should understand that the Black Panther Party is not a political party.

The Black Panther Party is a revolutionary party. It is a party of the masses. It is a party that is not afraid to die for its principles.

The Black Panther Party is a party that is not afraid to die for its principles. It is a party that is not afraid to die for its principles.

ALL THIS IS THE PEOPLE
Contra Matthew

GROUNDWORK FOR FASCISM

America has taken step one of Fascism relatively calmly. Another 2,500 members of "death squads" of the press, the fascist power structure, formerly condemned and supported by the mass media, has turned on its former top dogs. Needless to say the mass media and the Chicago power struc-



Roy "Mosai" Hewitt
Minister of Education

ture have never gotten along to well. The relationship was similar to that of a banker and a whore with the media. Only all the flack-baiting, but also the flack-baiting have been kicked out of the bed, and with memories of the last "convention" beating fresh in their minds, they have remained, in the main, dutifully silent.

The mass media has not been able nor even fit to defend the Constitution when it is applied to members of the Black Panther Party, S.D.A., The Young Lords, Los Sinos in La Baza, Ahmed Raza, and a multitude of other "negative elements." It is neither a surprise nor a surprise that news coverage of the years of repression has been more concerned with profit than truth. It is a strange paradox of a small part that the "Constitution" offers no aid or help to those who did not.

found it. With the arrest Friday of some newsmen in Chicago for allegedly violating the picture taking-or-carrying law of the Federal Government it is that freedom of the press is at best a some-time thing depending on the whims of the ruling class, because how most papers, radio, and T.V. stations found this blatant act of fascism only of secondary importance, if any at all. The fact that "it could never happen in America" was not debated prior to the fact that this "ban" was formerly condoned to "Nazi Germany" or "racist South Africa" was also easily ignored.

This failure of the human senses in men, who have professional reputations for being sharp, can only be viewed as cowardice or pamblicky. While this same "profession" failed to give proper context to their own miserable plight, they were on their jobs when it came time to spread "approved" government-issue lies about the Black Panther Party, the Young Lords, and the Young Patriots allegedly "awaiting a load of machine guns", that ever one (F.B.I., C.I.A., State and the pigs) seemed to know and it, except the so-called "suspects". They were also quite skilful in seeing to that this news was broadcast everywhere but Chicago.

This was compounded by the fact that:

1. They failed to give any cry of alarm when our Chairman, Bobby Seale was kidnapped in an obvious frame-up attempt.
2. They failed to give scope or context to the fact that the Depart-

ment's admitted plan to raid the National Headquarters of the Black Panther Party, with no survivors inside!

In recent months there has been an escalation of terror, murder, rape, and lies on the Black Panther Party. The news media has been relatively silent. There were a cries of a "verdictless jail" as there had been in Viet Nam. No cries of the Government stifling the news were to be heard.

THE CHURCH SET-UP

The fact that there have been three raids on Panther homes in Chicago in the last three weeks and one Panther (Larry Johnson) murdered, has almost totally obscured the sharpened, teen-aged news beagles, also the fact that in all these raids weapons were seized, has likewise obscured the stalwart defenders of "the American way". This is no easy task since some of those raids were daylight raids, and involved as many as 50 uniformed, coked, fascist pigs, with helicopters flying close-air support while pigs ran Amuck. In of press time, the last Panther home raided was Ron Rush's (Dep. Minister of Defense for the state of Illinois) at 6 O'clock Saturday morning September 1st. The pigs allegedly had a warrant for Ron Rush's arrest, but he wasn't home so they ripped off his gun, and left since then Ron Rush has functioned in the community as usual. McAtaley's fascists seem to have lost or forgotten their "warrant."

These events should be viewed in light of the fact the "alleged" machine-gun are about to arrive at any moment; the Illinois National

Guard (so like a bunch of fascist as ever lived) is on standby; unless the convention this time the mass media has once collectively-published, blundered, and silence; the "servants" have been effectively disarmed. The only ones who know about the shipment of arms, are the pigs and the pigs. It is indubital that the media-pig coalition has already hinted that the aim of the "fascists" was to kidnap, seize the lieutenant and you have the ground-work and the plot for a massive St. Valentine's Day Massacre by fascist pigs posing as "servants of the people."

If any of those "Clark Kent" types has the guts of a mustard seed, they will write of Pig Daley in terms reserved for Hess, Himmler, Heibman, and Co., but they would still be dying. A plot as monstrous and massive as this should not be sludged to a brain as small as Daley's, not even to the most chicken-hearted of so-called newsmen.

The plot to destroy the Black Panther Party, and thereby crush the whole movement of dissent is directed by Tricky Dick Nixon, and his number one hatchet man, Attorney General John Mitchell. Under their direction a federal task force set-up "to keep an eye on the Panthers", has indicated a reign of terror and lies upon the Black Panther Party from coast to coast.

It is no surprise to the Black Panther Party that "if this is any has happened here", the only way to win is "showing with the people out on with it". ALL THIS IS THE PEOPLE
Minister of Education
Black Panther Party

FREE HUEY



FREE BOBBY

FREE LARRY WHITE

FREE ALVIN JEFFREYS

FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

SEIZ THE TIME

Judge Adolph Julius Hoffman, 74 years old, has been named as the hangman for the trial of the Conspiracy Eight. The defendants are charged with conspiracy to incite a riot in 1968.

On June 2, 1968, before the democratic convention, Chairman Bobby Seale, National Chairman of the Black Panther Party, and the other 8 defendants face 10 years imprisonment and \$20,000 fine if they are convicted.

Judge Adolph Hoffman stands on his record as a fascist. He has continually propagated this fascist moribund judicial system upon any and all advocates of socialism and or collectivism. This judge always finds any individual guilty who have views which differ in the slightest degree from his and his other reactionary paper cartoon characters.

On Thursday, September 25, 1969, the trial and selection of the jury began. Judge Hoffman, M. Coe exerted all efforts to deny Chairman Bobby and all the other defendants any and all motions presented by their defense attorneys. Once again it is most important that we recognize fascism for what it actually is. The 'hangman' only allowed pigs, nans and paramilitary right participants

to be present in the courtroom. The judge is bringing a number of the defendants to the jury box immediately before the jury.

The judge and state's attorney team have an expert plan. They are obviously aware that we the people will see the members of the Black Panther Party through their extensive astronomical intimidations. We will go forth no matter what the services to propaganda and educate the masses of people. It is impossible to deceive the masses for any extended period of time and this time has most certainly run out. The spirit of the people is greater than the man's technology and the spirit of the Vanguard can never be crushed. An idea is freed in an liberation which has been born and strated to grow cannot be stopped when its time has come to mature.

**INTENSIFY THE STRUGGLE
SEIZE THE TIME
FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS**

Shirley Coe, Ed. Cadre
Illinois Chapter Black Panther Party



JUDGE JULIUS J. HOFFMAN

LETTER TO BOBBY FROM HIS WIFE

Bobby:

The fascist pigs have kidnapped you, and are trying to railroad you on trumped-up charges. The ransom for you Bobby, is the annihilation of all Panther members and headquarters. If the pig power structure had any knowledge of political economy, and the hardships of oppressed people, then they wouldn't act like racists, but like Judge Sherwin, who freed our Eldridge.

The Panther Party has, is, and will go forth into the community and educate the masses of the people about the rapings, the exploitations and the murders which the ruling class have subjected us to. The working class has a high infant mortality rate, death from starvation, and the suicide rate has been on a steady increase. All this is part and parcel of making sure that the coins still jingle in the pockets of the bourgeoisie jackasses. Therefore, it is only logical that the avaricious businessmen, the demagogic politicians, the murderous racist pig cops, can do nothing more than murder us, when we show the people the correct ideology.

The pigs have, and will go forth to hire, organizations (who are tools for the government) to kill members of the Black Panther Party. Remember when it was mentioned that there have been too many legalized judicial murders in the court room? Judge Hoffman is the true example of a legal hangman.

Bobby, I love you, and I'm going to try and tell the masses of people what you've been rapping to me in the past. Your spirit is strong. It's like that ever-bounding beat within the souls of Black people which says, their spirit will never die, because you, Bobby, and Huey P. Newton started a fire within the masses, that the pigs will never put out.

Your other half,
Artie

WHO ARE THE REAL CONSPIRATORS

"As a Black Man in America, I can't get a fair trial in a RACIST COURT"...Chairman Bobby Seale

This was the theme of the court proceedings of the Conspiracy Eight. From the hand picked jury (eight middle aged, white suburbanites, two house negroes and two big businessmen) required present in the constant denial by Julius Adolph Hoffman, Hoff man of all the defense motions.

Before the selection of the racist, Nazi-ridden jury was made they were allowed to read newspapers in the ceremonial courtroom. Later Hoffman pig Nixon's chief fund raiser and right hand lackey in Illinois, told the prospective jurors not to read newspapers listen to TV or talk with each other.

The special category of jurors, all registered voters, were in contradiction to the political mores of the defendants. The defendants, demonstrators against the bourgeois political process and a socialist revolutionary. An advocate of the people's dictatorship (proletarian democracy) are going to be tried by people who support and participate in that same bourgeois political process. This unrepresentative, illegal and unconstitutional jury is illustrative of the court proceedings here in fascist America. THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY demands that all defendants be tried in a court by a jury of their peer group and not lily white suburbanites, right-winger black lackies and capitalist businessmen. This overt misrepresentation of the community illustrates the conspiracy against the defendants in general and the Chairman in particular. This is the only conspiracy

was spent in dismissing prospective black jurors and working class people. The conspiracy became evident as the government dismissed people who because they are class thought and they are not allowed to be in the courtroom. The only conspiracy was the conspiracy of the bourgeoisie against the people.

and Julius Hoffman, pig Judge conspired and removed the conspiracy staff from from the defense counsel table.

Kanister acknowledged Hoffman's effort to intimidate all defense then effort to intimidate all defense counsel then the fascist neo-fascist warned him to use the language that he uses (not to talk in a positive reality).

It will be impossible for a true revolutionary, Chairman Bobby to get a fair trial from a bourgeois reactionary. This fascist bourgeois state (Babylon) is using the courts to fall the revolutionary machine. But it won't work, the Vanguard Party, the true force of the revolutionary movement, is already began to motivate, mobilize and energize the once sleeping masses. The trial of Chairman Bobby shows the people that unless they are in power to control all legislative and judicial processes (proletarian democracy), their leaders will be railroaded and the Vanguard will be slowed down.

William J (Jobawukwe) Campbell, Chief pig-circuit judge and Adolph Hoffman have schemed together to stifle any and all communication and information on the trial. No press releases, press statements, photographs, pictures or tapes can be made by the defendants to express their view of the unjust lynching. The Chairman isn't even allowed to speak to the press in the presence of the mechanical monsters (U.S. Marshall). Adolph has said that he isn't there to satisfy public interest but will run the court as I see fit. (A bourgeois reactionary and fascist oppressor can only give a bourgeois reactionary verdict and run a trial in the manner of Nazi fascists.)

Adolph Hoffman, because of the immense amount of publicity is given to the trial, will be a trial in the manner of Nazi fascists.

SEE NEXT PAGE

WE STILL SERVE

FREE BREAKFASTS FOR CHILDREN




Last week the demagogic bourgeois press carried an article which stated that the Black Panther Party in the City of Chicago was no longer feeding hungry school children. The article also stated that the Party was using the breakfast money and food for their own personal use. This is totally incorrect. The Black Panther Party refuses to accept the ideology of the capitalist government which starves 1/3 of its population and uses food funds to send their allegiance to the machine for the purpose of strengthening exploitation.

The people and the Black Panther Party say there's something terribly wrong when a child's stomach has no room for its hunger. The Black Panther Party provides breakfast and supplies and commodities for the hungry school children who attend our centers by the hundreds each morning.

Not only do the Breakfast Centers pro-

vide free breakfast but they also serve as a place where children receive revolutionary education and also immediate first aid treatment. We have everything the people want and need can be gained through revolution. We struggle not until the people realize that we will continue to fight the oppression and that the people will structure the place of the people.

So the Black Panther Party's Breakfast for Children Program will continue as approved communities as long as the need or if necessary we will say to the people who walk in the door pay attention to the Breakfast Centers our offices and our "bawlers". The best of the people is much to fight us back home where you belong. We'll see you in a people's thing. ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE. FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS. Sister Ernestina



**BAIL MONEY IS
NEEDED TO FREE
ALL POLITICAL
PRISONERS
SEND MONEY TO
BLACK PANTHER PARTY
ILL. CHAPTER
2350W MADISON
243-8276**

FREE HEALTH CARE

The BLACK PANTHER PARTY is establishing a FREE PEOPLE'S MEDICAL CLINIC to satisfy the medical needs of our community. We understand that the capitalist medical system will never provide adequate medical service to the BLACK PANTHER PARTY has moved to establish another community program in which all oppressed peo-

ple can be involved. Technical assistance, supplies and donations can be sent to the office of the ILLINOIS CHAPTER of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY 218 West Madison Street. For further information call 243-8276. ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE.

CONSPIRATORS cont.

One attorney, Gerald Letour, is the chief counsel for the New York 21 and must return to New York to fight for their freedom. The only reason he can give for locking the attorneys up is Chairman Bobby's assistance upon having Charles Garry as his counsel. This is blackmail, perjury, genocide and underrated.


One must understand the significance of the courts here in Babylon. There aren't too many more pigs they can bite, or too many more laws that they can pass but the fascist power structure can call grand jury hearings and issue indictments forever. They are using the court system to frustrate the revolutionary struggle and imprison the manpower needed to carry the revolution through to the end.

By Nixon, Hoffman, and Hoover, we have uncovered your conspiracy against the people. The people of the whole world see

through your fascist lies and your kangaroo court. You smell of pig manure and your true nature is evident to all who see you wallow in the mire. Keep your hands off Bobby mother--- Keep your hands off the people. You are on the verge of extinction. The people are waiting for the opportune time to hang you for your astronomical crimes. You and all reactionaries are doomed. Give up. Adolph Hoffman, we are too revolutionary proletarian intoxicated to be astronomically intimidated. Justice To Those Who Deserve Justice. Death To Those Who Deserve Death. Free All Political Prisoners. Seize the Time Off the Pig.

Dr. Eugene Dennis
Illinois Chapter BPP

SUBSCRIPTION FORM



Support
Your
Newspaper--
Subscribe
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	National Subscriptions	Foreign Subscriptions
3 MONTHS (3 ISSUES)	\$3.50	\$5.00
6 MONTHS (6 ISSUES)	\$6.00	\$8.00
ONE YEAR (12 ISSUES)	\$10.00	\$13.00

PLEASE MAIL CHECK OR MONEY ORDER TO: DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION, BLACK PANTHER PARTY, 500 WEST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. 60610

V. EVIDENCE OF NATIONAL
UNIFY

On August 12, 1969, SAM NAPIER, from the National Office of the BPP, was informed by LIDA HARRISON, from the Illinois BPP Office, that LIDA had \$700 for the National BPP Office and NAPIER indicated that she should send it to the National Office at once by telegram. NAPIER also indicated that he would send 5,000 papers to the Illinois BPP headquarters next time instead of the 10,000 copies that had been sent previously.

, 8/12/69)

On August 14, 1969, SAM NAPIER of the National Office informed LIDA HARRISON and MAURICE BROWN of the Illinois BPP that the BPP papers should have arrived in Chicago via United Air Lines on one of three flights that afternoon. He was told that the papers had not arrived. NAPIER stated that the bill of lading number was United 599 1753 and that there were 67 boxes costing \$470.21.

HARRISON indicated that most of the money is available for 14,000 papers and SAM indicated that they had received money which covered 4,000 papers. SAM indicated that he did not think SDS was doing a good job in reproducing posters. SAM emphatically lectured HARRISON and BROWN along the line that members should come in daily and pick up papers by at least 9:00 a.m. He stated that it was not too early for capitalists do it daily for their jobs, so a revolutionary organization should be able to do as much in order to initiate a revolution. BROWN was told by SAM to tell BOBBY RUSH and all the others to get off their fannies and get down to the office by 9:00 a.m. as they should not be spending their nights at night clubs and parties.

(8/14/69)

LR

On August 16, 1969, JEWEL COOK of the Illinois Black Panther Party (BPP), requested information from JUNE HILLIARD at the National Headquarters of the BPP concerning whether a person is allowed to work in the BPP Office after being purged from the BPP. HILLIARD told COOK that after a person is purged they are not allowed to work in the office.

8/16/69)

On August 18, 1969, STEPHANIE FISHER of the Illinois BPP, informed JUNE HILLIARD of the National Office of the BPP that she desired information on BPP decentralization plans, committees, sub-committees, and also whether they should use the city or state charter. HILLIARD informed FISHER that he would send an outline to FISHER .

8/18/69)

On August 18, 1969, JUNE HILLIARD of the BPP National Headquarters in San Francisco, California, informed FRED HAMPTON of the Illinois BPP that the National Office had received a letter from Indiana indicating that that chapter was being used for parties and social events. HILLIARD instructed HAMPTON to send someone from Chicago to Indiana to check into the situation.

8/18/69)

On August 20, 1969, SAM NAPIER, National Office of the BPP; inquired of FRED HAMPTON as to whether or not the money had been sent and HAMPTON indicated that \$675 had been sent to the National Office that morning.

8/20/69)

LR:

On August 21, 1969, United Air Lines advised the Chicago Office of the BPP that a shipment of newspapers had been received for the Chicago BPP Headquarters from San Francisco, California. The shipment consisted of 44 boxes weighing 2,333 pounds, and the freight charges were \$374.00.

8/21/69)

On August 23, 1969, SAM NAPIER of the National BPP Headquarters, advised MAURICE BROWN of the Chicago BPP Headquarters that 13 boxes of papers had been sent to Chicago via United Air Lines bill of lading number 61121423. BROWN indicated that he had been working for the past week full time at Spiegel's in Chicago. He was told by NAPIER that he had to send in more money for the papers, double or triple, in order to obtain additional papers. BROWN indicated that there were a number of people in jail in Chicago, that money was needed for repairs and other purposes. NAPIER told him to send in more money and that he would get more papers and the problems would be solved. He warned that if more money was not sent in, Chicago would only receive 5,000 papers the coming week. BROWN still indicated that there was a crisis situation in Chicago whereupon NAPIER remarked that other places have the same problems or worse and that Chicago should quit messing around with the national organization's money.

8/23/69)

On August 27, 1969, MAURICE BROWN of the Chicago BPP, was in contact with an unknown female at the National Headquarters of the BPP in San Francisco and this unknown female advised BROWN that SAM NAPIER desired to know how much money the Illinois Chapter of the BPP would be sending to his headquarters as it was necessary

LR

to submit an order for printing. BROWN stated that the financial situation had been discussed regarding that matter and the Illinois Chapter was unable to send any money at the present time inasmuch as the money was needed for other things.

On August 27, 1969, JUNE HILLIARD of the National BPP Office, informed FRED HAMPTON that as a result of the mass confusion concerning the SDS, that the BPP should not participate in the rally being sponsored by the SDS in Chicago during October, 1969.

8/27/69)

On August 28, 1969, SAM NAPIER of the National BPP Headquarters, advised the Chicago BPP Headquarters that there were 3,000 newspapers that had been sent from the West Coast to Chicago that day on United Air Lines flight 922, arriving in Chicago at 4:22 p.m. NAPIER indicated that the airbill was number 6112201 and the cost was \$84.50.

8/28/69)

On September 16, 1969, MAURICE BROWN from the Illinois BPP Headquarters, informed an unknown individual at the National Headquarters of the BPP that the Illinois Chapter had sent \$2,050 to the National Office for newspapers. He requested that 18,000 papers be sent to them the coming week and BROWN complained that the papers were arriving in Chicago too late and the unknown individual advised him that he would do something about this situation. BROWN added that the BPP in Chicago would attempt to send another \$200 to the BPP National Headquarters.

9/16/69)

LR:

On September 18, 1969, SAM NAPIER from the BPP National Headquarters, informed BARBARA SANKEY of the Illinois BPP that the BPP papers had been shipped to Chicago via American Airlines flight 826, which would arrive in Chicago at 3:00 p.m. on that date. The airbill number was given as 2596882 and the cost as \$423.50.

. 9/18/69)

On September 23, 1969, SAM NAPIER from the National BPP Headquarters, informed MAURICE BROWN of the Illinois BPP that more buttons and posters regarding BOBBY SEALE were available. BROWN indicated that Chicago could use these items inasmuch as a lot of people would be in Chicago on September 24, 1969. He also added that the Chicago Chapter of the BPP was sending \$450 to National Headquarters on September 23, 1969, for BPP papers. NAPIER indicated that he was sending some old papers to Chicago, whereupon BROWN remarked that there were between 6,000 to 7,000 copies of last week's edition that had not been sold. NAPIER then indicated that there was no reason to send 20,000 papers to Chicago if they are not being sold and he would, therefore, cut down on the number of papers being sent to Chicago.

. 9/23/69)

On September 25, 1969, an unknown male from the National Office of the BPP informed LIDA HARRISON of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP that 32 boxes of BPP newspapers had been sent to the Illinois Chapter via flight number 122 of the American Airlines on September 25, 1969, and cost of the papers was listed as \$317.26.

. 9/25/69)

LR

On October 4, 1969, this source advised that he had obtained information indicating that a shipment of 11 boxes of material from the National Office of the BPP to the Illinois Chapter of the BPP had been sent via airlines and that the charges for the Illinois Branch of the BPP would be \$103.40.

10/4/69)

On October 7, 1969, LIDA HARRISON from the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, Chicago, Illinois, informed a representative of the National Headquarters that she was informing them that the Illinois Chapter desired 20,000 copies of the new issue of the BPP newspaper and that Chicago was sending \$250 to headquarters. The individual from National Headquarters remarked that the airbill for a current shipment coming via United Air Lines was OL6SF022954271. The individual from National Headquarters indicated that the BPP had initiated a new procedure for sending material to other offices, which was the reason for her giving the bill number as set forth.

10/7/69)

VI. BREAKFAST FOR CHILDREN PROGRAM AND
PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL CARE CENTER

On August 25, 1969, LOCKETT BEARD informed MAURICE BROWN of the Illinois BPP that there was no one at the site of the Breakfast Program in Chicago and BEARD inquired whether the BPP was having any problems with this program. BEARD was informed by BROWN that the Breakfast Program had been stopped and BEARD stated that nobody involved in the program apparently knew of this.

8/25/69)

LR: _____ 1

On September 15, 1969, made
available a copy of the following leaflet captioned,
"Support the People's Free Medical Care Center":

- 41 -

CARE CENTER

BAD HEALTH CARE is part of the way of life in the black community and in the Latin community. This fact is proved by all statistics:

**The life expectancy of U.S. blacks is 7 years less than whites.

**The infant mortality of children in Chicago poverty areas is among the highest in the country.

**In public hospitals throughout the U.S., black and Latin women are forced to submit to sterilization following childbirths.

**In the U.S., "health care" is a profit-making industry and not a human right for all people.

LACK OF GOOD DECENT HEALTH CARE is one of the many ways this racist capitalist system oppresses the people, and tries to keep us too weak to fight for our rights.

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY understands the immediate needs for good health care. To serve these needs, the Black Panther Party is establishing the PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL CARE CENTER. By serving the health needs of the people, the Black Panther Party is setting an example as they have in the Breakfast-for-Children Programs they have started all over the country.

WHY DO WE NEED THE PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL CARE CENTER?

The People's Free Medical Care Center is the first step in getting rid of the barbaric fee-for-service merchandizing of medical care which takes place in the capitalist economy. Capitalism is the system which claims to provide health services for the people, but which is really ruled by the profit motive. In the People's Free Medical Care Center, care will be given to the people on the basis of need, and not on the basis of ability to pay. The Center is much more than free medical care; however --- more than welfare or charity --- for the Center will be run according to the needs of the people it serves.

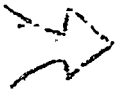
The doctors at the Center, instead of running it and dominating it, will be in the position (where they belong) of serving the people.

(over, please)

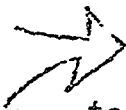
In this capitalist health care system, women are especially oppressed, both as patients and as the lowest-paid, hard-working hospital workers. Black women are used as "teaching material" for medical students to do surgery on. They are used as "guinea pigs" for the testing of new drugs. There is no consideration for the personal dignity or health of the woman. Obstetrical and gynecological care are given far too little attention. Routine, unnecessary sterilizations and widespread misinformation are the results of the racist, male-dominated health industry.

The PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL CARE CENTER in its commitment to SERVE THE PEOPLE will give high priority to the care and prevention of sickness in all women.

This week, supporters and members of the Black Panther Party will be distributing leaflets to let the people know about the Center. Much help is needed if the Center is to stay open and functioning at the best level.

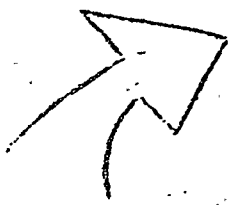


On Friday and Saturday we will be here to ask for donations for the support of the People's Free Medical Care Center. Please remember to pass the word and look for the people with collection cans.



If you can donate technical assistance (all health workers are welcome to volunteer time at the Center), or supplies, or funds, or if you can help us with leafletting and collecting money, please contact the:

ILLINOIS CHAPTER OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, 2350 West Madison Street,
Chicago, Ill. 60612
For further information, please call: 243-8276 or 638-7715.



THE HOSPITALS MUST SERVE THE PEOPLE!
GOOD HEALTH CARE IS A HUMAN RIGHT!
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!



SUPPORT PEOPLES FREE MEDICAL CARE CENTER

C
LR:

On September 15, 1969, made
available a copy of the following material captioned,
"Free Breakfast for Children":

The Black Panther Party is starting a Free Breakfast for Children Program at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 48 N. Hoyne. We realize that the capitalist system does not care enough about the people or their needs to provide the basics of life: food, clothing, and shelter. But the Black Panther Party says we are here to serve the needs of the people, to educate the people, and to fight for the people.

We are also starting a Free Health Clinic to meet the medical needs of the people of the oppressed Black colonies. Any donations of food, supplies, or money for the Health Center or the Breakfast for Children Program would be greatly appreciated.

THE BREAKFAST PROGRAM WILL START:

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 18

ST. ANDREWS CHURCH

48 N. HOYNE

7:00 to 9:00 a.m.

Illinois Chapter Black Panther Party
2350 W. Madison
243-8276

1
LH:1

On September 18, 1969, issue of the Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois, newspaper, page 5, Column 1, contained the following article:

"Find Panthers Feed Only a Few Children

The Black Panther party's program to feed breakfast to school children is almost non-existent in Chicago, a Tribune investigation disclosed yesterday.

Altho Fred Hampton, the party's Illinois chairman, claims that 3,000 to 3,500 children are being fed at three locations each week, it was found that on some days the centers were never opened and on others only a handful of children showed up.

Solicit Food and Cash

Local and federal law enforcement agencies, which have been closely watching the Panthers' activities, have also discovered that the Panthers continue to solicit food, milk, and cash donations for the program from merchants and other business men thruout the city.

One merchant, who regularly donates large amounts of food for the program, recently told investigators that when he visited one of the centers, the few children present were being read excerpts from what he said was the Communist Manifesto before the breakfast was served.

List 3 Locations

The Panthers list their breakfast centers in the Trinity Lutheran church, 4837 State Street, the Jackson Boulevard Christian church, 2412 Jackson blvd., and the Better Boys Foundation club, 1512 S. Pulaski rd.

All three of the feeding centers were visited Tuesday and not one of them was open to feed children.

LR:

At the Trinity church, two small boys and six teen-agers waited outside for more than an hour but nobody came with the key to open the building. One of the boys finally went to a nearby grocery and purchased a bag of potato chips which he shared with his companion.

Children Walk By

Altho the church is located near DuSable High school, 4934 Wabash Av., the Farren Elementary school, 5055 State st., and across the street from the Taylor homes housing project, hundreds of youngsters walked past without even bothering to stop.

Other youngsters made brief stops in the nearby grocery and a restaurant before going on to school.

No Breakfasts Lately

At the Jackson boulevard, church the door was locked. Investigators' reports noted that the church has been opened for the free breakfasts only sporadically during the last month.

At 1512 S. Pulaski, there were no signs of any feeding program in progress. A teen-age youth sweeping the stairway said that "they haven't been feeding kids here for several weeks." He said he had heard reports that the program would be starting again soon.

Yesterday, 22 children of grade school age were counted going into the Trinity church for breakfast. On other occasions, investigators noted children leaving the building with half-eaten sandwiches and then throwing them in a wastebasket on the sidewalk. Since the program was begun at the church two months ago, detectives said a high of 45 children (and on some days only four or five) were fed there.

LR

Church Predicts Change

In the case of the Trinity church, investigators learned that the Panthers took over the building. The pastor left in January and the building is now open only for Sunday services.

The Rev. Kenneth Young, an official of the Missouri synod's northern Illinois district of the Lutheran church, refused to comment on reports that the Panthers had been asked to vacate the building last Saturday.

"I have no comment at this time", he said. But there may be some developments concerning the building next week.

The breakfast-for-children program was started by the Panthers national headquarters in Oakland last April, and several feeding centers were established in the San Francisco bay area.

However, authorities on the west coast told The Tribune that only small numbers of children are being fed there."

This source advised on October 6, 1969, that he had determined that FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, Chicago, Illinois, had informed representatives of the National Chapter of the BPP in California that the BPP in Chicago was encountering some problems in connection with the establishment of their health clinic. It was the source's understanding in that regard that HAMPTON had remarked that the Vice Lords, a Chicago West Side Youth Gang, had disrupted activities at the health clinic that day and in that connection had ordered the Minister of Health of the Chicago BPP Chapter and an electrician performing work at the clinic to leave the establishment that afternoon. HAMPTON according to the source, had indicated that the clinic was not open as some work had to be done prior to its opening.

LR

This source further advised that it was his understanding that HAMPTON had indicated that the Vice Lords have a strong hold in the area of the clinic, but despite this the BPP would go ahead and open it in order to make an impression upon the people in the community. HAMPTON also reportedly remarked that if need be the BPP would execute executive mandate number 3. It was not known what that mandate meant.

The source added that there were a number of factors that HAMPTON had described which pertained to the situation concerning the situation among which was an alleged war between the Blackstone Rangers and other Chicago youth gangs and the Vice Lords.

The source further advised that the BPP in Chicago planned to have the clinic opened in about three days or a week and that if the Lords move in to the clinic, it would be moved to a different area in order to avoid a confrontation. HAMPTON informed the individual at National Headquarters, according to what the source had been able to determine, that he felt the situation would work out and that the BPP in Chicago was going ahead with the plans concerning their clinic.

10/6/69)

VII. EVIDENCE OF BLACK PANTHER PARTY
ATTEMPTS TO AFFILIATE OR FORM
COALITIONS WITH OTHER GROUPS

On September 8, 1969, STEPHANIE FISHER of the Chicago BPP Headquarters contacted JUNE HILLIARD of the BPP National Headquarters, and informed HILLIARD that a brother from St. Paul, Minnesota, named RONNIE REID, had been in contact with Chicago BPP Headquarters claiming he had received authorization from the National Office to initiate a United Front Against Fascism Organization and a Lunch for Children Program.

LR:

HILLIARD stated the name of REID was familiar and the National BPP Headquarters had advised all individuals calling in with requests that they could establish a United Front Against Fascism Organization and initiate organizations in their communities. Once these programs are initiated, they were instructed to report their activities to the National Office of the BPP. HILLIARD stated he did not recall authorizing any one from St. Paul to initiate any program but as long as they are doing it and not using the name of the BPP, there was nothing the BPP could do about it.

9/8/69)

On October 10, 1969, at about 11:00 a.m., CHARLENE MITCHELL, Field Secretary, National Black Liberation Commission (NBLC), CP, USA, in company with two leaders of the Illinois Communist Party (CP), met with several members of the BPP including FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, at BPP Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of exchanging ideas in the struggle for black liberation as well as finalizing plans for MITCHELL to be the main speaker at the "End the War Now" Rally on October 12, 1969, in Chicago, Illinois, which affair is being sponsored by the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA) (a characterization of which is contained hereinafter). HAMPTON is also to be one of the speakers at the above mentioned rally.

General discussion at BPP Headquarters in Chicago indicated that the BPP and CP have a concurrent theory toward the anti-riot law trial currently in process in Chicago, Illinois, in that neither want to become involved in any violence or possible arrest situations.

LR

FRED HAMPTON stated that the demonstrations by the BPP at the Federal Building in Chicago during the trial are for the purpose of telling the facts to the people. He stated that BPP is somewhat allied with the faction of MIKE KLONSKY, current member of the National Interim Committee (NIC) of the SDS and current leader of the Revolutionary Youth Movement II (RYM II) faction of SDS, but that the current leadership of SDS, called the Weatherman faction, are a "bunch of damn fools".

HAMPTON claimed that the BPP is the vanguard in this country whereupon CHARLENE MITCHELL questioned this statement stating that actually the vanguard are those who work on the basis of a Marxist-Leninist outlook.

Further discussion brought out that preparations are being made by the BPP to circulate petitions for community control of the local police departments and that a survey indicates that the people in the ghetto are very enthusiastic over this idea.

Concerning the establishment of a National Defense Organization, CHARLENE MITCHELL stated that prospects are good for calling a national conference of such an organization where possibly branches of the organization can be established in the major cities in this country. In this connection, MITCHELL spoke of ANGELA DAVIS, a California CP professor at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) where attempts had been made to dismiss her, but that people rallied to her support and that such broad defense support should also be established for BOBBY SEALE, Chairman, National BPP, who is one of the defendants in the anti-riot trial in Chicago.

LR

HAMPTON felt that the BPP program should appeal to the masses, including such projects as breakfasts for school children and work toward the establishment of health centers since the communities cannot absorb large quantities of ideology, but must be assisted where personal needs exist.

Another conclusion of this meeting is that the CP and BPP are not "sticking their necks out for anybody", particularly in connection with the anti-riot trial in Chicago.

On October 12, 1969, an "End the War Now" Rally, sponsored by the AAHA was held at the Joe Louis Theater, 35th and State Streets, Chicago, Illinois.

Approximately 225 people attended. CP and non-CP people were in attendance.

CHARLENE MITCHELL introduced FRED HAMPTON as one of the speakers.

HAMPTON stated that the government has no right to have BOBBY SEALE in jail or to try him. The BPP is serving the people in the community by feeding school children and soon plans to complete a medical center.

HAMPTON stated that the Chicago Police Department has raided the Illinois BPP Headquarters in Chicago so often that now it is almost becoming a museum. People want to see how the building has been shot up. The BPP, however, will continue to grow since they are the vanguard.

HAMPTON stated that we must stop the war in Vietnam. Women and children are being killed in Vietnam while here the "pigs" are doing the same thing.

CHARLENE MITCHELL, the main speaker, first described herself as the first black woman to ever run for president of the United States. She stated that recently she had been in Africa where America is still

LR....

furnishing arms to the oppressors in Africa. She said that here, at home in America, there are growing fascist-like attacks on all people, especially the black people and black organizations, who are struggling for freedom and existence. Her speech was well received and she was given a big applause.

A collection was taken at this affair and netted \$103.00.

(10 12 66)

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION

A source advised on May 14, 1969, that the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA) was known as the Afro-American Heritage Association until February, 1961. It was founded by ISHMAEL FLORY around 1958 and incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. It was founded ostensibly for the purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes. AAHA is strongly influenced by the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. It is represented by both communist and non-communist members and some people with strong Negro nationalistic tendencies. This organization reflects CP policy on some issues and opposes CP policy on others; for example, the CP rejects the concept of Afro-American as a reference term to the American Negro and rejects aspects of nationalism, both of which are reflected in the AAHA program. FLORY is a member of the CP of Illinois and theoretically under the discipline of the CP. He is the guiding force in AAHA and controls policy and decisions in AAHA. CP representatives occasionally are featured at AAHA affairs.

A second source advised on May 14, 1969, that the headquarters of AAHA are presently located at 416 West 63rd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The above source advised that the Afr'Am Book Store, a branch of the Modern Book Store, is also located at AAHA and that this book store is managed by ISHMAEL FLORY.

A third source advised on May 8, 1969, that ISHMAEL FLORY, a current CP member, continues to be the leader of AAHA and as such makes policies and decisions for AAHA. The South Central Freedom of the Press Committee, CP of Illinois, also participates in formulating the policies of AAHA.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, Also
Known As Black Panther Party
for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom. everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature Mao's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

NEW DAY BOOKS, INC., dba
Modern Book Store (MBS)

On April 22, 1969, a source advised MBS today is the direct line successor to the original Workers Book Store, 23 South Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, established by the Communist Party (CP) in the 1920's ostensibly under the ownership of SAM HAMMERSMARK, a charter member of the CP.

The aim and purpose of the MBS is to act as a receiver and purveyor for Marxist-Leninist literature as well as publications of the CPUSA.

While from its origin and through the present time MBS has been publicly announced as privately owned and operated, it is covertly controlled by the CP. The CP subsidizes the MBS from time to time, purchases literature through this outlet and makes up financial losses sustained therewith. The CP utilizes the MBS as a working point for CP of Illinois functionaries in regard to organizational and recreational activities.

A second source advised on April 18, 1969, that MBS is presently located at 3230 North Broadway, Chicago, and that as of this date NATALIE MYERS, CP of Illinois State Board and CPUSA National Committee member, was the manager of the MBS.

A third source advised on April 21, 1969, that the CP of Illinois during April, 1967, opened a new branch of the MBS located at 416 West 63rd Street, Chicago, which uses the name of Afr-Am Book Store and is managed by ISHRAEL FLORY, a current member of the CP of Illinois.

The second source advised on April 18, 1969, that New Day Books, Inc., is presently operating a mail order business at Room 1969, 608 South Dearborn, Chicago, and LOU DISKIN is in charge of the office at this location.

The second source advised on April 18, 1969, that LOU DISKIN as of that date was a member of the CP of Illinois State Committee and the CPUSA National Committee.

Records of the Secretary of State, Springfield, Illinois, reflect that as of August 20, 1968, New Day Books, Incorporated, was incorporated in the State of Illinois, the corporation's registered agent is NATALIE MYERS and their registered office is located at 3230 North Broadway, Chicago.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. MICHAEL KLONSKY, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
November 17, 1969

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

A characterization of the BPP is contained in the appendix section.

On November 14, 1969, _____ who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, and three or four other Chicago area BPP members traveled to Carbondale, Illinois, in a 1966 black two-door Oldsmobile 98, where Hampton allegedly spoke before a group of approximately 300 students at Southern Illinois University (SIU).

Hampton's speech allegedly consisted of BPP history, theory and practice, followed by a question and answer period.

Hampton allegedly received a \$600 check written on SIU payable to Fred Hampton as admission to the speech was free.

_____ advised that arrangements were allegedly made for this speech with the help of one Reggie Brown, who is described as a male Negro, about 19 years old, light skinned, natural hair, wearing glasses. the only known BPP member at SIU, through the Black Student Union (BSU) at the University. This person is allegedly a BPP member from New York, New York, a student at SIU, and one who sells approximately 1,000 BPP newspapers on campus per week.

The above Chicago Panthers returned to Chicago on November 15, 1969.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

United States Attorney
Chicago, Illinois

United States Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois

Office of Special Investigations
Chicago, Illinois

Region I, 113th Military
Intelligence Group
Evanston, Illinois

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, Also
Known As Black Panther Party
for Self-Defense

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The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois 60604
November 17, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
BREAKFAST FOR CHILDREN PROGRAM

On July 2, 1969, _____ who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Gary Tyler; Captain, Illinois BPP, recently spoke in behalf of the Breakfast For Children Program urging donations in their behalf.

_____, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 3, 1969, that the BPP was attempting to lease a store front at 2350 West Madison to operate the Breakfast For Children Program but because the owner would not donate the store front and was requiring \$250 a month rent, the Panthers did not believe they could use this site.

A characterization of the BPP is attached as an appendix page.

On July 14, 1969, _____ advised that Stephanie Fisher had indicated she wanted to make a trip to California and was planning to go into the community and solicit funds in behalf of the Breakfast For Children Program and utilize these funds for her air transportation.

CONFIDENTIAL

Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
BREAKFAST FOR CHILDREN PROGRAM

On July 29, 1969, [redacted] advised that Wanda Ross and Barbara Sankey are the only two BPP members who appear to have any remaining interest in the Breakfast For Children Program.

On August 19, 1969, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Trinity Lutheran Church, 4837 South State, was being utilized as a location for the Breakfast For Children Program but its success was due to the efforts of residents of the area rather than the BPP.

On October 13, 1969, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Better Boys Foundation, 1512 South Pulaski, was no longer serving breakfast to the children but any young Negroes appearing in the morning could get a sandwich from people that regularly frequent the Foundation. The BPP appears to be absent from the premises.

On November 4, 1969, [redacted] advised that the Holy Family Lutheran Church, Larrabee and Hobbie, Chicago, Illinois, was being utilized for political education classes by the BPP and those that attended received something to eat but the actual Breakfast For Children Program is not in effect by the BPP, Chicago, Illinois.

Copies of this Letterhead Memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois
Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois
Region 1, 113th Military Intelligence Group,
Evanston, Illinois.

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, Also
Known As Black Panther Party
for Self-Defense

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

77

TO: 

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/26/69

FROM:

SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT:

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

Copies of LHM
are being furnished to the USA, OSI, USSS and 133th
Military. The Chicago Police Department and Illinois
State Attorney's Office have also been orally advised
of the contents of this LHM.

RMM/amr



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
November 26, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

See appendix page for characterization of the
BPP.

On November 23, 1969, _____, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on November 22, 1969, Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, and Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, both of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, related that they had received permission from the National BPP Central Committee to "purge" all Chicago area BPP members, except for themselves, and this "purge" would take place at the general meeting on November 23, 1969. No

Source stated that both indicated the "purge" as necessary in order to re-establish party discipline, to break up cliques within the Party and more specifically to rid the Party of some of the worthless members and leaders such as Jewel Cook, Field Secretary, and Billy Brooks, Deputy Minister of Education, both of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP.

Source stated that both indicated this "purge" would make it possible to form an elite, trusted, well disciplined group of Panthers from the most devoted of those "purged". The "purged" members will be referred to as Panther Friends and all rank will be deleted.

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification
*Declassified 4/4/75
per 6607*

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

CONFIDENTIAL

Source stated that both indicated that during the re-organization, the members will be required to help in all BPP programs, sell one hundred eighty papers per week, be available for Party work daily at 10:00 a.m. and be punctual at all meetings and functions or be permanently expelled from the Party.

Source stated that both explained that in actuality the only change is referring to the membership by the name of Panther Friends or Friends of Panthers from the former name of Panthers, that BPP activities will continue with the same individuals as before and each individual's standing will be based upon that person's participation in BPP activities.

On November 24, 1969, advised that at a general BPP meeting, called by Hampton and Rush, the above information was announced jointly by Rush and Hampton. Source stated that both indicated before any member, except themselves, could refer to themselves as a Panther, they would first have to earn the right to the name by performing the above functions.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the United States Attorney, Office of Special Investigation, United States Secret Service, and 113th Military Intelligence Group.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

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The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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FBI

Date: 12/2/69

Transmit the following in _____

Via _____

TO : DIRECTOR AND SAC, SPRINGFIELD

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO) (P)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP). RM.

SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED TODAY THREE MEMBERS
BPP INVOLVED IN SHOOTING WITH OFFICERS, CG PD, ^{about noon today} AT EIGHT ZERO
FIVE FIVE SOUTH MERRILL AVENUE. JEANIE REED, ANTHONY HARRIS,
AND LYNN FRENCH, WERE AT THAT ADDRESS.

COMMANDER FRANK NOLAN, FOURTH DISTRICT, CG PD, ADVISED THAT
BASED ON DISTURBANCE COMPLAINT OF LANDLORD, ABOVE ADDRESS,
OFFICERS ATTEMPTED INVESTIGATION AND WERE MET WITH GUN
FIRE FROM HARRIS. ARMED WITH TWO ~~POLICE~~ FORTYFIVE AUTOMATIC
PISTOLS, NO OFFICERS INJURED, HOWEVER, HARRIS, DURING PROCESS OF
ARREST, INJURED AND TAKEN TO SOUTH CHICAGO COMMUNITY HOSPITAL.
EUGENIA REED AND LYNN FRENCH ALSO ARRESTED. ALL THREE CHARGED WITH
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, ATTEMPTED MURDER, AND ARMED VIOLENCE.

CES,

Approved: _____

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO

NO FURTHER INCIDENTS. CG PD AFFORDING ADDITIONAL
PATROL IN NEIGHBORHOOD. AREA OF ARRESTS CALM.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

80

F B I

Date: 12/4/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105 165706 Sub 9) AND SAC, SPRINGFIELD
SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, RM-BPP.

CHICAGO PD SOURCE ADVISED INSTANT THE FOLLOWING
INDIVIDUALS WERE ARRESTED AS RESULT OF SHOOT-OUT AT TWO THREE
THREE SEVEN WEST MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, AT FIVE AM THIS DATE,
WHEN POLICE ATTEMPTED TO SERVE POSSESSION OF WEAPONS WARRANT;
BRENDA HARRIS, NEGRO FEMALE, EIGHTEEN, RESIDING EIGHTEEN FORTY
EIGHT SOUTH HAMLIN AVENUE, ~~REDACTED~~ WOUNDED; VERNLIN BREWER,
NEGRO FEMALE, SEVENTEEN, RESIDING ONE TWENTY FIVE WEST
ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH STREET, ~~REDACTED~~ WOUNDED; RONALD SATCHEL,
NEGRO MALE, NINETEEN, DEPUTY MINISTER OF HEALTH, ILLINOIS BPP,
~~REDACTED~~ WOUNDED; BLAIR ANDERSON, NEGRO MALE, EIGHTEEN,
RESIDING SIX NINE FOUR THREE JUSTINE STREET, ~~REDACTED~~ WOUNDED.

ARS: pas

Approved: _____

Sent

11A 12 M
51 1233 P

[Handwritten signature]

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO

DEBRA JOHNSON, NEGRO FEMALE, NINETEEN; LEWIS TRULOCK,
NEGRO MALE, THIRTY NINE, LEGAL COUNSEL; HAROLD KEITH BELL,
NEGRO MALE, THREE SEVENTEEN HOWARD STREET, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.
WITH EXCEPTION OF BREWER AND ANDERSON, ABOVE MEMBERS ILLINOIS
BPP.

CHICAGO PD SOURCE POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED MARK CLARK, NEGRO
MALE, TWENTY TWO, FROM PEORIA, ILLINOIS BPP, AS BEING
INDIVIDUAL KILLED ALONG WITH FRED ALLEN HAMPTON, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN,
ILLINOIS BPP.

PD SOURCE ALSO ADVISED ^{ONE} ~~TWO~~ POLICE OFFICERS SLIGHTLY
WOUNDED AS RESULT OF GUNFIRE, BUT ~~WAS~~ TREATED HOSPITAL AND
RELEASED. ONE POLICE OFFICER SLIGHTLY WOUNDED BY ^{ONE} ~~TWO~~ CARBINE RIFLES, ^{22 CALIBER} ~~ONE~~ RIFLE,

^{CLASS} SOURCE ALSO ADVISED NINE SHOTGUNS, ^{SIX} ~~TWO~~ HAND GUNS, ^{approximately} ~~ONE THOUSAND~~ TWO THOUSAND ROUNDS AMMUNITION,
CONFISCATED.

VICINITY OF SHOOTING REMAINS NORMAL WITH PD AFFORDING
ADDED COVERAGE.

PERTINENT AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date: 12-4-69

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Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)TELETYPE URGENT
Via _____ (Priority)

TO DIRECTOR
FROM CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY. RM-BPP.

OFFICER DAY, CGPD, ADVISED INSTANT COOK COUNTY STATES ATTORNEY POLICE ATTEMPTED TO SERVE POSSESSION OF WEAPONS WARRANT FIVE AM THIS DATE AT TWO THREE THREE SEVEN WEST MONROE. POLICE WERE MET WITH GUN FIRE. SHOOTING RESULTED IN DEATH OF TWO MALE NEGROES AND WOUNDING TWO OTHER MALE NEGROES, ONE FEMALE NEGRO, AND ONE POLICE OFFICER WOUNDED IN LEG. ONE MALE NEGRO TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED BY PD AS FRED HAMPTON, CHAIRMAN ILLINOIS BPP.

DAY ADVISED NO IMMEDIATE DISTURBANCE AREA OF SHOOTING. CGPD HAS SENT EXTRA UNITS INTO AREA.

PERTINENT AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

F B I

Date: 12/4/69

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Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI () SAC, SPRINGFIELD

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), RM-BPP. OO: SAN FRANCISCO.

COOK COUNTY STATE'S ATTORNEY'S POLICE ADVISED INSTANT DEPUTY CHAIRMAN FRED ALLEN HAMPTON, ILLINOIS BPP, POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED AS BEING KILLED AS RESULT OF SHOOTING AT TWO THREE THREE SEVEN WEST MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, FIVE AM THIS DATE WHEN POLICE ATTEMPTED TO SERVE POSSESSION OF WEAPONS WARRANT.

TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED AS OTHER PANTHER KILLED IS ONE MARK CLARK , MEMBER, PEORIA, ILLINOIS BPP. CLARK BELIEVED IN TOWN TO RECEIVE INSTRUCTIONS FROM ILLINOIS BPP ON THE OPERATION OF ~~THE~~ PEORIA, ILLINOIS BRANCH.

ALSO ARRESTED BUT NOT INJURED WERE HAROLD KEITH BELL, CAPTAIN OF DEFENSE, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS BRANCH, BPP; LEWIS TRULOCK, LEGAL COUNSEL, ILLINOIS BPP; DEBRA JOHNSON, RECENTLY APPOINTED LIEUTENANT OF FINANCE, ILLINOIS CHAPTER, BPP.

THREE INDIVIDUALS CHARGED AT THIS TIME WITH ILLEGAL POSSESSION

ARS

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO

OF WEAPONS. ADDITIONAL CHARGES POSSIBLY WILL BE FILED.

VICINITY OF SHOOTING REMAINS NORMAL AT THIS TIME AND NO
INFORMATION HAS BEEN DEVELOPED TO DATE INDICATING VIOLENCE
AS RESULT OF SHOOTING. PD AFFORDING AREA ADDED COVERAGE.

PERTINENT AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date: 12/4/69

83

Transmit the following in _____
(Type)
TELETYPE

Via _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR AND SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, RM - BPP.

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED INSTANT
IN CONNECTION WITH ~~MEME~~ MORNING RAID ON BLACK PANTHER PARTY *Locat*
~~MEME~~, TWO THREE THREE SEVEN WEST MONROE STREET, CHICAGO,
BY COOK COUNTY STATE'S ATTORNEY'S POLICE WHICH RESULTED IN
KILLING OF FRED HAMPTON, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP,
NUMEROUS UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS HAVE CONTACTED PANTHER
HEADQUARTERS, TWENTY THREE FIFTY WEST MONROE STREET.
INDIVIDUALS ~~CALLING~~ CONTACTING PANTHER HEADQUARTERS REQUESTED
INFORMATION REGARDING FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS AND ALL WERE
INSTRUCTED THEY SHOULD NOT BE "SYMPATHETIC" BUT SHOULD FURNISH
MONEY FOR BAIL.FUND.

SOURCE ALSO ADVISED CHICAGO PANTHERS IN CONTACT WITH
NUMEROUS CHICAGO RADIO STATIONS IN AN EFFORT TO SECURE
AIR TIME ON "TALK PROGRAM" TO DISCUSS PANTHER VERSION OF
HAMPTON'S DEATH. TO DATE, NO COMMITMENTS MADE BY LOCAL RADIO
STATIONS.

ARS:

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO

SOURCE CONTINUED SAYING CHICAGO BPP ISSUED NEWS RELEASE CLAIMING HAMPTON MURDERED WHILE HE SLEPT IN BED. SOURCE DEVELOPED NO INFO RE POSSIBLE FUTURE DEMONSTRATIONS AS RESULT OF HAMPTON KILLING OR ANY PLANNED VIOLENCE.

A SECOND CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED INSTANT ONLY ACTIVITIES BEING PLANNED BY CHICAGO BPP ARE CONCERNED WITH COLLECTION OF BAIL MONEY. CHICAGO PANTHER LEADERS HAVE DISCUSSED POSSIBILITY OF MAKING MOTION PICTURE DEPICTING LIFE AND KILLING OF HAMPTON. NO DEFINITE PLANS HAVE BEEN MADE REGARDING THIS.

CHICAGO PD CONTINUES TO AFFORD VICINITY ABOVE ADDRESSES ADDED COVERAGE. AREA NORMAL AS OF FOUR PM INSTANT.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



JH

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Chicago, Illinois
December 4, 1969

FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON

Attached hereto is information furnished concerning a speech by Frederick Allen Hampton, Chairman, Illinois Black Panther Party, on November 23, 1969, at Chicago, Illinois.

A characterization of the Black Panther Party is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/4/69

LUIS KUTNER, Attorney at Law, 105 West Adams Street, advised that on November 23, 1969, he and his wife were present at the University of Illinois Circle Campus, Room A2, for a program sponsored by Women's International League For Peace and Freedom, Chicago Metropolitan Branch. KUTNER stated that he arrived at approximately 1:40 p.m. with his wife and the meeting was already in progress and it was attended by between 30 and 40 individuals, most of whom were elderly women who were allegedly members of the League.

KUTNER stated that the first speaker was Reverend GEORGE E. RIDDICK, who spoke on Operation Breadbasket, a division of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). KUTNER stated that RIDDICK spoke until approximately 3:00 p.m. and the next speaker was FRED HAMPTON, Chairman, Black Panther Party (BPP) of Illinois.

KUTNER stated that HAMPTON described himself as the Chairman of the Illinois BPP, and identified one other Panther who was present as the minister of defense. KUTNER stated that during HAMPTON's speech he visually acknowledged the presence in the audience of one other Panther who was not identified by name or title.

KUTNER stated that HAMPTON spoke about the BPP as a revolutionary party that was recognized throughout the world. During the speech and while describing the party as a revolutionary party, HAMPTON indicated that the party has guns to be used for peace and self-defense, and these guns are at the HAMPTON residence as well as BPP Headquarters on West Madison Street.

KUTNER stated that HAMPTON spoke about President NIXON as an individual who has betrayed the United States and was a member of the "capitalistic establishment". KUTNER stated that on three or four occasions HAMPTON made the following statement:

On 11/24/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA DANIEL F. BODINE:nan Date dictated 12/1/69

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"Nixon must die" These statements were made, according to KUTNER, to accentuate HAMPTON's statement that the BPP was a revolutionary party, but HAMPTON's statements concerning weapons were not made at the same time "Nixon must die".

KUTNER stated that HAMPTON spoke until approximately 3:40 p.m., and KUTNER stated he went to the meeting when he heard that a speaker from the BPP was on the program inasmuch as KUTNER has taken a personal interest in the BPP because of its "ranting and raving" and this personal interest on the part of KUTNER has reached the point where he would like to take legal action to silence the BPP. KUTNER stated that he intends to bring a civil action against the BPP, utilizing Title 42, U.S. Code, Section 1893.

KUTNER advised that the only other individual present that he knew by name was a woman by the name of BERTHA JENKINSON, who is the secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and she resides at 921 Cornelia Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. KUTNER advised that seated directly in front of him was a young white male, accompanied by two Negro females, and this white male had a Norelco tape recorder which he appeared to be using to record HAMPTON's statements. KUTNER stated that he could not further identify this individual nor could he identify others who were present.

KUTNER included by stating that he believed speakers like HAMPTON were psychotic, and it is only when they are faced with court action that they stop their "ranting and raving". KUTNER concluded by stating that HAMPTON indicated he was 21 years of age and recently sentenced from two to five years for armed robbery for stealing ice cream bars for children. KUTNER described

HAMPTON as being Negro male, medium to heavy build, with sideburns and a beard, dressed in a dark sweater. KUTNER advised that he was furnishing this information because of its possible violation of Federal law.

FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON

Contact with first and second confidential sources, both of whom have furnished reliable information in the past, failed to determine any knowledge on the part of either source in any direct conversation between David Hilliard, Chief of Staff, Black Panther Party, San Francisco, California, and Hampton, Chairman, Illinois Black Panther Party, in regards to the context of Hampton's speech.

On December 4, 1969, Frederick Allen Hampton died as a result of gunshot wounds received in a shoot out with local authorities, Chicago, Illinois, on the morning of December 4, 1969.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to:

United States Attorney, Chicago

U. S. Secret Service, Chicago

Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston

FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON

1

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, ".....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

F B I

Date: 12/5/69

85

Transmit the following in _____

Via TELETYPE _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

✓ FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY. RM, - BPP. OO: SAN FRANCISCO.

CHICAGO PD SOURCE ADVISED INSTANT APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED TEN BLACK ORGANIZATIONS MET AT WOODLAWN MENNONITE CHURCH, FORTYSIX TWELVE SOUTH WOODLAWN AVENUE, AFTERNOON INSTANT, TO FORMULATE PLANS FOR PRESENTING "CASE FOR BLACK PEOPLE" BEFORE UNITED NATIONS. GROUPS REPRESENTED AT MEETING CIRCULATED PETITION SUPPORTING BPP ATTORNEY CHARLES GARY'S PLAN CARRIED BY NEWS SERVICES, DECEMBER FOUR LAST, THAT GARY INTENDED TO APPEAR BEFORE UNITED NATIONS AND CHARGE UNITED STATES WITH "GENOCIDE OF MILITANT BLACKS."

MEETING DISPERSED WITHOUT ANY INCIDENTS BEING REPORTED OR ARRESTS MADE.

THE ABOVE SOURCE STATED M ABOVE MEETING CALLED AS RESULT OF RAID CONDUCTED DECEMBER FOUR LAST BY STATES ATTORNEY POLICE ON BPP APARTMENT TWENTYTHREE THIRTYSEVEN WEST MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, WHICH RESULTED IN DEATH OF FRED HAMPTON, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS, BPP, AND

ARE

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
 (Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____
 (Priority)

PAGE TWO

MARK CLARK, PEORIA, ILLINOIS, BPP LEADER. RAID ALSO RESULTED IN ARREST OF SEVEN INDIVIDUALS TO BE CHARGED BY COOK COUNTY GRAND JURY WITH ATTEMPTED MURDER. VARIOUS FIREARMS WERE CONFISCATED ALSO.

ABOVE PD SOURCE ALSO ADVISED OPERATION BREADBASKET, ECONOMIC ARM OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, WILL SPONSOR ANNUAL PARADE AND MOTORCADE DECEMBER SIX NEXT FROM NINE TO TWELVE NOON. THEME OF PARADE IS "BLACK CHRISTMAS" AND APPROXIMATELY THREE TO FIVE THOUSAND MARCHERS

ARE ANTICIPATED TO PARTICIPATE, IN MARCH ALSO SOUTH COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE.

CHICAGO RACIAL SOURCES HAVE DEVELOPED NO INFORMATION TO DATE INDICATING PLANNED VIOLENCE BY CHICAGO BPP OVER DEATH OF HAMPTON.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

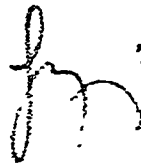
Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

86

12/8/69

AIRTEL



TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO
SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RH

Information regarding the filing of murder charges against Cook County States Attorney EDWARD HANRAHAN and those police officers involved in the raid at the Panther apartment, 2337 West Monroe Street, on 12/4/69 was orally furnished Chicago PD.

ARS



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois 60604

December 8, 1969

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Reference is made to Chicago Memorandum dated December 5, 1969, captioned as above, reflecting information concerning the raid on the Black Panther Party (BPP) apartment, 2337 West Monroe Street, on the early morning of December 4, 1969, by officers of the Cook County States Attorney's Office. The raid resulted in the death of Fred Allen Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, and Mark Clark, Peoria Illinois BPP leader. Also, seven BPP members were arrested, four of them receiving wounds. Two Chicago police officers were slightly injured.

A characterization of the BPP and Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) are attached as an Appendix hereto. Sources utilized in the characterizations and those set forth in this Memorandum have all furnished reliable information in the past.

^{Source} advised on December 5, 1969, approximately 200 high school students from Calumet High School, 8131 South May Street; Crane High School, 2245 West Jackson Boulevard; Kenwood High School, 4959 South Blackstone Avenue, staged a walkout at the above schools in memoriam of Fred Hampton. Calumet and Crane High Schools have 99% Negro student bodies. The Kenwood High School is 65% Negro.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

_____ also advised that Orr High School, 1040 North Keeler Avenue, which is 23% Negro, received approximately 21 broken windows from vandals. No arrests were reported in any of the above walkouts or the above vandalism.

The same date Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed approximately 75 of the above high school Negro youths conduct a demonstration in the vicinity of the Civic Center located in Chicago's Loop area. The purpose of this demonstration was in memoriam to Fred Hampton. The youths marched from the Civic Center to Grant Park located on the East side of Chicago's Loop area and dispersed without incident.

Agents of the FBI also observed on the same date Sidney Lens, leader of the Chicago Peace Council (CPC) which has been publicly identified as a coalition organization comprised of six activist groups in the Chicago area, accompanied by approximately 30 hippie-type individuals conduct a vigil in memoriam to Hampton at the Civic Center from 12 Noon to 1:00 pm. The group dispersed without incident.

A Chicago Police Department source (PD) advised on December 5, 1969, representatives of approximately 110 black organizations held a meeting at the Woodlawn Mennonite Church, 4612 South Woodlawn Avenue, that afternoon for the purpose of formulating a plan to present "case for black people" before the United Nations (UN). The organizations represented at the meeting circulated a petition supporting BPP Attorney Charles Garry's plan carried by news services following the raid on the Panther

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

apartment, located at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, which calls for an appearance before the UN to formally charge the United States with "Genocide of Militant Blacks". The meeting dispersed without any incidents or arrests being reported.

The above PD source also advised that Operation Breadbasket, the economic arm of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), would sponsor their annual parade and motorcade on December 6, 1969, from 9:00 am to 12 Noon. As in earlier years the theme of the parade would be "Black Christmas". Approximately 3,000 to 5,000 marchers were anticipated to participate in the march along South Cottage Grove Avenue on Chicago's South Side. This same PD source advised on December 6, 1969, the parade did take place without any incidents or arrests being reported.

Chief of Police Jack Ziegler, Chicago Heights, Illinois PD advised on December 5, 1969, approximately 200 black youths disrupted morning classes at Bloom Township High School resulting in the dismissal of school for the day. The youths indicated the disruption was caused because of memorial services for Hampton. The high school is 25% Negro. No arrests or injuries were reported.

On December 5, 1969, A Bureau Agent of the FBI advised that at approximately 2:15 pm about 75 Northwestern (NW) University students led by members of SDS from NW conducted a demonstration in Downtown Evanston, Illinois, protesting the death of Hampton. During the demonstration Evanston Police Officers attempted to keep the demonstrators on the sidewalk which resulted in some of the demonstrators resisting the Police. Several demonstrators commenced shoving Lieutenant Tom Joyce of the Evanston PD. Several blows were struck, however, no injuries were suffered by Lieutenant Joyce and the demonstrators.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

This incident culminated in the arrest of four demonstrators who were charged with disorderly conduct. Following the arrest the demonstrators moved their demonstration to the Evanston PD to protest the arrest of their group.

During the demonstration at the Evanston PD the number of demonstrators rose to approximately 100. The demonstrators left the PD at approximately 3:45 pm and proceeded again to the business district and attempted to remove an American flag from the Downtown flagpole. The demonstrators were stopped by citizens. A fight resulted and six more demonstrators were arrested and their charges ranged from aggravated battery, disorderly conduct to resisting arrest. All those arrested were either NW or Kendall College students.

Following the later arrests a group of approximately 40 NW students returned to the PD to make bond for those arrested. The crowd dispersed at 5:15 pm without further incident or arrests being made.

On December 6, 1969, Officer James Neilson, Chicago PD, advised that Robert Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP, publicly surrendered at Noon to Commanders Robert Harness and George Sims of the Second and 11th Police Districts, respectively. Rush was charged with failure to register a firearm as a result of a raid on his residence, 2030 South State Street, on December 5, 1969. The surrender took place on the stage of the Capital Theatre, 79th and South Halsted Streets during an Operation Breadbasket meeting that was in progress and attended by mostly Negroes. No incidents were reported or arrests made as a result of the above arrest and those at the Theatre remained calm.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

On December 6, 1969, the Chicago PD source and [redacted] advised various memorial services were being held in the ghetto area of Chicago for Hampton but no incidents or arrests were reported. The PD source also advised that Hampton was waked at the A.A. Rayner and Sons Funeral Parlor, 3654 West Roosevelt Road during the evening of December 7, 1969.

Chief of Police Dominic Cimino, Melrose Park, Illinois PD, advised on December 6, 1969, services for Hampton were to be held from 7:00 to 9:00 pm on December 8, 1969, at the First Baptist Church, 2141 Main Street, Melrose Park. Following the services, the body would be shipped to an unknown address in Louisiana.

Captain Wilbert Samuel, Maywood, Illinois PD advised on December 8, 1969, that Hampton would be waked an additional day at the funeral parlor and the services would be held during the same time and at the same location on December 9, 1969.

[redacted] advised on December 7, 1969, a meeting was called by Reverend Tom Streiter, Trustee, Village of Maywood, Illinois, and attended by Maywood Mayor Leonard Chabala and eight others at which it was decided to meet with Illinois Attorney General William J. Scott to discuss charging the 14 police officers involved in the raid in which Hampton was killed, with murder. Source also advised the group would request Attorney General Scott to investigate Edward Hanrahan, Cook County States Attorney and his role in directing the raid upon the BPP apartment. Source also advised that Streiter held a press conference following the above meeting at which he charged the evidence collected

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

at the BPP apartment clearly indicated the police were the only ones doing the shooting

The above sources have developed no information to date indicating the Chicago BPP is planning or contemplating any type of retaliatory action at this time because of Hampton's death.

The following agencies are being furnished a copy of this Memorandum:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois

United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois

Region 1, 113th Military Intelligence Group,
Evanston, Illinois



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
December 11, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated December 9, 1969, and captioned as above.

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is attached as an appendix hereto. Sources utilized in the characterization and those set forth below have all furnished reliable information in the past.

The Chicago Police Department (PD) source advised on December 9, 1969, approximately 150-200 school age youths were in the vicinity of 3654 West Roosevelt Road, the location of the A. A. Rayner and Sons Funeral Parlor, where Fred Hampton's body is located. The youths were in the area to pay their respects to Hampton. The source stated the youths were calm and no problems were anticipated.

As has been set forth in referenced memorandum, Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, was shot and killed on the morning of December 4, 1969 when officers of the Cook County State's Attorney's office conducted a raid on a BPP apartment, 2337 West Monroe Street, for the purpose of serving a possession of weapons warrant. Chief of Police Dominick Cimino, Melrose Park, Illinois, PD also advised on the above date Hampton's body would be moved from the funeral parlor between five and seven p.m. to the First Baptist Church, 2114 Main Street, Melrose Park, Services were scheduled for seven to nine p.m. that evening.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Chief Cimino stated that following the service, Hampton's body would be removed to O'Hare International Airport for shipment to Haynesville, Louisiana. The body will be transported on Delta Airlines Flight 359, departing Chicago at 9:15 a.m., December 10, 1969, arriving Shreveport, Louisiana, at 1:30 p.m., the same date.

advised on the same date that students staged walkouts at both the Crane High School, 2245 West Jackson Boulevard, and the DuSable High School, 4934 South Wabash, in memory of Hampton. No incidents were reported, nor were any arrests made.

also advised that students at Parker High School, 6800 South Stewart Avenue, with one hundred per cent Negro enrollment, and Hirsch High School, 7740 South Ingleside, with ninety-nine per cent Negro enrollment, held memorial assemblies for Fred Hampton, deceased chairman of the Illinois Chapter BPP, on December 10, 1969. No incidents were reported. nor were any arrests made.

further advised that Orr High School, 1040 North Keeler Avenue, which has a sixty-four per cent white enrollment, was the scene of fist fights on December 10, 1969, between Negro and white students. The school closed at 12:20 p.m., following the arrival of the Chicago PD at the school. The PD calmed down the situation at Orr High School and it remained calm. No serious injuries or property damage was reported. At least six students were arrested.

On December 9, 1969, a Maywood, Illinois, Police Department source advised funeral services for Hampton commenced at approximately seven p.m. at the above Baptist Church and were concluded at 8:55 p.m. The attending crowd numbered approximately 3,000, and included youth gang members, as well as militant black and white leaders.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

advised on the same date, Reverend Ralph Abernathy of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the Reverend Jesse Jackson, director of Operation Breadbasket, the economic arm of SCLC, delivered eulogies at the service. Abernathy told those present the nation (United States), which had conquered Nazi Germany was now following the same course. He also stated he would establish a Fred Hampton scholarship for those Panthers who wanted to study law. Abernathy also said if the government succeeds in destroying the BPP, the SCLC and other black organizations are next.

Reverend Jackson, during his brief remarks, urged the blacks to gain economic power by making sacrifices. He said blacks should sacrifice by taking money normally spent on food, shelter and clothing for their children, to be applied to the establishment of a non-facist society.

Source stated that Bobby Lee Rush, BPP Deputy Minister of Defense, stated that Hampton had been possessed with the power to enable the people to see the power structure was conducting genocide against the blacks. Rush stated Hampton was killed, not because the power structure was strong, but the Panthers were weak. Rush specifically criticized Jackson, along with other black militants, for not showing support for Hampton and the BPP until after Hampton was murdered.

Also present at services were Dr. Benjamin Spock, former baby doctor and anti-war figure, along with Jeff Fort, leader of the Black P Stone Nation, a Negro youth gang on Chicago's South side, and Jose "Cha Cha" Jiminez, chairman of the Young Lords, a Puerto Rican youth gang.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

The above Maywood PD source advised that following the services, a few shots were heard and several unidentified gang members purporting to be Blackstone Rangers told police that individuals, whom they could, or would, not identify allegedly belonging to the Disciples, another South side youth gang, and whose members were in attendance at the services, had fired a shotgun at the vehicle in which the Rangers were riding. No injuries were reported, nor any arrests made and the area was normal shortly after the services ended.

The body, according to the Maywood PD source was then moved to O'Hare Airport and placed into the care of Delta Airlines without further incidents.

The Chicago PD source furnished the description of the following list of firearms confiscated during the raid on the above Panther apartment on December 4, 1969:

One Colt 45 caliber automatic, Serial #71111, Model # 1927;

One Sears Roebuck 20 guage shotgun, Model # 21, no serial number;

One Springfield 12 guage shotgun, Model #67H, no serial number;

One high standard 12 guage shotgun, marked "Riot 20-6, Model #K1200;"

One Browning shotgun, 12 guage, serial #H15423;

One high standard 12 guage shotgun, marked "Flit King Brush Model K1200;"

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

One Remington 12 guage shotgun,
Serial #70740V, Model #870;

One Ithaca sawed-off shotgun, no further
description;

One Ithaca 12 guage shotgun, serial
#1019400;

One U. S. Carbine 30 caliber revolver,
serial number 16573;

One Springfield 22 caliber rifle, no
serial number;

One Astra medium 9mm automatic revolver,
serial number 41558;

One Llama caliber 7mm automatic pistol,
serial number 443695;

One Colt 38 caliber revolver, serial
number 547;

One Smith and Wesson 38 caliber revolver,
no serial number;

One Smith and Wesson 32 caliber long revolver,
serial number 4423;

One Marksmen Pehetthon caliber 177, no
serial number;

One high standard 12 guage shotgun, marked
"Riot 20-6 Model K1200."

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished
the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois;
United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois;
Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group,
Evanston, Illinois.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

1

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, ".....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

December 4, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 2, 1969, that three members of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP) had been involved in a shooting incident with officers of the Chicago Police Department at noon on that date. Source advised that the shooting incident occurred at 8055 South Merrill Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The source identified the Black Panthers as Jeannie Reed and Lynn French, who reside at that address, and Anthony Harris, who is a member of the BPP at Peoria, Illinois, who is visiting Chicago.

Commander Frank Nolan, Fourth District, Chicago Police Department, advised on the same date that officers of the Chicago Police Department had been dispatched to the above address to investigate a complaint made by the landlord regarding a disturbance taking place there. Upon arrival at the above address, the investigating officers were met by Anthony Harris, who was armed with two .45 semi-automatic pistols. Harris commenced firing at the officers, but no one was hit. Harris, while resisting arrest, was injured and was taken to the South Chicago Community Hospital for treatment. All three subjects were charged with aggravated assault, attempted murder, armed violence and resisting arrest. Commander Nolan stated that the subjects were identified as Anthony Harris, Eugenia Reed and Lynn French. Commander Nolan stated that the Chicago Police Department would afford additional patrol coverage in the neighborhood and that subsequent to the above incident, the area remained calm.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

On December 3, 1969, Officer J. Fuss, Review Officer, Fourth District, Chicago Police Department, advised that there were no disturbances or incidents in the vicinity of 8055 South Merrill, subsequent to the shooting incident, which took place there on December 2, 1969.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago;
United States Secret Service, Chicago;
Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

90

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1-NISO (RM)
1-U.S. Secret Service (Via Courier)
1-Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston (Via Courier)
1-OSI (Via Courier)

Report of: SA ALAN R. STEPHENS Office: CHICAGO

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Title: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Character: RACIAL MATTERS; SMITH ACT OF 1940; SEDITION CONSPIRACY;
REBELLION AND INSURRECTION

Synopsis: Speech of FRED HAMPTON, former Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, given 9/24/69, Grant Park Band Shell, Chicago, Illinois, set forth in detail. Speech of FRED HAMPTON on 10/9/69 at Federal Building Plaza, Chicago, Illinois, set forth. Confidential source, reliable in past, advised 11/19/69, weapons being kept first floor apartment, 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, by BPP. As result of information furnished by source, raid on above apartment conducted 12/4/69, resulting in death of FRED HAMPTON and other BPP leader and arrest of seven other BPP members. Information set forth regarding other activities involving shootings in which BPP members have been involved. Confidential source, reliable in the past, reports political orientation classes conducted by BPP concerned with teaching to those present arguments to counter the classic racist doctrine that all whites are evil and cannot be saved except by extermination.

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DETAILS:

The following characterizations are set forth in the appendix section of this report:

Black Panther Party (BPP)
Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

I. REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM AND POLICIES.
AS EXPRESSED BY BPP LEADERS

At approximately 2:00 PM in the vicinity of the Grant Park Band Shell, Chicago, a tape recording was made by Special Agent (SA) EDWARD H. SZWEDA, JR. of a speech given by an individual believed to be FRED HAMPTON. Speech given on September 24, 1969.

Fred Hampton

Mother (obscene) know he gonna die before this trial is over. Yea. A little mother (obscene) (inaudible) midget faggot facist. This motion will be denied. He will deny all the motions mother (obscene) because revolutionaries don't believe in that bull (obscene) any mother (obscene) way. You can deny (obscene) but that you grow young again. You know that will never happen. So I believe the mother (obscene) is so old you just sit around and try and get young again cause you know when you get to so many numbers, you understand, on any type of machine, the mother (obscene) goes back to zero.

Right, right, (obscene) so I'm expecting the mother (obscene) to be born again while the trial is going on. Right, have to babysit everybody, right old stupid mother (obscene) he don't have any business trying to judge no mother (obscene) body.

In his mother (obscene) years, you understand, he is living in the rough rider epa (ph) round living, round with Teddy Roosevelt and all them old stupid mother (obscene). That's right. He comes to court he is so flabbergasted by all that new technical (obscene) they got in the (obscene) court room because when he started judging the stupid mother (obscene) probably had to ride a jackass, you understand,

to his job. Anybody who would ride a jackass and smoking his cigar, and that is what you call a jackass riding a jackass and that is what you call with a cigar in his ~~mouth~~ fire on one end and fool on the other, and the only thing now, only thing that makes a difference is now he is an old fool. An old fool is worst than a young fool, in a way, but in a way they are better because they got less time to be fools if they're old. They got less time to be a fool. That's right, if the mother (obscene) is so good in investigating let him find that old decrepit birth certificate he lost around 100 mother (obscene) years ago. Let the mother (obscene) investigate that. Let him indict the mother (obscene) that let him live this long.

The mother (obscene) is going out to take the case to the (obscene) Cook County Hospital to try it. We gonna put him in an iron lung, and we'll (inaudible) the mother (obscene) and is no telling why I'll latch that mother (obscene) on there cause I don't know the lung from the head. Put our Minister of Health on that stupid mother (obscene). You heard about our Minister of Health Dr. Steelgood (ph). You heard about Ronald Thatcher (ph).

We took a poll in the community and all them avaricious, greedy ass mother (obscene) whose more interested in public wealth than public health and we put little RON Thatcher in the community and the people came back singing the same thing that Aretha (ph) was singing. They were singing "don't pity no doctor." Filling me up with all those (obscene) pills that (obscene) ain't gonna cure none of my ills. Send me Nat Feelgood and little Ron Thatcher from the Black Panther Party (BPP) and that is what we did. We opened up that clinic we is looken for. We gonna be treating people no matter what it is as a matter of fact, if Magoo gets picked we'll treat his old, stupid, decrepit, and senile mother (obscene) ass cause we are looken for some new test cases. That's right. (Obscene) Judge Methuselah (ph) and (obscene) of these facist pigs is out here cause they're all maniacs. They are all waiten to rain down upon us, and wipe us out. They don't understand there is more people than there are pigs. They don't understand they can wipe out all they want to (obscene) see cause they have to go into the toliet paper business to try to wipe out the party, and they ain't got enough mother (obscene) wóod or whatever they make that little thin bull (obscene) out of to wipe the BPP out. They ain't got enough of it because we don't use toliet paper any way. We use this capitalist mother (obscene) dollar bills, so why don't they put some in the

(inaudible) so we won't be walking around with our asses unwiped. We can't wipe our asses with no quarters, nickles, or dimes. We need some paper. We don't look to see if it's a 20 or 1 or not because it all feels the same.

Our Minister of Information Eldridge Cleaver says, anything that is paper it'll burn and that is the truth, it'll burn. We understand the power of the gun (obscene that bull (obscene) ass money. I'm going to have to leave.

Don't go. Don't go (crowd).

No, I've got to go. I've got to be in court this afternoon, myself. I'm glad I don't have to face this facist overhere. I'm opportune, I get to face a younger facist. He is only around 73. Let's (obscene) all these facists. Especially these granddaddy facists and lets hope with all the bull (obscene) metaphysical (ph) power that some of you people have, that Hoffman will stroke and choke before trial is over. All power to the people.

On October 9, 1969, a rally of the Revolutionary Youth Movement of SDS was held at the Federal Building Plaza, Chicago, Illinois, and the remarks of FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, were obtained by SAs SHERROD LEE MC DANIEL and CRISPIN L. SMITH.

HAMPTON's remarks are set forth as follows:

(Shouts from the crowd to speak louder).

All right, the first thing I did when I got up here was see a police officer from the Gang Intelligence Unit of the police department observing the people.

Let me make it very clear that the Black Panther Party supported the action of the RYM II faction of SDS, of SDS. We don't support the people who are anarchistic, opportunistic, sovinitic and most of all Custeristic. That's right, custeristic. We don't dig people leading people people are not prepared for....(inaudible)..... It doesn't make any differences because we we know that we are organized and if we are educated all that we have to do is learn the political line, learn those railraod tracks, that is what we call the theory and no matter how hard it may seem, it stays off those tracks. All we have to do is in any given situation is to move from a basic ideology that a revolution is an applied to use art and if we are going to work ~~we~~ are going to work in that direction. We have to understand that we have to move politically and move organizationally and if we don't move that way, we don't move anyway whatsoever. If you struggle, you should struggle properly. You should stand up struggling, stand up and if you don't stand up struggling, you don't deserve to win. Anybody can understand that.

Lot of people say that we shouldn't struggle, but we did if we expect to win. In fact..the only way we can win is if you struggle, but a lot of times you could be just wasting your time. We have to spend our time on revolution. We have got to spend our time on the street. We are in the process now of eliminating the states, we are in the process now of eliminating the dictator and the pigs know this is their last hope. They know it and they are getting frantic. They are a bunch of frantic, fascist faggits, they know that. They know that because -- you know how a man is who is slipping off a mountain and grabs on --- grabs anything and holds on ----- you know why he does that----and the pigs see very clearly ----right down here at the Federal Building. They see very clearly that when the people get educated. (Some references to judges, ADOLF HITLER, MUSSOLINI, attorney general) ...that the people are going to stop this (obscene), we are the only ones that can stop it, god dammit, we got to keep on educating, organizing.....complaining that we are the that have the power. We had the power. The power was supposed to be ours.

(Inaudible)

We want a government of the people, by the
people and for the people (inaudible) (obscene) of the
pigs, by the pigs and for the pigs. (Cheering)

(Inaudible)

(Police Orders)

II. ACTS IN FURTHERANCE
OF REVOLUTIONARY
PROGRAM OR POLICIES

advised on November 15, 1969, JEWEL COOK, his brother CLEVE COOK and WILLIE CALVIN were sentenced in Indianapolis, Indiana, the preceding day stemming from their arrests in September, 1969. All are members of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP. JEWEL COOK received a 15-day sentence and a \$85 fine. CLEVE COOK received a 30-day sentence and a \$85 fine. CALVIN paid an \$85 fine.

On November 19, 1969, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that allegedly the following items are being kept in the first-floor apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago:

- 5 carbines with 50,000 rounds of ammunition
- 1 case of 30 shot clips for the carbines
- 3 gas masks
- 3 smoke bombs, more explosive type
- 2 or more loud speakers
- 5 Ithica riot shot guns, plus ammunition
- 9 regular 12 gauge shot guns, plus ammunition
- 4 38 revolvers, plus ammunition
- 1 357 magnum, plus ammunition

Source stated that all these weapons were allegedly purchased on legal Illinois State Gun Registration Cards issued to female BPP members who have never been arrested.

Source stated that the above apartment serves as a "Panther Crib," meaning that it is available to any BPP member for use, such as sleeping or eating. Source stated that the following individuals are among the most frequently seen at this address:

FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman;

BILLY BROOKS, Deputy Minister of Education;

RONALD SATCHEL, Deputy Minister of Health;

LOUIS TRULOCK, Legal Counselor; all Illinois BPP officials, as well as ALVIN JEFFERIES, ROBERT CAMPBELL and numerous female BPP members including DEBRA JOHNSON who is allegedly pregnant by HAMPTON.

At approximately 3:15 am, November 13, 1969, a spokesman from the Deputy Superintendent's Office, Chicago Police Department (PD), Chicago, Illinois, advised that moments earlier officers responding to a report of a "man with a shotgun" at 5802 Calumet, Chicago, located in a south side Negro ghetto, were met with gunfire from at least two male Negroes.

The first three officers to arrive at the scene were JOHN GILHOOLY, white male, age 21; MICHAEL BRADY, white male, age 26; and, DANIEL COFFMAN, white male, age 26. All three officers were shot, according to the CPD spokesman, before they got their guns out of their holsters.

GILHOOLY and BRADY were approaching the building from the front when a Negro male with a shotgun and a male Negro with a carbine fired on them. GILHOOLY subsequently died on November 14, 1969, from his wounds and BRADY received a head wound which he was treated at a local hospital and released. COFFMAN received gunshot wounds in the leg, hand and chest and is hospitalized.

Scores of policemen then responded and firing continued for almost one-half hour. Six other CPD officers received wounds as a result of this gunfight:

Frank Rappaport, white male, age 36, who was killed by a shotgun blast in the face:

Donald Niley, white male, age unavailable, shot in face and arm by a shotgun blast and lost his right eye; is hospitalized and his condition is serious;

Philip Prerost, white male, age 27, who is in satisfactory condition with shotgun pellets in his arm, chest, and legs;

Jack Stewart, white male, age 27, who is in satisfactory condition with a concussion caused by a blow from a stone or brick evidently dislodged by gunfire;

Ronald Comparin, white male, age 27, who is in satisfactory condition with a gunshot wound in the left arm;

James Dodd, white male, age 31, who was treated and released for a gunshot wound in the left leg.

Rappaport reportedly was shot once by an assailant in hiding. Another CPD officer then saw a male Negro run up to Rappaport who was lying on the ground and shoot him in the face with a shotgun. This officer then shot and killed the assailant who was later identified as Spurgeon J. Winters, Jr., Negro male, age 19, of 5647 South Perry, Chicago.

Another suspect in the shooting, Lance S. Bell, Negro male, age 20, of 5809 South Indiana, Chicago, was shot and captured in the alley behind the shooting incident. Bell was wounded in the leg and right arm and has been charged with murder. He is currently incarcerated at the Bridewell Hospital, Chicago.

The police report on the incident reflects that the incident was apparently the result of a previous personal altercation between Bell and one James Caldwell, male Negro, 5804 South Calumet, who is a guard at the Cook County Jail, Chicago.

As a result of this altercation, Bell, Winters, and possibly others went to Caldwell's home looking for him. He was not at home, and Caldwell's wife then called the CPD. It was this call that the officers were responding to.

The area outside the scene of the shooting remained calm and no large crowds gathered.

A spokesman for the Deputy Superintendent's Office, CPD, advised that the CPD is in the process of attempting to determine how many people actually took part in the shooting and is looking for at least one and possibly two male Negroes, details unknown, whom they believe took part in this shooting.

On November 13, 1969, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bell, although carried as a member of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), is not a trusted member of that Party inasmuch as he is and was suspected of being an informant for the Black P Stone Rangers, a local Negro youth gang. Bell has been inactive for several months, almost since joining the Party, due to this suspicion.

This source advised that Winters, also known as Jake Winters, was a close associate of the BPP but was not a member. He was very knowledgeable in weaponry and is suspected of stealing several weapons from BPP headquarters.

Source advised, however, that the BPP is now claiming that both Bell and Winters were upstanding BPP members and are attempting to obtain their photographs and will publish the story concerning captioned incident in the BPP newspaper in the near future.

who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 2, 1969, that three members of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP had been involved in a shooting incident with officers of the Chicago PD at noon on that date. Source advised that the shooting incident occurred at 8055 South Merrill Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The source identified the Black Panthers as JEANNIE REED and LYNN FRENCH, who reside at that address, and ANTHONY HARRIS, who is a member of the BPP at Peoria, Illinois, who is visiting Chicago.

Commander FRANK NOLAN, Fourth District, Chicago PD, advised on the same date that officers of the Chicago PD had been dispatched to the above address to investigate a complaint made by the landlord regarding a disturbance taking place there. Upon arrival at the above address, the investigating officers were met by ANTHONY HARRIS, who was armed with two .45 semi-automatic pistols. HARRIS commenced firing at the officers, but no one was hit. HARRIS, while resisting arrest, was injured and was taken to the South Chicago Community Hospital for treatment. All three subjects were charged with aggravated assault, attempted murder, armed violence and resisting arrest. Commander NOLAN stated that the subjects were identified as ANTHONY HARRIS, EUGENIA REED and LYNN FRENCH. Commander NOLAN stated that the Chicago PD would afford additional patrol coverage in the neighborhood and that subsequent to the above incident, the area remained calm.

On December 3, 1969, Officer J. FUSS, Review Officer, Fourth District, Chicago PD, advised that there was no disturbances or incidents in the vicinity of 8055 South Merrill, subsequent to the shooting incident, which took place there on December 2, 1969.

A Chicago PD source advised on December 4, 1969, that officers of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office conducted an early morning raid on a BPP apartment located at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois. The officers, armed with a search warrant and weapons, approached the above location at 5:00 am, on the above date, and in attempting to gain admission in order to serve the warrant, were met with shotgun fire.

The gun battle that ensued resulted in the death of Fred Allen Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois Chapter, BPP, and Mark Clark, a BPP leader from Peoria, Illinois. Seven individuals were arrested as a result of the raid. Those arrested were:

Brenda Harris, Negro female, age 18, residing at 1848 South Hamlin. Harris received a gunshot wound in the hand and right leg.

Verlina Brewer, Negro female, age 17, residing at 125 West 107th Street. Brewer was wounded in the legs.

Blair Anderson, Negro male, age 18, residing at 6943 South Justine. Anderson received a groin and leg wound.

Ronald (Doc) Satchel, Negro male, age 19, Deputy Minister of Health, Illinois BPP, listing 2337 West Monroe Street as his address. Satchel was wounded in the right leg, right flank, and right hand.

Deborah Johnson, Negro female, age 19, Lieutenant of Finance, Illinois BPP, listing 2337 West Monroe Street as her residence.

Lewis Trulock, Negro male, age 19, Legal Counsel, residing at 1900 West Jackson Boulevard.

Harold Bell, Negro male, age 23, Captain of Defense, Illinois BPP, residing at 317 Howard Street, Rockford, Illinois.

According to the Police Department source, the individuals arrested will be charged before the Cook County Grand Jury with attempted murder.

Sergeant Daniel Groth, Cook County State's Attorney Police, advised on the above date he had led the other officers in conducting the raid and stated that when he approached the door to the apartment, he knocked and identified himself as a police officer and stated he was in possession of a search warrant to search the premises. Groth stated that upon receiving no response, he repeated his demand for entry and after several minutes had passed, forced the door open. Sergeant Groth stated he was accompanied by four police officers with four additional officers

entering through the back door of the apartment. Upon entering the apartment, Groth spotted a woman with a shotgun. The woman fired the shotgun and the police returned the fire. Sergeant Groth stated the firing of the shotgun created enough light in the darkness to illuminate a man standing behind the door, also armed with a shotgun. One of the officers exchanged shots with this man. The individual was hit and was later identified as that of Mark Clark. Groth stated at this point he called for the Panthers to surrender and heard a man's voice reply, "Shoot it out". The statement was made from someplace in the apartment. Shooting again resumed and one of the officers, John Ciszewski, shouted that he had been shot. (Officer Ciszewski received minor wounds, was treated at the hospital, and released.) Later, Sergeant Groth heard a man shout "Shoot it out with the pigs". Shortly thereafter, the gunfire ceased and those arrested as set forth above surrendered to the police.

At this point, Sergeant Groth stated a body, later identified as Fred Hampton, was found in one of the bedrooms. Sergeant Groth stated a loaded .45 pistol was found in Hampton's hand, and a shotgun was found near his side. Another officer, Edward Carmody, received a wound in the hand by flying glass and was treated and released from the hospital.

A search of the apartment located nine shotguns, one carbine rifle, one .22 caliber rifle, six hand guns, and approximately one to two thousand rounds of ammunition. According to Sergeant Groth, one of the shotguns taken in the raid had been reported stolen from a police car on April 6, 1969.

_____ advised on the above date the only activities being planned by the Chicago BPP Chapter was with respect to the collection of bail money for the remaining Chicago Panther leaders, and also discussed the possibility of making a motion picture depicting the life and killing of Fred Hampton. No definite plans

The release also stated that gunshots had not been fired by BPP personnel and that all of the shots fired by the police were in the bedrooms.

The release concluded the next course of action by the BPP will be to intensify information to the people because another revolutionary brother had been slain in the streets by the fascist "pigs" of this country and the people have to seize the time and take power.

On December 5, 1969, Sergeant Halleran, 21st Police District, Chicago, Illinois, advised that on that date, at 5:30 a.m. that morning, a raid had been conducted on the apartment of Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP. The apartment is located at 2030 South State Street, Chicago, and was unoccupied at the time of the raid. The whereabouts of Rush is unknown.

Sergeant Halleran stated the raid was conducted pursuant to a search warrant issued by a local court, alleging that weapons were in this apartment. Recovered during the search was a .22 caliber Derringer-type pistol, approximately two hundred rounds of ammunition, BPP and other literature, and a small amount of marijuana. The raid was conducted without incident and no arrests or injuries were reported. The area in the vicinity of the above apartment was normal.

III. TEACHING OF REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM

advised on November 14, 1969, he attended a political orientation class at the Precious Blood Church, Western and Congress Streets, Chicago, on October 29, 1969. About 30 individuals were in attendance.

The major discussion centered on arguments to counter the classic racist doctrine that all whites are evil by nature and cannot be saved except by extermination. The counter-argument was that a multiplicity of reasons are responsible for the white race's technological advantage over the non-white race, but the white man's system of economics makes him the monster he is. It was also argued that capitalism and imperialism by their very nature causes the white man to act as he does. The race or color of his skin has nothing to do with his actions. Source was unable to identify the leader of the above class.

also advised on November 14, 1969, a political orientation class of the BPP was held on November 3, 1969, at the Precious Blood Church, Western and Congress Streets, Chicago, Illinois, with approximately 20-30 people present.

The class dealt with the last two issues of the BPP newspaper. There was considerable discussion concerning an open letter to the BPP in which the Panthers were criticized for their defense of "Fatch", an Arab guerrilla movement.

IV. DOCUMENTS URGING THE
REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM

furnished the following leaflet
on November 30, 1969:

"Special News Bulletin, 11/19/69,
Jake Winters".

Illinois Chapter Black Panther Party

Special News Bulletin
November 19, 1969

Jake Winters

"The Racist Dog Policeman must withdraw immediately from our communities, cease their wanton murder and brutality and torture of Black People or face the wrath of the Armed People."

Because of this statement made by Huey P. Newton, our minister of defense, and point 7 of the ten point program and platform that says, " We want an immediate end to police brutality and murder of black people", we must stand firm on the ten point program which was canvassed from the Black community by the founders of the Black Panther Party, Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale.

JAKE WINTERS, a brother, a much beloved brother, a revolutionary, a Black Panther made of red-hot nigger steel, and the baddest son of slaves that ever came from the womb of woman. I have said these things about JAKE WINTERS, because they are already a fact. It's objective reality, proven by words and actions in defending the Black community.

On November 13, 1969, JAKE WINTERS stood face to face and toe to toe; his shotgun in his hand, with Pig Daley's murderous task force. He defined political power by blowing away racist pig Frank Rappaport and racist pig John Gilhooley and retired 8 other reactionary racist pigs before he was shot down.

It is also a proven fact and reality that Daley's task force makes daily and weakly raids on the Black community. They murdered little John Soto, 16 years old. They murdered Michael Soto, 20 years old, and shot wildly and unconcerned through every window in one of the buildings in the Henry Honer project, injuring scores of children. They murdered Jimmy Tucker and untold others.

JAKE WINTERS understood that the only way to stop fascist pig forces from invading and slaughtering Black people and people period and that is by defending yourself with arms in hand! He didn't talk about Black Capitalism for surviving nor did he talk about teaching "Pork Chop" culture Nationalism for surviving like Ron Karenga's US organization in L.A. JAKE WINTERS was 18 years old and he made a far greater commitment than most men will ever make in their entire life time. This brother was an honor student, a graduate of Engleworth High School who turned down five scholarships to work for the People. He helped as much as he possibly could at the Free Breakfast for Children Centers, plus he worked 7 days a week at the Post Office to bring in money to keep the Centers operating.

JAKE WINTERS is the highest personification of Huey P. Newton and Malcolm X. The spirit of these revolutionaries is manifested in each member of the Black Panther Party and we will always remember JAKE WINTERS. Because of JAKE WINTERS we will intensify the struggle; because of JAKE WINTERS we will continue serving the poor oppressed people -- the Proletariat.

LONG LIVE THE SPIRIT OF JAKE WINTERS
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE
RIGHT ON, JAKE
SEIZE THE TIME

DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION
R. CHAKA WALLS
ILLINOIS CHAPTER BLACK PANTHER PARTY
2350 W. MADISON CHICAGO , ILLINOIS

FUNDS NEEDED FOR BREAKFAST PROGRAM

24-A

on December 10, 1969, furnished
the following leaflets:

"Chairman Fred Lives";
"We Mourn the Murder of Fred Hampton".

CHAIRMAN FRED LIVES



At 5 a.m., December 4, Nixon and Daley's avaricious pigs brutally slaughtered the Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party, and a member of the Peoria branch. The pigs, with their usual tactics, attacked an apartment where 9 Panthers were sleeping. The result of the raid: Fred Hampton and Mark Clark dead, four others critically wounded, and three others arrested and charged with attempted murder for defending themselves.

Chairman Fred was shot 7 times, Ronald "Doc" Sachel, Minister of Health and in charge of the Free Medical Clinic, is in critical condition, shot 5 times. Deborah Johnson, an 8 1/2-month pregnant sister, is in jail. The pigs won't let the lawyers see her or any of the other political prisoners.

This is the second attack on a Panther apartment in 3 days. On December 2, 80 pigs attacked and brutally beat 3 Panthers including another expectant mother, Lynn French. Tony Harris was beaten so badly that he was later unable to recognize his own wife. And just three weeks ago, Panther Jake Winters was gunned down defending the black community.

These murders show clearly the fascist tactics that the gestapo Daleys, racist Hoffmans, war-mongering Nixons and money-hungry Rockefellers use against the Black Panther Party, progressive people, and the poor, oppressed masses who are demanding their basic needs: land, bread, housing, clothing, education, justice and peace.

The members of the Black Panther Party were right in defending themselves. Jake Winters' revolutionary actions were just and necessary. Any people whose constitutional rights are trampled upon by the oinking pig-power structure have a right to pick up the gun.

We call upon all people to unite in stopping these monstrosities--the murders of Chairman Fred, Mark Clark, Jake Winters, and all our Vietnamese brothers and sisters.

SEIZE the TIME

RALLY: 3pm, Sat., Dec. 6 at 201 S. Ashland

FUNDS NEEDED TO FREE POLITICAL PRISONERS

MAIL CHECKS TO THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, 2350 W. MADISON
FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL 243-8276 or 340-2246/7.



WE MOURN THE MURDER OF FRED HAMPTON.

MURDER. Isn't that what you have to call it when a man is gunned down in bed?

FASCISM. POLICE STATE. Isn't that what you have to call it when police can make their own "laws" and act as judge, jury, and executioner?

OUTRAGE. GRIEF. ANGER. FRUSTRATION. ANGUISH.
If we -- white, middle class, "respectable" people -- feel this way, how do you think poor and oppressed black people feel, when they see an outspoken and courageous young leader brutally killed by the forces of so-called "law-n-order"?

A society that lives by the sword will be torn apart by the sword. The ancient law is still true: What you sow, you shall reap. Sure: members of the Black Panther Party have said they have the right of armed self-defense. But how many of the rest of us also keep guns around the house "just in case"?

Isn't it, then, hypocritical for white society to decry the stockpiling of guns only when it's done by black people?

GENOCIDE. Isn't that what you have to call it when there's a systematic deadly attack on a whole group of people... whether it's the Jews in Germany, the villagers of Song My in Vietnam, or the members of the Black Panther Party in Chicago?

IN TIMES LIKE THESE, TO BE SILENT IS TO BE AN ACCOMPLICE.

V. EVIDENCE OF
NATIONAL UNITY

----- advised on November 15, 1969, a JUDY DEBRA (phonetic) from BPP National Distribution Headquarters informed an unknown female of the Illinois Chapter BPP the shipment of newspapers would be arriving in Chicago that date via American Airlines Flight Number 822. She added the shipment consisted of 23 cartons and the charges were \$158.60.

----- advised on November 5, 1969; American Airlines, under Air Bill SFO-443-2503, by National Distribution, 1336 Filmore Street, San Francisco, California, had a shipment of newspapers consigned to MORRIS BROWN, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. There were 24 cartons and the amount needed to obtain the shipment was \$267.02.

----- advised on November 13, 1969, American Airlines Freight, O'Hare Field, Chicago, advised STEPHANIE FISHER at BPP Headquarters, Chicago, American Airlines was in receipt of 28 cartons from San Francisco, California, and the charge was \$304.67.

----- advised on November 23, 1969, BEVERLINA POWELL informed HAROLD HOLMES at National BPP Headquarters the Illinois Chapter of the BPP desired to order 25,000 Panther papers, 50 copies of "Soul on Ice", 50 copies of ELAINE BROWN's album and 500 boxes of Christmas cards.

----- advised on November 30, 1969, LUCKY (last name unknown) from National BPP Distribution informed JEANNIE REED of the Illinois BPP that Chicago had not sent three boxes of

prepaid Christmas cards via Air Bill Number 26470802, United Air Lines.

advised on December 3, 1969, GWENN (last name unknown) from National BPP Headquarters advised FRED HAMPTON, Illinois BPP, that DAVID HILLIARD, National Chief of Staff, BPP, had been arrested that afternoon in California by the FBI (actually Secret Service) on a Federal Grand Jury indictment. It was indicated the indictment pertained to a statement HILLIARD made at a moratorium concerning RICHARD NIXON.

advised on December 4, 1969, EUGENE CHARLES, Chicago BPP, advised JUNE HILLIARD, National BPP Headquarters, that FRED HAMPTON's apartment had been broken into by state's attorney's police and HAMPTON along with MARK CLARK of the Peoria, Illinois, BPP had been shot and killed in bed. It was stated HAMPTON and CLARK were murdered in cold blood and bullet holes had gone through the bed mattress and pillows and windows had been broken out. CHARLES was instructed to obtain photographs of HAMPTON and the apartment and immediately forward them to National BPP Headquarters for the Panther newspaper.

VI. EVIDENCE OF BPP ATTEMPTS
TO AFFILIATE OR FORM
COALITIONS WITH OTHER GROUPS

advised on November 7, 1969, BARBARA SANKEY, Illinois BPP, had contacted JEFF JONES at the SDS National Office, Chicago, to advise SDS that the BPP needed approximately \$200 to \$300 as operating money.

advised on December 7, 1969, a representative of the Communist Party (CP)

informed PHYLLIS MONTGOMERY the CP had held a bazaar that date and had a considerable amount of food left over which they would like to donate to the BPP. It was agreed the BPP could use the food.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

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A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. MICHAEL KLONSKY, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
December 15, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Character RACIAL MATTERS; SMITH ACT OF 1940;
 SEDITIONOUS CONSPIRACY; REBELLION AND
Reference is made to INSURRECTION.
report of Special Agent Alan R.
Stephens dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

DEC 31 1969

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CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

JOAN GRAY

Reference is made to memorandum dated October 8, 1969.

A characterization of the following organizations appear in the appendix section of this memorandum:

Black Panther Party (BPP)
Students For A Democratic Society (SDS)
Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)

On September 29, 1969, reliable in the past, advised that Joan Gray was working for the BPP in its program to decentralize the Chicago Police Department (CPD). More specifically she was in charge of interesting members of the clergy to support such a program. On this same date this source advised that the subject is still attending Roosevelt University in Chicago.

On September 30, 1969, this source advised that subject's home telephone number is 667-0909.

On October 16, 1969, advised that Gray in attempting to interest local clergy members to support the BPP goal of decentralization of local Police Departments had in conjunction with others set up a Religious Committee to Fight Fascism.

On October 30 and 31, 1969, this source advised that subject along with Fred Hampton, Chairman, Illinois Chapter of the BPP, and possibly other BPP members from Chicago, were planning to travel to various locations in Canada in connection with speeches to be made by Hampton in the middle of November while in Canada.

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Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

JOAN GRAY

On November 5, 1969, [redacted] also reliable in the past, advised that on that date the following BPP members departed O'Hare Airport, Chicago, Illinois, at 11:40 p.m., on American Airlines, Flight 151, which was scheduled to arrive in San Francisco, California, at 1:53 a.m., November 6, 1969:

Fred Hampton
Joan Gray
Artie Seale and son,
the wife and children of Bobby Seale, National
BPP Chairman.

The source advised that the purpose of their trip to San Francisco was unknown other than to contact the National BPP Central Committee in Berkeley, California.

On November 7, 1969, [redacted] reliable in the past, advised on that date Fred Hampton and a female using the name Stephanie Fisher had obtained reservations on United Air Lines to depart Oakland, California at 11:30 a.m. and arrive Chicago 5:20 p.m., November 9, 1969. It was not known if the individual using the name Fisher was identical to the subject.

On November 9, 1969, [redacted] advised that Hampton and Gray returned from Berkeley, California, where Hampton allegedly had several meetings with the members of the National Central Committee of the BPP.

On that same date [redacted] advised that Hampton and Gray had left California and would arrive in Chicago at 4:50 p.m. that date, via American Airlines, Flight 682.

On November 1, 1969, [redacted] advised that subject had been confined to Billings Hospital in Chicago after having been hit on the head during an attack. Further details were unknown by source at this time.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

JOAN GRAY

On November 2, 1969, . . . advised that on the previous day subject and others had been beaten up at the headquarters of the YSA by a group of white people described by subject to be Minutemen. Gray's injuries although not serious were a result of this beating.

On November 4, 1969, . . . advised that subject was still active in the BPP's attempts to gain community control of the Chicago Police Department inasmuch as she was still attempting to persuade Chicago clergymen to back the BPP's goal in this regard.

On November 5, 1969, . . . advised that subject was still a Field Lieutenant in the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, headquartered at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

On November 18, 1969, . . . advised that subject was attempting to have SDS Headquarters in Chicago print posters advocating decentralization of the Police Department and community control of it.

On November 20, 1969, this same source advised that SDS had agreed to print up 100 copies of a poster advocating such goals.

During October, November and December, 1969, advised that subject frequents the Headquarters of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP on an almost daily basis.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois;
U.S. Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois;
Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group,
Evanston, Illinois.

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JOAN GRAY

1

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The National Headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

On October 31, 1967, a second source advised that at the 22nd National Convention of the SWP held in New York City from October 26, 1967, to October 29, 1967, it was stated that the YSA remained as the main recruiting ground for new SWP members.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of "Young Socialist" is set out separately.

CONFIDENTIAL

F B I

Date: 1/5/70

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Transmit the following in _____

Via TELETYPE _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP). RM.- BPP.

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED PRESS CONFERENCE HELD THIS DATE BY BOBBY RUSH, DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS BPP, AT EPIPHANY CHURCH, TWO ZERO ONE SOUTH ASHLAND AVENUE, CHICAGO. RUSH ISSUED STATEMENT CRITICIZING PERSONS CONDUCTING INQUEST INTO DEATH OF FRED HAMPTON, WHO WAS SLAIN BY COOK COUNTY STATE'S ATTORNEYS POLICE DECEMBER FOUR LAST. RUSH ALLEGED THIS WAS A POLITICAL ASSASSINATION.

RUSH CLAIMS TO HAVE PROOF THAT HAMPTON'S BODY CONTAINED SUFFICIENT AMOUNTS OF DRUGS AFTER HIS DEATH TO HAVE MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR HAMPTON TO HAVE BEEN AWAKE AT TIME HE WAS KILLED, AS CLAIMED BY STATE ATTORNEYS POLICE. RUSH CLAIMS DRUGS WERE ADMINISTERED BY POLICE AGENT IN FOOD EATEN BY HAMPTON SOMETIME EARLIER.

RUSH MADE NUMEROUS REMARKS CRITICIZING OTHER LOCAL OFFICIALS INCLUDING MAYOR RICHARD DALEY, STATES ATTORNEY EDWARD HANRAHAN
 RAC

Apprc

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO

AND COOK COUNTY CORONER ANDREW TOMAN.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No

Chicago, Illinois
January 6, 1970

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Characterizations of the Black Panther Party (BPP) and the Afro American Heritage Association (AAHA) are attached as an appendix hereto. Sources utilized in the characterizations and those set forth below have all furnished reliable information in the past.

Source advised on January 2, 1970, a rally was scheduled for 3:00 p.m., on January 4, 1970, at the Afro-Arts Theater, 3937 South Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. The rally was in memorial to Fred Hampton, the deceased deputy chairman, Illinois BPP, who was killed on December 4, 1969, during a raid conducted by the Cook County States Attorney's Police. Source also advised the BPP tentatively planned to announce the opening of their "People's Medical Center." The purpose of which will be to offer free treatment to residents of the ghetto.

The source also advised Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP, Robert Lucas, leader of the Black Liberation Alliance, a militant Negro organization which evolved from the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and Chicago Alderman A. A. "Sammy" Rayner were being advertised as speakers. Source stated that entertainment was to be provided and contributions solicited. The money obtained from the contributions would be used in defense of BPP members arrested during the raid in which Hampton was killed.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

source
advised on January 5, 1970, that approximately 1500 people of all ages with about 25 per cent white attended the rally at the Afro-Arts Theater. A Negro musical group call the "Pharaohs" furnished the entertainment. Approximately \$2,686.00 was collected.

subject
Source stated that Ish Flory, leader of the AAHA, called the meeting to order and presided as the master of ceremony. Flory spoke concerning his own AAHA and the BBP, and explained how these two organizations were helping the people. Flory also stated that conditions between the races were improving.

Alderman Rayner eulogized Hampton and spoke of his work with the BPP.

Following Alderman Rayner, an unidentified Blackstone Ranger, a Negro youth gang on Chicago's south side, was introduced, according to source, and spoke out against the "pigs" police and characterized downtown Chicago as being another Rome. This person also stated, according to the source, that if the BPP and the Rangers had been united, Hampton would have been alive today. He concluded stating the Blackstone Rangers ran the community.

Cluade Lightfoot, Chairman of the Illinois Communist Party, Communist Party, USA, spoke concerning Martin Luther King and his non-violent programs which Lightfoot stated did not work. Lightfoot stated that now that the Negro has jobs and is in a position of power, he can now strike, stop production and service in almost any area of the economy. He told the young people present that they should go home and tell their parents, "you struck for higher wages, now strike to force a halt to killings."

Following Lightfoot, source stated that Russ Meek, a militant west side Negro, stated that he had spoken before many church groups concerning Hampton and stated that he was for the people.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Meek stated that everyone should be armed and that when their door is broken down, people can and should defend themselves. He concluded saying that the "pigs" are out to get everyone.

Bobby Rush, according to source, stated he was not the chairmain of the BPP, but was the minister of defense of the Illinois BPP, and had no intention of becoming the chairman. Rush spoke concerning the aims of the BPP and what the organization was attempting to do. He also spoke concerning how the Panthers were being pushed around and killed.

Source stated that Ronald "Doc" Satchel, Minister of Health, Illinois BPP, spoke concerning the Panther medical center which was opened at 3:00 p.m., that afternoon offering medical treatment to the ghetto residents.

Source stated that several other unidentified individuals addressed those in attendance merely eulogizing Hampton and gave some history and previous activities of the BPP.

Source stated the rally concluded without any incidents.

The following agencies are being furnished a copy of this memorandum:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois

United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group,
Evanston, Illinois.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

1

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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APPENDIX

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION

A source advised on May 14, 1969, that the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA) was known as the Afro-American Heritage Association until February, 1961. It was founded by ISHMAEL FLORY around 1958 and incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. It was founded ostensibly for the purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes. AAHA is strongly influenced by the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. It is represented by both communist and non-communist members and some people with strong Negro nationalistic tendencies. This organization reflects CP policy on some issues and opposes CP policy on others; for example, the CP rejects the concept of Afro-American as a reference term to the American Negro and rejects aspects of nationalism, both of which are reflected in the AAHA program. FLORY is a member of the CP of Illinois and theoretically under the discipline of the CP. He is the guiding force in AAHA and controls policy and decisions in AAHA. CP representatives occasionally are featured at AAHA affairs.

A second source advised on May 14, 1969, that the headquarters of AAHA are presently located at 416 West 63rd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The above source advised that the Afr'Am Book Store, a branch of the Modern Book Store, is also located at AAHA and that this book store is managed by ISHMAEL FLORY.

A third source advised on May 8, 1969, that ISHMAEL FLORY, a current CP member, continues to be the leader of AAHA and as such makes policies and decisions for AAHA. The South Central Freedom of the Press Committee, CP of Illinois, also participates in formulating the policies of AAHA.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

January 12, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

94

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

On January 5, 1970, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois Chapter of the BPP, held a press conference this date at the Epiphany Church, 201 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, wherein he criticized an inquest scheduled to convene January 6, 1970, to conduct an investigation into the death of Fred Hampton.

Hampton held the position of Deputy Chairman, Illinois Chapter of the BPP, and was killed on 12/4/69, during a gun battle between members of the BPP and the Cook County, Illinois State Attorney's Police, as the latter attempted to serve a search warrant for possession of illegal weapons to the occupants of 2337 West Monroe, first floor, Chicago, Illinois.

Source stated that Rush referred to Hampton's death as a "political assassination." Further, Rush alleged that a former Illinois State pathologist for the coroner's office, Dr. Victor Levine, a cousin of Hampton's family, tested Hampton's blood and found between 4.1 and 4.5 percent (a barbiturate) present which amount would have made it impossible for Hampton to have gotten out of bed or engaged in a gun battle.

Source stated that Rush announced that BPP members subpoenaed to appear at this inquest would give only their name, age and address as any further admission would be a violation of their civil rights inasmuch as they were already charged with attempted murder. Rush

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

referred to the inquest as illegally constituted because its members were not sworn in within view of Hampton's body and that the jury as well as others handling the inquest, are not predisposed toward finding out the truth.

Rush also called for persons who supported the BPP to gather at the Criminal Court Building, 2600 South California, Chicago, at 10:00 a.m. on January 6, 1970, for the purpose of demonstrating this support.

On the morning of January 6, 1970, Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed approximately 15 individuals, two of which were Negro, acting under the auspices of the Chicago Peace Council (CPC), commence demonstrating at the above court building. The demonstrators carried signs bearing the words, "No Whitewash" and "Stop the Killing."

The CPC is a local coalition organization composed of various peace groups.

Agents observed Sylvia Kushner, Executive Secretary of the CPC announce that the demonstration was to protest the systematic harrassment and genocide of the BPP. She also stated that this inquest, according to the CPC belief, will be a "whitewash."

This demonstration concluded at approximately 11:00 a.m., without any arrests or incidents reported.

On January 6, 1970, advised that Ronald Satchel, Deputy Minister of Health, Louis Truelock, Legal Counselor, both of the Illinois Chapter and Harold Bell, Captain of Defense, Rockford Branch of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, all arrested on December 4, 1969, by the Illinois States Attorney's Police, at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, appeared at the inquest and refused to answer any questions other than

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

their name, ages and addresses. Source stated that the BPP lawyers then told the inquest that their clients will have nothing more to do with the public inquest. Source stated that all BPP members then left.

Source stated that James Clark, brother of deceased Mark Clark, a BPP member from Peoria, Illinois, who was also killed during the above gun battle, and William Hampton, the brother of deceased Fred Hampton, testified that they had identified the respective bodies at the morgue and also told when they last saw their respective brother alive.

On January 6, 1970, Sergeant Hartman, Cook County Sheriff's Police, advised that Detective E. Egan of the Chicago Police Department, was called as witness before this inquest and stated that he arrived at the scene on December 4, 1969, in response to a police radio announcement that a police officer had been shot at 2337 West Monroe.

Sergeant Hartman advised that no arrests were reported.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the United States Attorney, United States Secret Service, Office of Special Investigations, Naval Investigative Service Office and the 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

95

CONFIDENTIAL

- 3 - MISC (RM)
- 1 - U.S. SECRET SERVICE (Via Courier)
- 1 - REGION I, 113TH MI GROUP, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS (Via Courier)
- 1 - OSI (Via Courier)

SA ALAN R. STEPHENS
January 16, 1970

Office: CHICAGO

Field Office File #

Bureau File #

Re: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

RACIAL MATTERS; SMITH ACT OF 1940; SEDITION CONSPIRACY;
REBELLION AND INSURRECTION

Speech of JOAN GRAY, Chicago BPP member, given 12/31/69, at Chicago's Civic Center, set forth in details. Chicago BPP Chapter, according to source, received \$2,686 at rally held 1/4/70, at Afro-Arts Theater, 3937 South Drexel Blvd., Chicago. CP of Ill. Chairman CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT present. Confidential sources report political orientation classes, attended in past, teach BPP Ten Point Program, use MAO's Red Book, and BPP papers as teaching aids. Numerous documents, distributed by Chicago BPP, set forth.

- P -

CONFIDENTIAL

Group I

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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III. TEACHING OF REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM	18
IV. DOCUMENTS URGING THE REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM	19
V. EVIDENCE OF NATIONAL UNITY	69
VI. EVIDENCE OF BPP ATTEMPTS TO AFFILIATE OR FORM COALITIONS WITH OTHER GROUPS	70

DETAILS:

The following characterization is set forth in the appendix section of this report:

Black Panther Party (BPP)

I. REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM AND
POLICIES AS EXPRESSED BY
BPP LEADERS

A rally by students from the Chicago City College system was held at 12:00 Noon on December 31, 1969, at Chicago's Civic Center for the purpose of protesting the "political assassination" of FRED HAMPTON and MARK CLARK, BPP leaders killed in a raid conducted by Cook County States Attorney's Police on December 4, 1969.

The following speech by Panther member JOAN GRAY was obtained by Special Agents (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI):

JOAN GRAY

More power to the people. Ah, you'll have to excuse me today if I don't talk too loud, I'm not feeling too good out here in all this weather, but like brother said it's good to have black people out here. (Inaudible) but it's unconsiderable for the rest of us. When we talk about Chairman FRED and stopping the murders like the murder of Chairman FRED, I wonder do we realize what we mean when we say we want to end the police brutality of murder of black people in our communities. What does it take to get rid of this? What does it take to make sure there is not any more Chairman FREDs, not any more MICHAEL SOTCs, JOHN SOTOs, CHARLES JACKSONs. It takes power brothers and sisters. Power is the ability (inaudible) and make it act in a desired manner. Power is when a big (inaudible) comes at you with a gun and you look at him with equal power which is a gun. That way your even see, that he can't tell you what to do and you can make him act in a desired manner. You can make him get the hell out of your community, or else you can put him right down and with the rest of the people

that he had killed and murdered in the ground. When we talk about Chairman FRED HAMPTON, we don't need to seriously talk about what a bad brother he was, what a bad brother he, what a lot of beautiful treats he gave to black and oppressed people. We can look around us at the Black Panther Party program and see that. We need to (inaudible word) and start talking about what we are going to do to avenge the death of Chairman FRED HAMPTON. How are we gonna make sure that his death wasn't in vain. There's a whole lot of things to be done in the black community. Brother JAMES (inaudible) off party much not to mention to talk about him when we mention it. What else is there for black people to do when we look around us and see ourselves being wiped out, nothing but pick up a gun. And the brother over there when I was walking up the street talking about he couldn't relate the (inaudible) and Black Panther Party should get rid of their guns. Black people should get rid of their guns. This man is a fool or pig. As long as pigs have guns then we'll have guns. It's inhuman to tell black people to put down their guns when

these (inaudible) maniacs are coming in our community on a (inaudible) ready to kill us. It's nothing but a pig or fool who would say something like that. Black people must unite and charge the United States Government not only just HANRAHAN but all the way from the top down to the bottom. Every damn pig charge him with (inaudible) and that's what it is, a systematic wipe out of black people in this country, and all of us will have to be there before its genocide (inaudible).

All of us will have to be there.
Genocide doesn't just mean physical
murder, economic murder, psychological
murder. All of these things combined
make genocide on our black people.
We must try the United States Government
if we are to go to United Nations and
although (garbled) we must try them
with genocide of our people and demand
a halt to it. And we don't demand a
halt to it by marching down State Street
with signs. We don't demand a halt to
it by sitting in. We don't demand a
halt to it by praying in and loving in.
That man doesn't respect that. He
doesn't respect anything but the same
thing that he uses and that's a gun.
We must remember all the (garbled)
brothers and sisters in the Black
Panther Party and in the black community

that have stood up and said no more.
I'm not a slave, I'm not a fool, I'm
a man, I'm a woman and I'm not going to
allow you to brutalize me and terrorize
me. Remember JAKE WINTERS (phonetic)
one of the (garbled) (obscene) the
Black Panther Party has ever had. JAKE
WINTERS, that brother was an honest
student from Englewood High School. He
could've went to any college he wanted
to. This brother saw that the pig was
(garbled) continuously (obscene) over
him and his rights and his people. And
he did what all black people and oppressed
people should do. He defended himself
(garbled). You go and ask the widows
of the pigs he killed how they feel about
JAKE WINTERS and you see terror shake in
their hearts. And the hearts (garbled)
when we mention JAKE WINTERS, they shake

because they know what JAKE was. We have to remember Santa Claus, a (garbled) revolutionary brother who's in jail now. The pigs are trying to charge him with the murder of the two pigs that were killed in the incident with JAKE. We must defend this brother. We must (garbled) this brother on our minds and on our lips and demand that he be set free. Demand that the pigs realize that if he did anything it was in defense of his self-defense. It was in defense of black people, in defense of the Black Panther Party and in the defense of all human rights. When we talk about brothers and sisters in jail, I hope you realize that you in jail by standing right here on this corner. Everybody in fascist (phonetic) Babalon is in jail because nobody in fascist

(phonetic) Babalon is free. We can relate to the brothers in Cook County Jail, Cook County Hospital, and all the other pig hospitals, and we know that while they're there, the ones who have the ideology are going to continue to (garbled) the brothers in jail as to what's going on. We demand that all black people be freed from all counties, cities and jails because for one thing they have no business there. None of them had a decent trial. And all were tried by, the majority were tried by men (garbled) or crutches and canes and hearing aids and the majority of the black people in there are young. We say we want all black people tried by (garbled) people from the black community.

(Garbled) of all white, and I'm not a racist, but (garbled) of all white

90 year old fool come in a courtroom and attempt to try a young black man from a poor, oppressed black community. And the same (garbled) fool attempt to try a person who is white and from a community like Uptown when he lives on the North Shore and doesn't have to worry about anything but whether or not he has to play cricket or watch TV for two hours instead of reading three hours. There's a contradiction somewhere. The only way we gonna solve these contradictions, the only way we gonna remove these contradictions is through an arms struggle. You can't relate to violence, I'm sorry for you, we don't relate to violence either, when it's uneven violence. We don't relate to violence when people say we must go on the streets and just arbitrarily shoot down all people

that we see that might look like pigs. We don't relate to that. But we say anything that brings about liberation for black people is justified. If you're sincere about liberation, then you'll do anything that's necessary that gets you liberation and that's pick up a gun. We have a breakfast for children program and we have a health center. These are programs to show the people that socialism can work. Well these programs aren't gonna solve the problems of the people. We understand that too.

JOAN GRAY (continued):

So all of you out there who say, well I'll support the
EPP by supporting their programs, but I won't support the
EPP's program of picking up guns, you might as well not
support them at all because picking up guns is the primary
objective, arming the people is the primary objective. The
breakfast program is fine, the health clinic is fine, but
you all use it has a way out. You set back in your house
unarmed, then Hanrahan walks in there on you and shoots you
down in your bed. Its not just Black Panthers that are
getting killed, and don't think FRED HAMPTON was killed
because he was a Panther, don't think BOBBY SEAL was gagged
in court because he was a Panther. He was a black man. He
was a black man and any person like him who understands the
nature of these racist pigs that we're dealing with know that
he's out to systematically wipe out all black people. He is
systematically out here to wipe out all the black people. Next
he'll wipe out the oppressed people. Then what will be left.
We look at the JONES... We got a whole load of comedians here.
I remember a speech Chairman FRED gave once before at a rally.

Some fools in the audience wanted to make a joke at RONALD SATCHEL, our Deputy Minister of Health. They had a whole lot of little funny people in the audience that had to laugh. Chairman FRED reminded them that there's nothing funny about the situations going on. We had a whole lot of funny (no sound on tape for a couple of seconds)..... This is what we call cutural nationalism. We got a train they named the (no sound on tape again).....Don't reach back into the 1800's for ideology that's old and gone to solve the problems of Babylon right here and now. You go to the gas chamber and gag in Swahili, while the rest of use are gagging in English. It don't make no damn difference, we'll be dead either way. I'll conclude now. Oh ya! Right on. The brothers told me to mention that we have a new chairman.

His name is Chairman FRED TAYLOR SAMUEL J. Captain JOHNSON that stands for JOHNSON's baby, (inaudible). (Inaudible) 7½ pound baby boy and we know this brother is going to be a bear for you, and JAMES mentioned that we don't want this brother to be age 21 and slain. If we can't vouch for brother JOHN, a new brother FRED, if we can't vouch for all the other revolutionary babies that will be coming into this world that are on their way here now, that are arriving every minute, if we don't make sure that this brother does not have to be slain (inaudible). All power belongs to you. We will have to remember that the whole lot of us; the whole lot of us past 50 wont live anyway to see what's going on. All of us past 70 are on our way out anyway, so we can't relate to you. We can relate to just the (inaudible) and the programs at hand and you relate to the struggle (inaudible). Lets not leave too much left for this half of the struggle, we'll just do our part while we can now, so they'll have that much less to do. Just remember that and if you love Chairman FRED,

you love the Black Panther Party. You love Chairman FRED, you love that new little baby boy, that little baby man. You love that man that loves new revolutionary (inaudible) than you do everything in your power to make sure that he has a fit future. Even his future means fighting. Make sure that if an arms struggle, make sure that the majority of the mass of the people are out and with you fighting. Make sure he wont have a State Street to walk down and stand in for rallies. Don't let the situation still be at that level by the time that baby reaches age where he can actually fight. That's our job, that's what we have to do if we want to talk about Chairman FRED. Lets keep that in mind. We say all power to the people. Long live the spirit of Deputy Chairman FRED (inaudible).

advised on January 5, 1970, that approximately 1,500 people of all ages, with about 75 per cent white, attended a rally held at the Afro-Arts Theater, 3937 South Drexel Boulevard, Chicago. Approximately 2,686 was collected. The rally was in memorial to FRED HAMPTON, deceased Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the Illinois Communist Party (CP), CP, United States of America (USA), spoke concerning the non-violent programs of MARTIN LUTHER KING, saying these programs did not work. LIGHTFOOT stated the Negro now has jobs and is in a position of power. He said the Negro could strike, stop production, and service in the community, in almost any area of the economy.

According to BOBBY RUSH, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP, addressed the audience concerning the aims of the BPP and what the organization was attempting to do. He also spoke concerning how the Panthers were being pushed around and killed.

concluded saying that RONALD "DOC" SATCHEL, Minister of Health, Illinois BPP, spoke concerning the Panther medical center which was opened at 3:00 p.m. that afternoon for the purpose of offering medical treatment to ghetto residents.

II. ACTS IN FURTHERANCE OF REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM OR POLICIES

Since the December 4, 1969, raid on a BPP apartment, as noted in section one, the Chicago Chapter of the BPP has not been involved in any acts of violence in furtherance of revolutionary programs or policies.

III. TEACHING OF REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM

advised on December 15, 1967, that he had attended in the past a few political orientation classes conducted by Chicago BPP leaders. EC T-1 stated that BOBBY RUSH normally discussed the BPP Ten Point Program to determine whether those in attendance

had committed the Ten Points to memory as required.

also advised that FRED HAMPTON usually discussed "Quotations From Chairman MAO's Red Book" and had those in attendance give their views. In conclusion stated that "Essays of Huey" and military discipline were discussed by the Panther leaders.

advised on December 1, 1967, he had attended a political orientation class of the BPP at the Precious Blood Church, South Western Avenue and West Congress Expressway. The class was taught by FRED HAMPTON and the material used was from the latest issue of "The Black Panther," the official newspaper of the BPP. HAMPTON stated that those in attendance should not get involved with the police unless they intended to win. HAMPTON stated every time a Panther dies, a policeman should die. He said a Panther without a gun should not be called a Panther and would probably be purged from the party. HAMPTON admonished the members present not to wear Panther buttons unless they were prepared to die. He concluded saying the masses would have a revolution even if they had to be persuaded by the barrel of a gun.

IV. DOCUMENTS URGING THE
REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM

On December 19, 1969, made available
a copy of the following documents distributed by the
Chicago Chapter of the BPP:

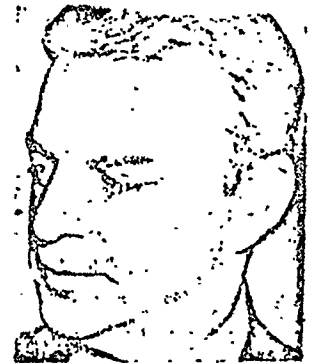
Handbill entitled, "Indict Hanrahan."

Bulletin entitled, "BPP, Statement To
The Black Community."

Ministry of Information bulletin en-
titled, "Statement To The People On
The Assassination of Fred Hampton And
Mark Clark."

INDICT HANRAHAN !!

"Racist pig Edward V. Hanrahan has publicly justified the cold-blooded murder of the members of the Illinois branch of the Black Panther Party - Fred Hampton Deputy Chairman and Mark Clark. He has even gone so far as to praise his "men" for their "bravery".



EDWARD V. HANRAHAN

The deaths of brothers Mark and Fred are not isolated incidents. At least 35 members of the Black Panther Party have been killed in the past 18 months. They have also murdered thousands of other black and brown people. The black community recognizes these murders for exactly what they are - part of a policy of genocide - the wiping out, in whole or in part of a race of people. Amerika 1970 is more and more looking like Nazi Germany 1940. We are witnessing the coming of fascism!

The Black Panthers say that the gov't. does not meet the needs of the people and they are working, as revolutionaries, to create a society that does meet these needs. Their program shows people how institutions could serve the people.

- children in black communities go to school hungry
THE PANTHERS GIVE THEM FREE BREAKFASTS!

- people wait for hours to gain admission to a hospital where they get inadequate treatment and are humiliated for being poor.
THE PANTHERS ARE ESTABLISHING A FREE MEDICAL CLINIC!

In this situation Pig Hanrahan was the one who "pulled the trigger" - he ordered his men to invade Fred's home in the middle of the night and murder him. This pig must be stopped; he must be indicted for murder! - - if he is not the people will deal with him!

DEMONSTRATE AT HANRAHAN'S HOME ((1830 N. Nagle))

date; SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13

time; 1 PM

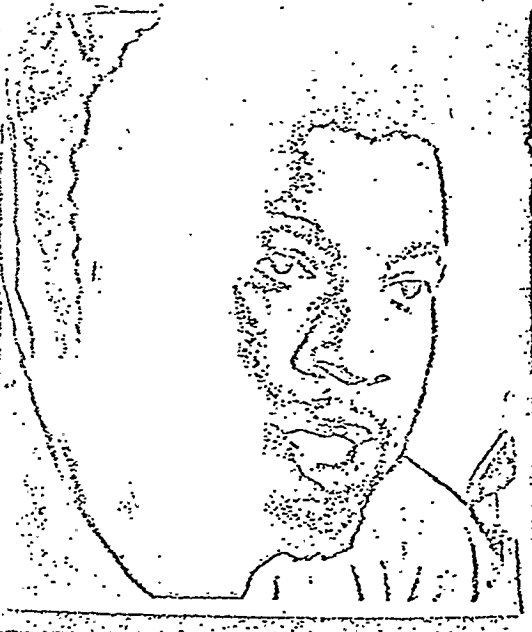
place; MEET AT NARRAGANSETT (6400 W.) and NORTH (1600 N.)
MARCH TO HANRAHAN'S HOUSE

the spirit of fred lives !!

BLACK PANTHER PARTY MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

BULLETIN

ILL. CHAPTER 2350W MADISON

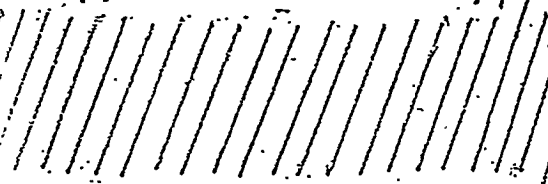


STATEMENT TO THE BLACK COMMUNITY

DALEY AND HANRAHAN, FOLLOWING THE ORDERS OF NIXON AND AGNEW, SENT THEIR PIGS TO MURDER CHAIRMAN FRED. THEY BROKE INTO HIS HOME. MURDERED HIM IN BED WHILE HE SLEPT. BUT THAT WAS NOT ENOUGH; THEY DECIDED TO TRY TO KILL EVERYONE THERE. THEY FIRED THROUGH THE FRONT DOOR AND KILLED MARK CLARK. THEY BURST INTO THE FRONT ROOM AND THEN SHOT TWO MORE BROTHERS AND THEN SHOT TWO EIGHTEEN YEAR OLD BLACK WOMEN. THEY DESTROYED EVERYTHING IN THE HOUSE AND STOLE \$1500 THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE BLACK COMMUNITY HAD GIVEN FOR THE FREE PEOPLE'S MEDICAL CARE CLINIC.

THIS IS WHY WE DEMAND THE DECENTRALIZATION OF THE POLICE (COMMUNITY CONTROL OF POLICE), SO THAT THE PEOPLE CAN CONTROL THE PIGS IN THEIR

Fred Hampton, 21, Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party



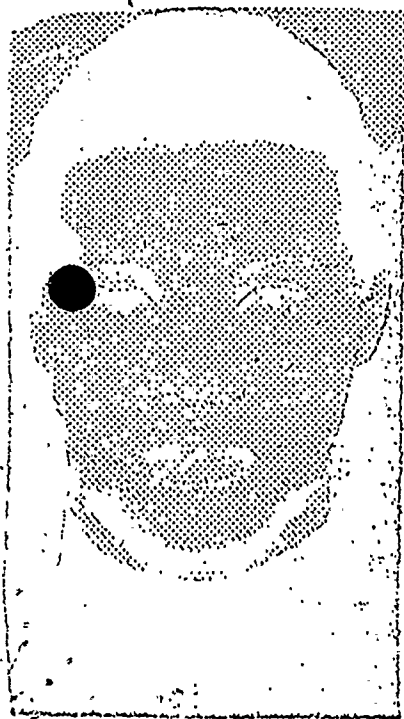
NEIGHBORHOOD AND NO PIGS WOULD GET THE OPPORTUNITY TO MURDER OUR PEOPLE AND KILL OUR YOUTH. WE MUST HAVE COMMUNITY CONTROL OF POLICE (DECENTRALIZATION OF POLICE), TO KEEP THOSE EVIL PIGS FROM DESTROYING BLACK PANTHERS IN PARTICULAR AND BLACK PEOPLE IN GENERAL.

THE PEOPLE MUST INDICT HANRAHAN AND IMPEACH NIXON AND AGNEW.



WITH THE INTENTION OF LEAVING EVERYONE DEAD. THOSE PIGS SHOT AND WOUNDED FOUR YOUNG BROTHERS AND SISTERS AND THEN ARRESTED THREE THAT THEY HAD MISSED KILLING. WHEN THE THREE WERE TAKEN TO JAIL, THE TWO BROTHERS WERE BEATEN AND THE SISTER, 8 MONTHS PREGNANT, WAS THROWN IN A COLD CELL WITH NOTHING ON BUT A HOUSECOAT AND HOUSE SHOES. SHE HAS BEEN DENIED MEDICAL CARE, PRECIOUS PRE-NATAL CARE THAT IS NECESSARY FOR HER CHILD TO SURVIVE.

TWO SISTERS WERE LINED UP AGAINST THE WALL AND ONE WAS SADISTICALLY SHOT IN THE BUTTOCKS BY THOSE MAD DOGS. THE OTHER SISTER WAS SHOT IN THE LEGS AND THEN THROWN IN THE WAGON. THE PIGS THEN LINED UP TWO BROTHERS, BLAIR AND SON AND OUR REVOLUTIONARY DEPUTY MINISTER OF HEALTH, RON 'DOC' SACHEL, AND SHOT THEM IN THE BACK, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND LEGS. BOTH BROTHERS WENT TO SURGERY AND ARE IN SERIOUS CONDITION, UNDER ARMED GUARD AND WATCH, IN THE COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL. THE LAST TIME



ALL
POWER
TO
THE
PEOPLE

INDICT HANRAHAN !



WE HAD A WOUNDED BROTHER IN THE HOSPITAL THE PIGS SHOT HIM TO DEATH WHILE HE LAID THERE WAITING FOR FULL MEDICAL ATTENTION.

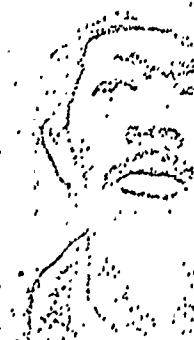
THE EXECUTION SQUAD SENT BY HANRAHAN AND HIS BROTHERS WAS JUST LIKE THE ONE SENT BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO MURDER OUR VIETNAMESE BROTHERS OF PINKVILLE. THOSE PIGS, ANIMALS, PYROMANIACS, CAME DOWN ON THE BLACK COMMUNITY WITH AUTOMATIC RIFLES AND MACHINE GUNS. THEY BURST INTO THE BLACK COMMUNITY IN AN ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE TRUCK FOLLOWED BY SQUADS OF POLICE SQUADROLS AND



BULLETIN

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

ILLINOIS CHAPTER



NO. 1

2350 W MADISON

243-8276

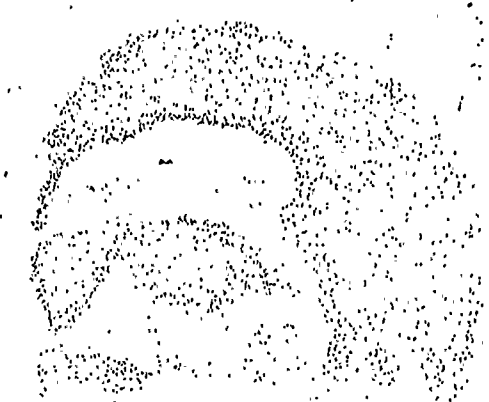
NO. 7

STATEMENT TO THE PEOPLE ON THE ASSASSINATION OF FRED HAMPTON AND MARK CLARK

CHAIRMAN FRED AND MARK CLARK
WERE MURDERED BY HANRAHAN'S PIG FORCE

IT MUST BE MADE CLEAR THAT DEPUTY CHAIRMAN FRED HAMPTON AND PEORIA DEFENSE CAPTAIN MARK CLARK WERE MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD BY HANRAHAN'S SPECIAL PIG SQUAD—ORDERS RECEIVED FROM THE NIXON-MITCHELL-AGNEW REGIME. THERE WAS NO SHOOT-OUT; ONLY A SHOOT-IN. THE ATTACK ON DEPUTY CHAIRMAN FRED'S HOME WAS AN INTENTIONAL KILL EVERYONE THERE.

THE MURDEROUS DOG PIGS KILLED THE CHAIRMAN WHILE HE WAS LAID ASLEEP IN HIS BED. THEY BROKE INTO HIS HOME, IN THE DARK OF THE NIGHT, THE SAME WAY THE KLU KLUX KLAN AND THE BLACK LEGIONAIRES BROKE INTO THE HOMES OF BLACK PEOPLE AND MURDERED THEM IN THEIR SLEEP. THE DOG PIG THAT KILLED THE CHAIRMAN ADMITTED PREVIOUSLY THAT HE IS A MEMBER OF THE



statement to the people con't

IE UNITS. THEY BLOCKED OFF THE ENTIRE AREA AND THEN
VED ON THE APARTMENT. AND THEN THEY WANT YOU AND
TO BELIEVE THAT THEY WERE ONLY TRYING TO SERVE A
ARCH WARRANT—WITH MACHINE GUNS AND CANINE DOGS!!!

THIS FRENZIED PLOT, THIS PRE-MEDITATED MURDER IS CON-
TENT WITH THEIR POLICY IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY—"KILL
L, BURN ALL, DESTROY ALL." THOSE LYING, TREACHEROUS,
CK FOLLOWERS OF WALLACE AND NIXON WERE SIMPLY ON
OTHER 'SEARCH AND DESTROY' MISSION; THEY KILLED FRED
D MARK LIKE THEY KILLED LARRY ROBERSON AND JAKE
INTERS—PANTHERS AND SERVANTS OF THE PEOPLE. THEY
ORDERED THEM JUST LIKE THEY MURDERED LINDA ANDERSON,
YNE BLACK, CHARLES COX, AND MICHAEL AND JOHN SOTO,
D HUNDREDS OF OTHERS.

WE HAVE TO PUT A STOP TO THIS INTENTIONAL SLAUGHTER
BLACK PEOPLE. WE HAVE TO SHOW NIXON AND AGNEW THAT
EN THOUGH THEY SAID THEY WERE GOING TO MURDER A FEW
NDRED PANTHERS WE WILL NOT LET THAT HAPPEN. LET'S
GIN TO ARM OURSELVES FOR OUR OWN SURVIVAL. PIECE UP!!!

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN STILL LIVES!!!
REVOLUTION IN OUR LIFE TIME!!!
PIECE UP!!!



EDWARD
CARMODY



JOHN
CISZEWSKI



STATE'S
EDWA
HANR

MURDERERS!



CHAIRMAN FRED HAMPTON

On Thursday morning, December 4, 1969, Hammerhead Hanrahan's Maniac squad murdered in cold blood, the Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party . . . in cold blood, and as all pigs do, they didn't give him a chance. They knew that Fred was one of the baddest brothers in the world and one of the baddest M.F.'s off the block. He came down from the mountain top and clearly showed that he wanted to be with the people. (The people he loved and fought for every day of his life.)



BOBBY RUSH

ESCAPES BEING MURDERED

The dirty racist dogs that murdered Fred Ham-
d Mark Clark tried to murder our Deputy
of Defense, Bobby Rush. Murdering Fred
k was not enough blood spilt, so less than
hours after they killed Fred in his sleep and
d k in cold blood; those treacherous
ove down on Bobby Rush's crib in an at-
o kill him and his wife and kids, but he
here, he had moved his family and escaped
ghter.

The pigs have no respect for our people. Hav-
d in murdering our Deputy Minister of De-
ey threw drugs into his apartment and then
him with possession of narcotics.
at kind of society is this where the victim
d like a criminal; where a man is murdered
cep and then charged with attempted mur-
aggravated battery: this fascist capitalist
has to be brought to its knees. We, Black
will never be free in this society that is
w. and racial genocide.

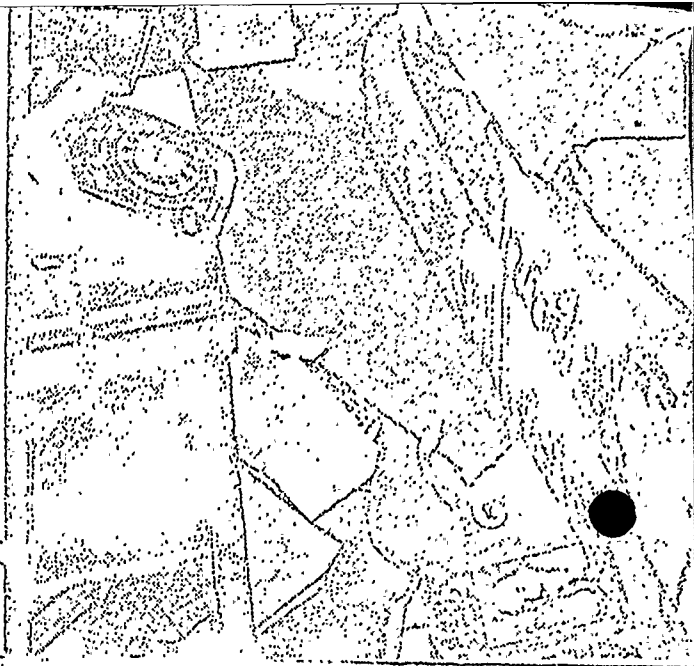
The pigs who murdered Michael and John Soto
ain to commit back-to-back murders with
n and Bobby Rush. When will we learn
capitalists (Nixon, Agnew, LBJ, Mitchell,
n, and Daley) are ben' on destroying black
When will you admit that you are more a
ow than you were in 1619 (in 1619 they
have shotguns, 357 magnums, helicopters,
o guns and canine dogs)? When will you
n and realize that an unarmed people are
r subject to slavery (or to be murdered) at
n moment?

oisnr (the racist dog cop, the avaricious

He helped found our Free Breakfast Program and
along with "Doc"-worked to establish a Free Peo-
ple's Medical Clinic. Fred took his valuable time to
try to teach each and every member of the Black
Panther Party and the masses what is to be done,
and the proper road towards liberation, freedom,
and strategic means of resisting the power structure.

Fred taught us so much and gave us everything, in-
cluding his life, so that someday we will have the
power to determine our own destiny and everything
in our Ten Point Program, our major political ob-
jective, and love and respect for all people will be-
come a reality.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE



OUR REVOLUTIONARY
DEP. MINISTER
OF HEALTH
RONALD
'DOC'
SATCHELL

point-blank murder



LONG LIVE THE SPIRIT OF JAKE WINTERS



SPURGEON "JAKE" WINTERS

THE BEAT GOES ON

Deputy Chairman, Fred Hampton, Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party with headquarters at 2350 W. Madison was murdered, shot to death Dec. 4, Thursday morning at approximately 4:45am, in his home at 2337 W. Monroe. There is valid evidence that Chairman Fred along with Mark Clark, Defense Captain Peoria Branch of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party, were murdered. Mark Clark, 22, was a profound revolutionary brother. He is responsible for the Peoria Branch being at the level it is at now. He started the Breakfast for Children Program in Peoria and before his death, started moving on a Free Health Clinic.

The shots, which were fired only from the guns of the Fascist, Racist maniac pigs under the gestapo guidance of pig Halfman Hanrahan, were found lodged in the walls, proved who fired the shot. It showed, positively, no shots were fired from the inside, especially none from Chairman Fred's room. He was openly and viciously murdered in his sleep. He didn't have a chance to fire a shot nor even take ONE pig along with him.

His death proves how murder hungry, how scared, how disrespectful Tricky Dick Nixon's fascist pigs are, in regards to poor oppressed Black People and especially those which belong to the Black Panther Party or any organization fighting to change this low lived decadent society existing in fascist AMERIKKA!!!

After the murdering; wounding a were over the pigs confiscated approx \$1,500 and also shotguns, rifles, carb pieces and over 1,000 rounds of ammunition

The pigs stated that Chairman Fred who stayed at his crib were storing and this arsenal to kill pigs with. OF COURSE standing when you know that pigs are lo beasts with no regard for law, justice or of people; that unarmed people are subjectry at any given time; that you are dedicated revolutionaries as the Chairman and his comrades against this Fascist, Racist system and a italistic, Blood thirsty Politicians and gre cious Businessmen, you have to arm yo the SOUL means of SELF-DEFENSE A SURVIVAL!!

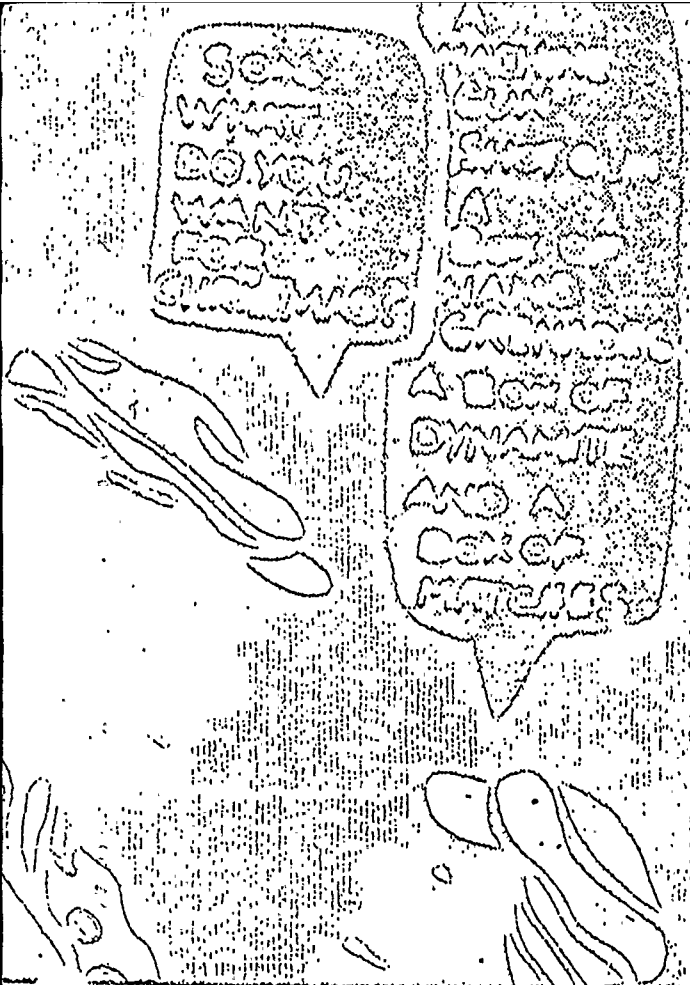
What does all this mean? What do show the Black Panther Party members masses of People? It says SIEZE THE cause before you realize, TIME WILL BE

ALL POWER TO THE
BECAUSE POWER BELONGS IN THE
OF THE P
RIGHT-ON CHAIRMAN FRED. YOUR
WILL NEVER
BUT LIKE THE REVOL
WILL CONTINUE TO GROW AND

FREE BREAKFAST FOR CHILDREN

BREAKFAST FOR CHILDREN

Our Breakfast for Children program is feeding a lot of children and to understand our Breakfast for Children program. We sayin' something like we saying that theory's cool, but with no practice ain't shit. We have both of them--the two go together. We have a theory about feeding. What'd we do? We put it into practice. That's how people learn. A lot of people don't know how serious the situation is. They think the children we feed are really hungry. I don't know.



everybody should be eating. Why? I of capitalism.

What are we doing? The Break Children program. We are running socialistic manner. People came our program, saw it in a socialis hion not even knowing it was soc People are gonna take our progr tell us to go on to a higher leve gonna take that program and wo a socialistic manner. What'd the He say, "nigger--you like commu "no sir, I'm scared of it." "Ye socialism?" "No Sir, I'm scared "You like the breakfast for c program?" "Yes sir, I'd die a Pig said, "Nigger, that program socialistic program." "I don't fuck if it's Communism. You pu hands on that program n...erfuck I'll blow your motherfucking brain And he knew it. We been educatir not by reading matter, but throu servation and participation. By him come in and work our pro Not theory and theory alone, but and practice. The two go togethe no only thought about the Marxist-L theory--we put it into practice. T what the Black Panther Party is Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party Fred Har

THE FOUR BREAKFAST FOR CHILDREN CENTERS ARE LOCATED AT THE FOLLOWING:

- 48 N. HOYNE, ST. ANDREWS CHURCH
- 4837 S. STATE, TRINITY CHURCH
- 1101 N. LARABEE, MANIERE CHURCH
- 13384 S. LANGLEY, ALTGELD GARDENS

THE YOUTH MAKES THE REVOLUTION!!!

SERVING AND MEETING THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE HAS CAUSED FASCIST PIGS TO ATTEMPT TO WIPE OUT THE PEOPLE'S ARMY. STOP BLACK PANTHER PARTY FROM SERVING THE PEOPLE THROUGH RELE PROGRAMS, STOP THE INSTITUTION OF DECENTRALIZING THE PIG DEPARTMENT AND INSTITUTING THE PEOPLE'S POLICE FORCE TO CUT DOWN ON WANTON MURDER AND BRUTALITY OF OPPRESSED PEOPLE. REGARDLESS OF THE VICIOUS ATTACKS AND FEEBLE ATTEMPTS BY THE POWER STRUCTURE, THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY WILL CONTINUE TO MOVE ON. ILL. CHAPTER BPP

RED LIVES

Dear Friend:

Let's paraphrase Pastro Martin Niemoller's description of Nazi Germany:

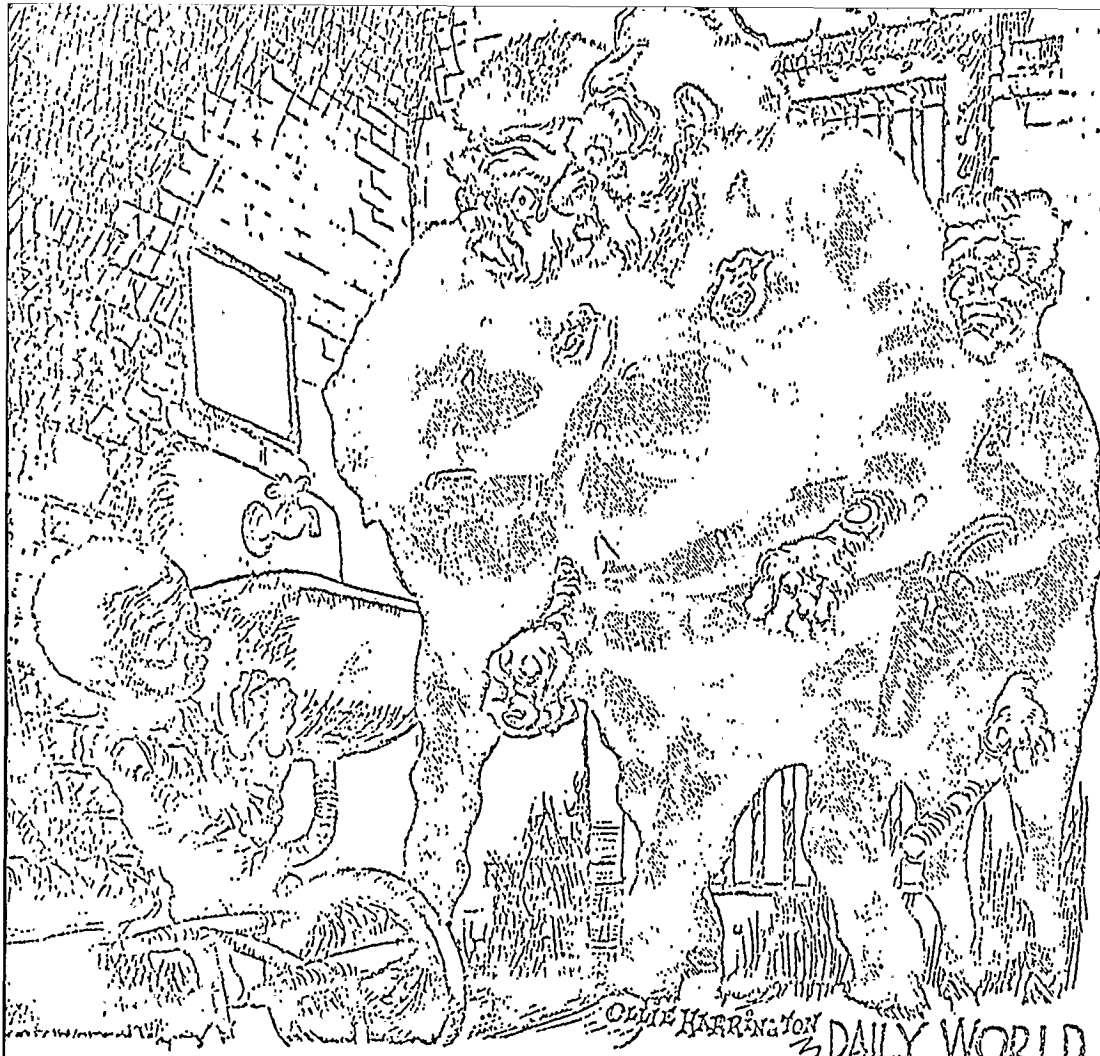
First they came for the Panthers But I was not a Panther, so I did not defend them

Then they came for the black people But I was not black, so I did not defend them.

Then they came for trade unions, But I was not a trade unionist, so I did not defend them.

Then they came for the teachers But I was not a teacher, so I did not defend them.

Then they came for the student activists.



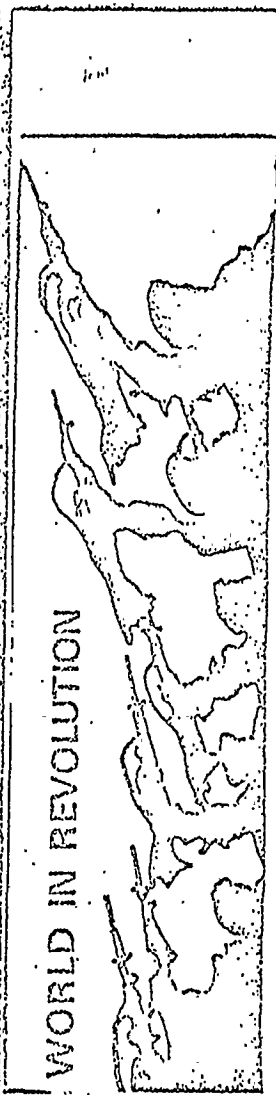
Ollie Harrington / DAILY WORLD

And did you voluntarily accept a free, hot meal from known Black Panthers at nine a.m., September nine, nineteen hun'ort an' sixty-nine?"

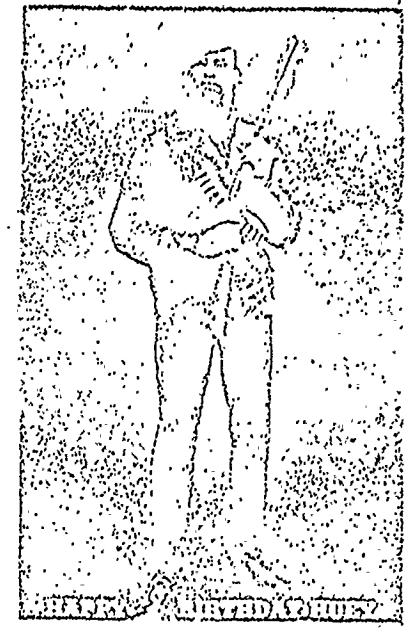
FREE HEALTH CARE

The BLACK PANTHER PARTY is establishing a FREE PEOPLE'S MEDICAL CLINIC to satisfy the medical needs of our community. We understand that the capitalists in America will never provide adequate medical service so the BLACK PANTHER PARTY is providing the people with the people can be involved. Technical assistance, supplies, and donations can be brought to the office of the ILLINOIS CHAPTER of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY, 2350 West Madison Street. For further information, call 243-8276. ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

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Platform and Program

1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our Black Community.

We believe that black people will not be free until we are able to determine our destiny.

2. We want full employment for our people.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every man employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the white American businessmen will not give full employment, then the means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. We want an end to the robbery by the CAPITALIST of our Black Community.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules was promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and n--s murder of black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The Germans are now aiding the Jews in Israel for the genocide of the Jewish people. The Germans murdered six million Jews. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million black people; therefore, we feel that this is a modest demand that we make.

4. We want decent housing, fit for shelter of human beings.

We believe that if the white landlords will not give decent housing to our black community, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that our community, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for its people.

5. We want education for our people that exposes the true nature of this decadent American society. We want education that teaches us our true history and our role in the present-day society.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If a man does not have knowledge of himself and his position in society and the world, then he has little chance to relate to anything else.

6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.

We believe that Black people should not be forced to fight in the military service to defend a racist government that does not protect us. We will not fight and kill other people of color in the world who, like black people, are being victimized by the white racist government of America. We will protect ourselves from the force and violence of the racist police and the racist military, by whatever means necessary.

7. We want an immediate end to POLICE BRUTALITY and the mistreatment of black people.

We believe we can end police brutality in our black community by organizing black self-defense groups that are dedicated to the protection of the black community from racist police oppression and brutality. Amendment to the Constitution of the United States gives a right to bear arms. We therefore believe that all black people should arm themselves for self-defense.

8. We want freedom for all black men held in federal, state, and city prisons and jails.

We believe that all black people should be released from all jails and prisons because they have not received a fair and impartial trial.

9. We want all black people when brought to trial to be tried by a jury of their peer group or people from their black community as defined by the Constitution of the United States.

We believe that the courts should follow the United States Constitution so that black people will receive fair trials. The 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution gives a man a right to be tried by his peer group. A peer group is a person from a similar economic, social, religious, geographic, environmental, historical and racial background. To do this the courts are forced to select a jury from the black community from which the defendant came. We have been, and are being tried by all white people that have no understanding of the "average reasoning man" of the black community.

10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice and peace. And as our major political objective, a United Nations-supervised black colony to be held throughout the black colony in which only black subjects will be allowed to participate, for the purpose of determining the will of black people as to their national destiny.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for a people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That whenever these rights are violated, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever a government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Indeed, we declare that governments long established among a people, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, to change them, hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce us to absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

furnished the following documents
on January 11, 1970:

"History Of The BPP" (not completed)

The Black Panther Party began as a response to repeated instances of police violence in the black community. The party was inspired by the Black Panther Party of Lowndes County Alabama (The Lowndes County Freedom Organization) which organized black people in the South to obtain basic rights such as the right to vote. The symbol of the Lowndes County Freedom Organization was the Black Panther.

The black panther, as explained by Minister of Defense Huey P. Newton, is an animal who will not attack. If attacked, the black panther backs up until he has no more room to back. Then, the black panther will strike out at his assailant and win him out. Newton says that the Black Panther Party will not attack unless pushed up against the wall - where nothing else is possible but to attack its assailants - in order to live. This principle of armed self-defense which is basic to the Black Panther Party, will be explained in a document below.

The Black Panther Party, started by Huey Newton and Bobby Seale while students at Merritt College in Oakland, set out originally to legally patrol the police. They carried weapons as provided by law and stayed the legal distance from the police whom they watched. The result of this surveillance was a decrease in brutality against members of the black community and increased harassment of the Black Panther Party by the police.

The leaders of the Black Panther Party (originally called the Black Panther Party for Self Defense) soon realized that the police did not make the ultimate decisions as to whom they attacked and why. The police acted as the law enforcement agency for those who made the political decisions. Thus, the Black Panther Party evolved a political program to deal with the type of political decisions which allowed the police to harass the black communities and which have resulted in the dreadful living conditions of black people in this country. (Details of this program may be found in a document below).

Huey Newton has said that the Black Panther Party is the vanguard party of the mass of black people. The black community has not yet been sufficiently educated to verbalize its demands and to act upon them in a meaningful way. But because they know the nature of the oppression under which they suffer, they identify with the Black Panther Party as the spokesman which articulates their demands. The support for the Black Panther Party increases daily as the black community witnesses what happens to those who speak for them - the intense brutality and harassment levied against the Black Panthers by the police - and the refusal of the power structure even to heed the demands of the black community.

In addition to support for the Black Panther Party from the black community locally, groups have been set up all over the country. Internationally, support is evidenced by rallies in Tanzania, Africa, and statements supporting the Black Panthers made by African leaders such as Kwame Nkrumah and Sekou Toure. Both these men have publicly supported the demand that Huey Newton be set free.

As Minister of Communication, Kathleen Cleaver has said, since the murder of Black Panther treasurer, Bobby Hutton, and the jailing of innumerable Panthers, including Eldridge Cleaver, and, of course, leader Huey Newton, support and membership in the Panther Party has increased geometrically. Numerous white groups such as the Medical Committee for Human Rights, the John Brown Society, The Peace and Freedom Party, Whites Against Racism, Whites for Huey, ministerial students, lawyers and other members of the white community have

publicly stated that they support the program of the Black Panther Party and want Huey Newton released from jail.

PROGRAM OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY
(WHAT WE WANT AND WHAT WE BELIEVE)

The program is usually divided into one section of ten points entitled "What We Want" and then ten paragraphs explaining these points in a section entitled "What We Believe". For the sake of clarity, we have put each one of the ten points in "What We Want" immediately above its corresponding paragraph in "What We Believe":

1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our Black Community.

We believe that black people will not be free until we are able to determine our destiny.

2. We want full employment for our people.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every man employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the white American businessmen will not give full employment, then the means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. We want an end to the robbery by the white man of our Black Community.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules was promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The Germans are now aiding the Jews in Israel for the genocide of the Jewish people. The Germans murdered six million Jews. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty-million black people; therefore, we feel that this is a modest demand that we make.

4. We want decent housing, fit for shelter of human beings.

We believe that if the white landlords will not give decent housing to our black community, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that our community, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for its people.

5. We want education for our people that exposes the true nature of this decadent American society. We want education that teaches us our true history and our role in the present day society.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If a man does not have knowledge of himself and his position in society and the world, then he has little chance to relate to anything else.

6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.

We believe that black people should not be forced to fight in the military service to defend a racist government that does not protect us. We will not fight and kill other people of color in the world who, like black people, are being victimized by the white racist government of America. We will protect ourselves from the force and violence of the racist police and the racist military, by whatever

means necessary.

7. We want an immediate end to POLICE BRUTALITY and MURDER of Black people.

We believe we can end police brutality in our black community by organizing black self-defense groups that are dedicated to defending our black community from racist police oppression and brutality. The Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States gives a right to bear arms. We therefore believe that all black people should arm themselves for self defense.

8. We want freedom for all Black men held in federal, state, county and city prisons and jails.

We believe that all black people should be released from the many jails and prisons because they have not received a fair and impartial trial.

9. We want all Black people when brought to trial to be tried in court by a jury of their near group or people from their Black Communities, as defined by the Constitution of the United States.

We believe that the courts should follow the United States Constitution so that black people will receive fair trials. The 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution gives a man a right to be tried by his near group. A near is a person from a similar economic, social, religious, geographical, environmental, historical and racial background. To do this the court will be forced to select a jury from the black community from which the black defendant came. We have been, and are being tried by all-white juries that have no understanding of the "average reasoning man" of the black community.

10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice and peace. And as our major political objective, a United Nations-supervised plebiscite to be held throughout the black colony in which only black colonial subjects will be allowed to participate, for the purpose of determining the will of black people as to their national destiny.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and Nature's God entitled them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpation, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism,

it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such a government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

POLITICS AND THE BLACK COMMUNITY

The Black Panther Party program and platform is a result of the analysis that the Party, and especially its leader, Huey Newton, has made of the nature of politics in America.

The way to political change is through power. This is the nature of the black power movement exemplified by Stokeley Carmichael in that term. What does this mean? Huey Newton has said that politics is war without bloodshed and that war is an extension of politics with bloodshed. The reason that the Reconstruction attempt to put blacks into office from the South failed was because the black legislators, intelligent, well-educated men, had no powerful constituency behind them. If you represent a powerless group in the legislature, then you wield no power. What is a powerful group? According to Minister of Defense, Newton, a powerful group is one which, if it doesn't get what it wants, can deliver a consequence. There are several ways in which this kind of power is obtained. One way is to own the land. This is feudal power. It is exercised by farmers who, when they do not get what they want, can let the crops rot in the field. This is the kind of consequence that rates attention and action. The second way of gaining power is economic: ownership of the businesses. In America the slaves were freed with the promise, by the Freedmen's Bureau, of forty acres and two mules. Had this promise been fulfilled, the black man would have had land power and the ability to inflict a consequence. The promise, of course, was never fulfilled.

What about businesses? The businesses in the black community are owned by the white man. Thus, even the economic boycott is difficult because there are not sufficient black-owned businesses to serve as an alternative center for purchasing basic needed goods.

To ask the blacks to redress their grievances by running for office does not pose a realistic solution. It is true that members of the Black Panther Party - Huey Newton for Congress in the 7th Congressional District - Bobby Seale for Assembly in the 17th Assembly District in Alameda County - and Kathleen Cleaver for Assembly in the 18th Assembly District in San Francisco - are running for office on the Peace and Freedom Party ticket, but this is only to have a forum to articulate the grievances of the black community. Why? Because as stated above the black politician without a powerful constituency just warms a chair in the legislature.

If the black community cannot gain economic or land-power, how can they hope to have changes of their conditions? Minister of Defense Huey Newton says that the only other source of power left is that of the ability to inflict destruction as a consequence. Thus, the black people must arm in a political fashion. The black people must be able to deal with the occupation police forces in their communities when they are attacked. The alternative is to have the police chosen by the black community, live in the black community, and serve the needs of the black community as that community sees them. This would mean that the police would no longer act merely to defend the interests of the white businessman and landlord.

However, the blacks do not limit themselves to discussion of power

from the gun. The Black Panther Party has a political program which it would like to see elected for the benefit of black people. See below for the program.

WHAT IS THE STATUS OF THE BLACK MAN IN AMERICA TODAY?

Eldridge Cleaver, Black Panther Minister of Information has stated that the black man is a colonial subject and that black America is a colony within white America. The fact that the colonial subjects are dispersed throughout the country does not make their colonial subjugation any the less real. Cleaver has stated that: "Black people in North America have always been plagued by a dual status. We were both slave and Christian, we were both free and segregated, we are both integrated and colonized. In the past this duality has worked to our disadvantage. It kept us running around in circles. Today we propose to turn it to our advantage, in the manner that we have turned our blackness from a disadvantage into a rallying point of advantage."

Huey Newton has said that the black man in America today is a man of confusion. He is of the lower socio-economic background. He has withdrawn from his hostile environment which he daily faces and denies his own ability. He has been taught that he is inferior and he blames himself. He tries to change this image through his style of life - his desire for flashy material possessions. He is asked to respect a law which does not respect him. Those who believe in cultural nationalism try to answer his problem by turning him back to the time of the eleventh century in Africa. However, his freedom cannot come from such an identification. His freedom will come from identifying with the revolutionary struggles of people of color all over the world, including Africa today. The black man, according to Cleaver, has a common culture and a common history. All that lacks to be a nation is land.

What is the History of the Black Man in America?

The history of the present attitude of the whites toward blacks in this country has deep psychological roots, according to Newton. It dates to the time, hundreds of years ago, when the white Europeans first came into contact with black Africans. It relates to cultural differences. The Europeans who came to Africa worshipped one god - a god who was all-good. This was his absolutism. Man was said to have been created in the image of the all-good god and therefore could do no evil. Man's instinctual sexual drives were deemed ungod-like and were repressed. Such evil was deemed to come from outside man - the result of demons, devils, and witches - who were burned at the stake.

On the other hand, the Africans below the Sahara, mostly black, had a different form of worship. Their god was both good and bad. They believed in dualism. Their god had two or more heads - one good and one bad. The African had to avoid being like the bad head and must get into the favor of the good head. However, he did not deny part of his being as coming from outside himself. Thus, his sexual drives were part of him - not evil demons from the outside.

When the Europeans came to Africa they enslaved the blacks south of the Sahara who believed in dualism. They were told by the church that the "good" Africans north of the Sahara, who believed in a single god, were more in line with the European belief and should not be enslaved.

Newton points out that this sick mentality goes deeper than an economic system. It is a psychology that must be rooted out of the white race before the blacks can live in a society with white people. Thus, when Stokely Carmichael said that socialism is not meant for black people, he did not mean that he approved of what the capitalist system of economics was doing to the black communities. What he was saying is that even with an economic system that provided for all the people, if there were still racism, the black man would not be able to live as a man.

The Europeans raped Africa economically and took the black men as slaves to America. The black man has, to this day, not been treated as an equal to the white man - in any way. As was pointed out above, even after the Emancipation Proclamation the black man was not given his economic and political rights. In fact, after Reconstruction, the Southern politicians convinced the Northern politicians that the Black legislators (who had insignificant power anyway) should not maintain even that token status. And, as can be seen in the electoral struggles going on in black communities in the South today - the politicians still won't even allow the token representation!

As James Baldwin said, "To be black and conscious in America is to be in a constant state of rage." The whites cannot know what it is like to live as a black man in America - in white society. What we can know is the nature of the conditions that must be changed to give the black man his long overdue human rights.

WHY FREE HUEY NEWTON?

1. The Political Reasons. Huey P. Newton is a political prisoner. He is in jail today, accused of killing an Oakland policeman, not because he committed this crime, which he did not, but because he is the Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party. Since the inception of the Party the Oakland police have tried to harrass it out of existence. As the Party became stronger, the police tactics became more vicious. The police have long had the license numbers and descriptions of all the cars driven by members of the Black Panther Party.

On the night of October 28, 1967, Police Officer Frey stoned an automobile which he knew to be a car on the list of those driven by Black Panthers. He stopped the car for an alleged traffic violation, the nature of which has never been disclosed. In his testimony before the Grand Jury, Officer Heanes, the police officer who was summoned by Frey to come to his assistance after he stoned the Panther car, said that Newton DID NOT HAVE A GUN. Attorney Charles Garry has indicated that the evidence points to the real possibility that both officers fired at each other and the Officer Heanes' bullets killed Officer Frey.

The police have always, in the black community, claimed the right to exercise indiscriminate violence. It was for this reason that the Black Panther Party was originally formed. Before October 28th the Oakland police had harrassed Newton on numerous occasions and had threatened his life. On October 28 Newton was arrested and shot in the stomach because he stood for change in the black community.

The black community knows that Huey Newton and the Panthers have raised a crucial issue - control of black communities by black people. They recognize that it is the police who perpetrate violence on a daily basis in order to maintain their illegitimate control over

black ghettos. They recognize that the actions of the Panthers constitute legitimate self-defense against a police force more interested in political repression and "keeping the niggers in their place" than in catching criminals. And they recognize the indictment of Huey Newton as an attempt not only to wipe out an heroic black resistance leader, but to also intimidate and crush the movement for self-determination for all black people. If black political leaders are not actually assassinated, as were Medgar Evers, Malcolm X, Martin Luther King - then the government finds ways of confining and neutralizing them as in the cases of H. Rap Brown and LeRoi Jones. That is why the black community stands behind the concept FREE HUEY. They mean that Huey Newton was harassed and threatened and finally shot because he is a political leader; that he was arrested and thrown in jail because he is a political leader, that he faces the gas chamber because he is a political leader. These are important points for the white as well as the black community. The same type of harassment has taken place against whites who have opposed this government: the case of the Oakland 7 arrested on conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor: a felony. It has happened to those who very peacefully tried to protest the policies represented by Dean Rusk, when he appeared at the Fairmount Hotel - demonstrators who were kicked, beaten and MACE'd by the S. F. police while they were RUNNING AWAY - trying to follow orders to disperse. The list could go on endlessly. Protest the government - and risk your physical safety - that is the message to whites and blacks alike.

11. The Legal Reasons. Huey Newton was indicted by the Alameda County Grand Jury - a jury chosen by the 20 judges on the Alameda County Superior Court, arbitrarily: Judge Dieden, and others, have admitted that this system results in judges choosing their friends, or political campaign contributors to serve on this "honorary" position. Three volumes of hearings taken by the Assembly Committee on Governmental Efficiency last year (1967) have pages of testimony to this effect. The persons chosen to serve are, overwhelmingly, white, over 50, retired, or still-active business and professional men and their wives.

This method of selection is clearly contrary to many cases decided by the United States Supreme Court, which cases indicated that a jury of one's peers had to consist of a CROSS-SECTION of the community and could not SYSTEMATICALLY EXCLUDE black people from serving. The Grand Jury violated both of these fundamental principles. However, when Newton's attorneys presented this evidence to the courts of California, through the California Supreme court, they were denied redress - WITHOUT EVEN SO MUCH AS A WRITTEN OPINION explaining why.

Furthermore, the method of indictment denied Newton fundamental rights which the California Supreme Court has held are required in criminal cases and which are given in the Preliminary Hearing.

A district attorney in California may proceed in a felony case either by indictment or by information. Indictment is a procedure whereby the D. A. asks the county grand jury to return an indictment on evidence presented to them by the D. A. The D. A. may present whatever evidence he chooses at his sole discretion. The grand jury may summon witnesses, but it only does so very rarely. The defendant is not present except if he testifies - and this is usually undesirable because he waives his 5th amendment rights in doing so. Furthermore, the defendant's attorney is not allowed to be present at the proceedings. The proceedings are secret. There is no right for

the defense at all in a grand jury proceeding.

A preliminary hearing is a hearing before a municipal court judge who must decide whether or not to turn the case over to the superior court for trial. The defendant may have an attorney at this proceeding, and usually does. The attorney may challenge the judge for bias; may cross-examine the prosecution witnesses; may call his own witnesses; may have discovery of the prosecutions' evidence; may question the defendant, and so forth.

The way of proceeding - through the grand jury, or by way of preliminary hearing - is at the sole and arbitrary discretion of the district attorney. There are no guidelines set down either in the California Constitution or in the Penal Code to guide his choice.

The district attorney of Alameda County has used the grand jury very rarely. He used it only in a little over 1% of the cases in 1966. He testified before the Assembly Governmental Efficiency Committee that he like to use it in complicated cases such as those involving assessor frauds or in cases involving child molestation. Neither was true in the Newton case. Others at that hearing testified that the grand jury was often used where the district attorney had a poor case or didn't have enough facts to withstand exposure to the preliminary hearing. This was true in the Newton case. To this date the prosecution has released no information as to its version of the Newton events. This runs counter to its usual procedure of seeking maximum publicity to prejudice the defense case in a serious criminal matter (cf. the Hutton case). The reason? They haven't made up their story yet. They are hoping that the defense attorneys will let slip their version of the case so that the D.A. can then fit his version to counter that one.

The Grand Jury for the last five or more years has NOT ONCE refused an indictment sought by the District Attorney. How can any defendant in a set-up like that have any chance?

The Grand Jury indictment also serves to prejudice the later jury because they have the aura of unstanding citizens. If they felt the defendant was probably guilty, what will the petit jury have to think?

III. Treatment at Kaiser. When Huey Newton arrived at Kaiser Hospital he was in agony from a bullet in his stomach. It took the emergency room nurse FIFTEEN MINUTES before she would allow him to see a doctor. She wanted forms filled out. She did not believe he was really hurt. Finally, according to her testimony before the Grand Jury, Newton threw his blood-soaked shirt at her to convince her of his pain.

While Newton was doubled over in pain, and before she would let him see a doctor, the nurse call the police. When Newton was finally allowed to see a doctor, the police arrived and pulled his hands over his head - an agonizing position for a man with a bullet in his stomach - and handcuffed him to the gurney on which he was lying. They shoved him and kicked the gurney.

When Newton was transferred to Highland Hospital, his police guards kicked his bed and shoved him around in the hopes that they could prevent his wound from healing.

HUEY NEWTON BIOGRAPHY

Huey P. Newton, Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party, was born on February 17, 1942 in Louisiana. He came to California

in 1945 and resided in Oakland on Brush Street. He attended the Santa Fe and Lafayette elementary schools in Oakland. He went to Woodrow Wilson Jr. High School and then attended Oakland Technical High. His childhood was the same as that of most black youths. He was never given the opportunity to do skilled work but worked very diligently as a seasonal cannery worker from his graduation from high school onward.

Huey Newton learned to read well at the age of 16. This was when his high school counselors told him he was not college material. He set out to show them that no white man could tell him what he was capable of doing.

Huey went to Oakland City College and got an AA degree with an excellent gradenoint average. He spent one and one-half years in San Francisco Law School. He left law school to organize full-time for black liberation.

While Huey and Bobby Seales, Chairman of the Black Panther Party, were at Merritt College they formed the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense. They patrolled the black community to keep the police from brutalizing the black people. Newton and Seale taught the blacks on the block their legal rights. They felt that the Panther program had to be implemented practically. This meant starting with Point No. 7 of the Black Panther Party program to work toward "an immediate end to police brutality and murder of black people."

Shortly thereafter young Bobby Hutton inquired about what Bobby and Huey were doing. They explained the idea of the Black Panther Party and its operations to Bobby Hutton, who then became the first black youth to join the Party. He was appointed Party Treasurer. He served the black community faithfully until his murder at the hands of the Oakland police on April 6, 1968.

WHY SELF DEFENSE?

The Black Panther Party has advocated that everyone in the black community have a gun to defend himself. It should be made very clear that this does NOT mean that black people should have guns in order to come into the white community and "shoot it up". In fact there are NO reported incidents of Black Panthers coming into ANY community and using their weapons other than to defend their own lives.

The police forces in the black community are composed of men who live in white communities. They are hired as occupation forces to patrol the black community to protect white business and land interests. This is brought home very clearly by the fact that policemen in the ghetto try to stay away from incidents in which only blacks are involved. For example, if two black gangs are rumored to be planning a rumble, the police refuse to act to stop it. If black kids are fighting among themselves, the police stay away. If a black woman complains to the police that her husband has threatened violence against her, the police tell her to call a lawyer. When the lawyer tries to intervene, the police say they do not like to get involved in domestic disputes. The list goes on endlessly. Furthermore, the police are often involved in the local rackets - the numbers games, rake-offs from done and prostitution and so forth. However, should a black man fight a white man the police come in immediately. At schools where black and white children fight in the schoolyards the black children are taken off to spend days in Juvenile Hall while the white children are, at most, given a citation to take home to

their parents. Oftentimes black people are picked up at random for alleged traffic violations. If a black man or boy is seen running away from a place where the police believe a crime has been committed (usually a property crime), they shoot first and ask questions later. The incidents of this in Berkeley, and Oakland and San Francisco are numerous. In fact it is incidents such as these that have been the trigger in almost all the so-called "riots" that have occurred in this country since Watts.

The position of the Black Panther Party was graphically illustrated when after Martin Luther King's assassination, Bobby Seale, chairman of the Party, went around Oakland in a sound truck urging black people to stay home and not become involved in violence. Why? Not because there was no reason for revolt, but because the Black Panthers know that such spontaneous rebellion results in death for black people and no changes in their conditions of life. Such violence is sporadic, short-lived, and costly. However, it is also very clear that non-violent tactics have resulted in no change either. In fact, before his death, Martin Luther King indicated that the Poor Peoples' March on Washington was his FINAL attempt to use non-violent tactics to get what his people have been denied for 400 years. After that, Dr. King indicated, all he could see was fascism. And he could not urge people to remain non-violent in the face of that.

Why do the Panthers believe the Black Community will be Annihilated?

The white community is prepared for genocide. Whites all over this nation are arming themselves to protect their community from an invasion of blacks. This is so even though not one white community has yet been invaded or even threatened with such invasion. This is true even though whites claim that even if there were an invasion of blacks they would be beaten almost immediately. Why are they armed? Fear. Fear that stems from a lack of understanding of the Watts incidents, fear that stems from a lack of understanding of what it is like to be black in this country. Fear of militancy of the blacks that asks for change NOW. In part the fear comes because the whites know that they themselves are powerless to get change that would appease the militancy of the blacks. They have no more control over their government than do black people. They do not choose who will run for office - that is a back-room political decision. They know that when they vote for a candidate they must rely not on knowledge of his position, but on faith that he will govern well. So when they are afraid they do not rely on their government - they buy guns.

Not only the white man as an individual is armed. Police departments all over this nation are stockpiling weapons which, in their horror, are matched by those used by the army in Vietnam. Why the stockpile? For the Second Civil War. This is the way Esquire Magazine saw it in their March 1968 issue, in an article of that title by Garry Wills. Reporter Wills visited police chiefs all over the country to find out what they were planning with regard to possible violence in the black communities. Remember when you read this that the black people are arming for self-defense with guns.

A listing of the weapons being stockpiled included: tanks, armored personnel carriers, jeeps with gun mounts, command armored cars built for Vietnam use, gas of all kinds including MACE, now felt by the federal drug administration to be far more dangerous than tear gas, bared bayonets, M-1 rifles, helicopters, tear gas grenades, shot-guns, police dogs, shock batons, machine guns, assault guns which shoot through walls. The list could go on and on. Some of the more unusual weapons included "non-lethal" flame-throwers, sound devices

which cause people to release their bowels, or lose their equilibrium, adhesives which cause parts of the body to stick together which if moved cause large areas of flesh to be torn away, foam, invisible gases, and odors detectible by dogs, plastic confetti, tranquilizers, electric stiches, hoses, gagging gases, and on and on.

This list of weapons is far too lengthy and horrifying to be a mere reaction to black peoples' desire to defend their homes and lives. This listing of weapons is such as to wipe out entire areas of a population, such as is being done in Vietnam. One cannot use tanks and machine guns, sound devices, and flame throwers, selectively against snipers. These weapons either wipe out large areas of people or they aren't used at all.

During all the past riots the National Guard and the local police shot indiscriminately at black people. Innocent women and children were injured as well as people only suspected of looting. Capital punishment was extended to those who appeared at the wrong place at the wrong time. No crime at all was necessary. Further riot contingency plans included the request in Detroit for \$9,000,000 for riot equipment. Where snipers are suspected, the article indicated that entire buildings were razed to the ground. These dead, the article went on, are not among those listed as casualties.

The psychology of the police interviewed by Wills was that potential riots must be squelched. This means that police patrol the ghetto and look for "suspicious" activities. Who could blame the police for using violence to squelch a potential riot? Only those who might question the nature of such activity in the first place and who might question the right of an individual man with a gun to pass judgment on another man without benefit of trial. In Los Angeles in July of 1967, the Black Muslim temple was marked with machine guns. The police claimed that they suspected that the Temple was the hiding place for guns. Naturally, they shot first and asked questions later. The result? No guns found. In this case, because of widespread publicity, Major Yorty was forced to apologize publicly for the outrageous conduct of the police. However, such raids continue regularly in the black community by the police. The police are getting "tough". To quote Cook County Sheriff Wood (Chicago): "When we had our Maywood riot, I went around telling my men on the bullhorn, so all those on the street could hear, that any rioter who raised his hands above his head would be guilty of aggravated assault, and should be fire on. I also told my men to shoot carefully- we didn't have extra men to take wounded off to hospitals." Compare this with what happened to Denzil Dowell, above, and Bobby Hutton (see below). A further interesting comparison was a statement made by Herr Goring, who issued these "shoot first" orders: ". . . for failure to act is a graver fault than errors made in action."

When the Berkeley police broke into the home of Panther Chairman Bobby Seale at 3:30 am on phoney charges of conspiracy to commit murder - charges that the police could never substantiate enough even to press - Huey P. Newton issued Mandate No. 3:

Because of the St. Valentine Day massacre of February 14, 1929, in which outlaws donned the uniforms of Policemen, posed as such, and thereby gained entrance to locked doors controlled by rival outlaws with whom they were contending for control of the bootlegging industry in Chicago; and because these gangsters, gaining entry through their disguise as Policemen, proceeded to exterminate their rivals with machinegun fire, we believe that rudeness

would dictate that one should be alert when opening one's door to strangers, lat at night, in the wee lenseforning - even when these strangers wear the uniform of policement. History teaches us that the man in the uniform may or may not be a policeman authorized to enter the homes of the people.

AND

Taking notice of the fact that (1) on January 16, 1968, at 3:30am, members of the San Francisco Police Dept. kicked down the door and made an illegal entry, and search of the home of Eldridge Cleaver, Minister of Information. These Pigs had no search warrant, no arrest warrant, and were therefore not authorized to enter. They were not invited in. Permission for them to enter was explicitly denied by the Minister of Information. Present were Sister Kathleen Cleaver, our Communications Secretary and wife to our Minister of Information, and Brother Emory Douglas, our Revolutionary Artist.

Taking further notice of the fact that (2) on February 25, 1968, several uniformed nestanos of the Berkeley Pig Department, accompanied by several other white men in plainclothes, bearing an assortment of shotguns, rifles, and service revolvers, made a forceful, unlawful entry and search of the home of Bobby Seale, Chairman of our Party, and his wife, Sister Artie Seale. These Pigs had no warrant either to search or to arrest. When asked by Chairman Bobby to produce a warrant, they arrogantly stated that they did not need one. They had no authority to enter - what they did have was the power of the gun. Thus we are confronted with a critical situation. Our organization has received serious threats from certain racist elements of White America, including the Oakland, Berkeley, and San Francisco Pig Departments. Threats to take our lives, to exterminate us. We cannot determine when any of these elements, or a combination of them, may move to implement these threats. We must be alert to the danger at all times. We will not fall victim to a St. Valentine's Massacre. Therefore those who approach our doors in the manner of outlaws, who seek to enter our homes illegally, unlawfully and in a rowdy fashion, those who kick our doors down with no authority and seek to ransack our homes in violation of our HUMAN RIGHTS, will henceforth be treated as outlaws, as gangsters, as evildoers. We have no way of determining that a man in uniform involved in a forced outlaw entry into our home is in fact a Guardian of the Law. He is acting like a lawbreaker and we must make an appropriate response.

We draw the line at the threshold of our doors. It is therefore mandated as a general order to all members of the LBlack Panther Party for Self Defense that all members must acquire the technical equipment to defend their homes and their dependents and shall do so. Any member of the Party haveng such technical equipment who fails to defend his threshold shall be expelled from the Party for Life.

It can be seen from this Mandate and from the speeches of members of the Party that the Black Panthers are engaged in SELF DEFENSE. Anyone who gives any thought to what has happened in the black community all over the country, in terms of police brutality, and anyone who reads

the newsmen can see what is happening especially to the Black Panther Party in this area (see below for details) must include that the very least that black people must do to continue living in this country is to protect their persons from attack. As the Black Panthers have said, it is the man behind the gun who is dangerous. Black Panthers do not accidentally shoot each other or anyone else. If they use weapons it is when they are personally attacked. If the whites have already declared war on the black people and are forming huge million-dollar arsenals, what kind of response do they expect from the black community? BAs Stokely Carmichael has said, the blacks are not going to die the way the Jews in Europe died. The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising will be the example to follow - not the quiet exodus to the furnaces.

Many people object to the notion of the gun saying that there are other ways to stop violence - that the blacks should gain political and economic power. However, as will be shown, below, it takes power to get power. If violence is to be prevented, the whites have the immediate obligation to stop the police from using their array of weapons against the blacks. To ask the blacks to turn the other cheek and get killed is a plea that is immoral and foolish.

THE SACRAMENTO INCIDENT

Because the Black Panther Party has exercised its constitutional right to bear arms, Assemblyman Mufford decided that this right would have to be curbed. He introduced a bill "prohibiting instruction in the use of firearms for the purpose of rioting, and prohibiting the carrying of loaded firearms on public streets and in public places by all except peace officers, guards, and members of the armed forces." (S. F. Chronicle Story, 5/3/57). As most people know the second amendment to the United States Constitution says that "A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." The purpose of this amendment was to prevent the very thing that Mufford's bill tries to set up: the regulation of the people's right to be free. What is the nature of this right? Huey Newton stated it very clearly when he said that if the people are unarmed, and if the government has a regular police force and a military force, the people are slaves to the government or are subject to slavery at any time. Newton's conclusion? so long as the police are armed, the black people should be armed. As Newton said: "Ninety percent of the reason we carried guns in the first place was educational. We set the example. We made black people aware that they have the right to carry guns."

Why Go to Sacramento with Guns?

There is some history to the Sacramento incident of which most people are unaware.

On April 1, 1967, a young black man named Denzil Dowell, aged 22 years, was killed by a member of the Contra Costa Sheriff's department. Denzil Powell was killed with his hands raised over his head. His family was denied the right to photograph his body and the right to have his clothes returned to them. Denzil Dowell was unarmed. Furthermore the sheriffs knew that he was suffering from an unjured hip which would prevent him from escaping from the scene of the crime. WHY WAS HE KILLED? As with the killing of Panther Bobby Hutton (see below) there is no reason - other than that he was black.

On April 18, 1967, the Black Panther representatives, bearing arms, went to see District Attorney Hejedly of Contra Costa County to ask for an investigation of Denzil Dowell's death. The District Attorney said that he would hold such an investigation and would re-

commend that the sheriff who shot Dowell be removed from duty pending the investigation.

On April 19, 1967, representatives of the Black Panthers and some other interested persons met with the sheriff. He refused to allow the Panthers to enter his office carrying guns. Because Panther leader Huey Newton felt the conference was so important, he and the other Panthers gave up their right to wear a gun and removed the guns before talking to the sheriff. The sheriff refused to remove the man who shot Dowell pending the investigation. Further he refused to instruct his men not to kill suspects in crimes involving only property. (The situation in the Dowell killing). The undersheriff instructed the Panthers that if they wished changes made, they should go to Sacramento and speak to the Legislature. This same undersheriff Ramsey went to the Assembly and spoke in favor of the Mulford bill - and in doing so referred specifically to the need for the bill to deal with the Black Panthers.

In response to this conference and to the Mulford bill itself, Minister of Defense Huey Newton wrote a statement which Panther Chairman Bobby Seale delivered on the steps of the capitol in Sacramento on May 2, 1967. The statement is as follows:

The Black Panther Party for Self Defense calls upon the American people in general and the black people in particular to take careful note of the racist California Legislature which is now considering legislation aimed at keeping the black people disarmed and powerless at the very same time that racist police agencies throughout the country are intensifying the terror, brutality, murder and repression of black people.

At the same time that the American government is waging a racist war of genocide in Vietnam, the concentration camps in which Japanese Americans were interned during World War Two are being renovated and expanded. Since America has historically reserved the most barbaric treatment for non-white people, we are forced to conclude that these concentration camps are being prepared for black people, who are determined to gain their freedom by any means necessary. The enslavement of black people from the very beginning of this country, the genocide practiced on the American Indians and the confining of the survivors on reservations, the savage lynching of thousands of black men and women, the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and now the cowardly massacre in Vietnam, all testify to the fact that towards people of color the racist power structure of America has but one policy: repression, genocide, terror and the big stick.

Black people have begged, prayed, petitioned, demonstrated and everything else to get the racist power structure of America to right the wrongs which have historically been perpetrated against black people. All of these efforts have been answered by more repression, deceit, and hypocrisy. As the aggression of the racist American government escalates in Vietnam, the police agencies of America escalate the repression of black people throughout the ghettos of America. Vicious police dogs, cattle prods and increased patrols have become familiar sights in black communities. City Hall turns a deaf ear to the pleas of black people for relief from this increasing terror.

The Black Panther Party for Self Defense believes that the time has come for black people to arm themselves against this terror before it is too late. The pending Mulford Act brings the hour of doom one step nearer. People who have suffered so much for so long at the hands of a racist society, must draw the line somewhere. We believe that the black communities of America must rise up as one man to halt the progression of a trend that leads inevitably to their total destruction.

In the section on Self Defense, above, further explanation for the use of guns was given. However, it should be pointed out here that the genocide of the black people in this country is something that white people should fear for their own sakes as well as for the welfare of the black race. Those of you who are old enough to remember the pre-World War II history will recall that when Hitler came to power in Germany he started exterminating his political enemies by picking on the leadership (as the Oakland police are picking off the leadership of the Black Panther Party). He then, when this was not stopped by popular outrage and action, went on to kill millions and millions of those whom he defined as enemies. A government which can exterminate one group at will can exterminate many. When Stalin, in the Soviet Union, felt it necessary to exterminate enemies, he stated on a small scale. When he found that he could continue this technique, the purges became wider and wider in scope. Although Huey Newton feels the concentration camps will be filled with black people, those of us who are white and are outraged at this possibility feel that they can be enlarged to include whites, too. Remember that the National Socialist definition of "Jew" was pretty all-inclusive. In the South, whites have been referred to as "white Nigger".

On May 2, 1967, the Black Panthers went to Sacramento, carrying guns legally. They went to the Assembly observation section led by a crew of television men and reporters. When they were directed to the observer box, the Assembly members requested that the guards remove the television cameras, not the guns. The Capitol police were, at all times, aware of the fact that the Black Panthers were armed. Had the Panthers entered the Assembly with guns to do any shooting, they had ample opportunity. However, this was not their purpose. They came to protest the Mulford bill, which was explicitly directed against them, and to deliver the above-quoted statement of Huey Newton on the genocidal nature of the American government.

Because the Panthers were legally carrying guns, they could not be arrested while at the Capitol. However, as they were leaving Sacramento, the police dug up an old Fish and Game law that dealt with loaded weapons in a vehicle. The law was enacted to prevent accidents when hunters carried guns. The Panthers were having their cars serviced at a gas station when the police arrested 23 of them for violation of the Fish and Game code. The Panthers did not resist arrest, even though they were armed and were numerous. After being arrested, the Panthers were thrown into the drunk tank of the jail with neither beds nor blankets. They were treated just like the animals for the killing of which regulations were made in the Fish and Game law.

As Huey Newton predicted, the press response to the incident was to distort what happened and to raise the spectre of violence. The press called the Panthers thugs and indicated that they came to Sacramento only to disrupt the proceedings of the Assembly. However, as Newton pointed out, the young black people on the block at

home have been called hoodlums and thus all their lives. Thus, when they heard what the papers called the Panthers they wanted to know what these "hoodlums" were up to, carrying guns. Thus, the Panther message was spread in the black community almost because of the press distortions.

As to press accounts calling the Panthers militant and anti-white, these were false charges. The documents below indicate that the Panthers are not a racist organization and will form coalitions with white groups who are willing to support the Panther platform and who will work to end racism.

The Mulford bill was enacted into law as a special bill and has been used, predictably since then, to harrass members of the Black Panther Party. Attorneys feel that the bill is clearly unconstitutional. However, as will be shown below, lack of funds, as well as the nature of the court system, prevent the unconstitutionality from being adequately tested. Eight members of the Black Panther Party served jail sentences on the phoney charge. The rest did not serve time because the district attorney indicated that if eight would serve ~~xxxx~~ he would not press charges against the rest. It should be noted that this type of justice is not limited to the Black Panthers. Every day black people are arrested on charges which are false or unsubstantiated. Because of lack of funds many of them serve jail sentences. Many of those who can afford attorneys are found guilty by all-white juries and judges. Since Sacramento, the Panthers have been constantly harrassed. See below for further details.

THE MURDER OF BOBBY-HUTTON-AND-THE-ARREST-OF-THE-PANTHER-8

On Sunday, April 7, the Black Panther Party had planned a picnic barbecue to raise money for the defense of Huey P. Newton. Saturday night Eldridge Cleaver, Bobby Hutton, and a number of other Panthers were driving around Oakland to collect food that the sisters had prepared. Their mission was interrupted when several squad cars of Oakland police interceded and ambushed the Panthers in their own community. Today, Eldridge Cleaver is behind bars, possibly for life. Bobby Hutton is dead - murdered by the Oakland pigs when he tried to surrender from the gas-filled, burning house. Seven other Panthers plus Cleaver face Grand Jury indictments for attempted murder, indictments based on false information provided by the pigs and extorted confessions from the imprisoned Panthers.

The following information came out in an interview a San Francisco Chronicle reporter had with Cleaver in jail:

Bobby Hutton, aged 17, was killed by police bullets - he was told to run for a squad car and, while his hands were raised and he was unarmed, officers shot him down.

With one or two exceptions, the arsenal of guns the police claim was taken from the scene of the shoot-out was actually taken from a marked Panther's car's locked trunk, miles away, and hours later.

Following the police ambush of the Panthers, cops made no attempt to immediately allow Cleaver and Hutton out of the house they were holed up in. Instead they poured a fusillade of bullets in through its walls.

Eldridge Cleaver was not carrying a gun. "I was never armed", he said, "because Huey P. Newton had laid down orders that, as a parolee, I should not be armed."

Although the pigs and the racist press repeatedly tried to call the ambush a Panther set-up, within two minutes after the police had

stoned and nullled their weanons at 2905 Union Street, an entire two-block area was blocked. . . and dozens of Emeryville and Oakland police officers had (supposedly answering a call for reinforcements) appeared on the scene, thoroughly equipped with riot helmets, OVERKILL weapons, tear gas bombs.

Cleaver's account of the incident indicated that the trouble began around 9:30 p.m. when a squad car nullled alongside 3 Panther cars parked on 28th Street. Cleaver saw a cop get out of a squad car, which had suddenly nullled up, "heard some loud talk" from a cop "and suddenly a gun exploded right in my face." Cleaver said he and Bobby "lit out" through an alleyway and through a side door into the basement of a house that had no connection with the Panthers. "We laid down on our backs and the cops started firing. I could see their bullets coming in through a beaverboard partition about a foot above my face."

A concrete foundation of the building partially protected them and it was probably a ricochet that later wounded Cleaver. A tear gas cannister also hit him in the chest. "The gas was thick now and Bobby took off my clothing to see where I was hit. I was bleeding from my foot and coughing."

Finally a tear gas cartridge or something else fired by the police set fire to the basement and the side of the house. "We couldn't stand it anymore and I yelled, "We're coming out". Cleaver limped out of the house, with Bobby holding his arm to support him. Out in the alleyway, . . . we both fell down when they (the cops) told us to and cops from the street (perhaps 15 yards away) approached us. They kicked us and cursed us for about five minutes - while we were lying on the ground." At this time Cleaver was wearing . . . only his socks, all his other clothing having been stripped off by Bobby in a search for wounds. "Then the cops told us to get up and start running for the squad car." Cleaver was unable to because of the leg wound, and he fell. "Bobby started running - he ran about 10 yards - and they started shooting him. I heard 12 shots; it was hard to tell for sure. He had his hands high in the air until he died."

Cleaver was taken to Highland Hospital emergency room, then rushed off to San Quentin, and then, as soon as his lawyer arrived, was whisked off to Vacaville supposedly for "medical attention", although San Quentin has some of the finest medical facilities in the State prison system. At Vacaville, Cleaver has been kept in total isolation "maximum security", with his wife and lawyers given only curtailed visits, and no other visitors allowed. It was only the power of Establishment Press which finally got the Chronicle reporter an interview with him.

Exorbitantly high bail was set for all the arrested Panthers - \$63,00 for Cleaver (which is irrelevant since his parole was revoked thus automatically confining him for the next four years) and \$40,00 each for the other seven. Cleaver's parole was revoked at 3 a.m. the night of April 7 and there was no hearing.

The Grand Jury testimony against the 9 Panthers who were arrested that night, at the scene of the shoot-out, in homes nearby, or in their cars, includes alleged "confessions" by them that they had been out "looking to do some shooting" and other statements. All such statements are difficult or impossible to believe would have been voluntarily given by any Black Panther arrested for shooting at cops. As in the Newton case, the Grand Jury was blatantly employed to deny the defendants their right to a preliminary hear-

ing (see article "Why Free Huey Newton").

Attorney Charles R. Garry has filed affidavits of the Panthers arrested in a suit against the City of Oakland, the Chief of Police and the Mayor of Oakland, seeking to enjoin the DA from any further prosecutions of the Panthers. The affidavits charged brutalization of the Panthers by the police, intimidation and lying. Some Panthers did make brief statements to a man they were told was their lawyer, who had been brought in "because Garry and other Panther attorneys had no interest in the case" (a complete fabrication). The "lawyer" turned out later to be a con. Another Panther was beaten on the soles of his feet until he made a statement. A third Panther said he had never made any statement to the police at all, and that it was pure lies on their part when they attributed statements to him. The complete statements in the affidavits indicate that the con harassment and brutalization were designed to (1) "confuse and deceive each of the brothers and turn them against each other and on Eldridge Cleaver by blatantly lying to them; (2) to get statements from them which would build up as much evidence against Eldridge Cleaver as possible."

This actions of the police in attempting to extort these confessions makes it quite clear that their target was the leadership of the Panthers - in this case, Eldridge Cleaver. Like most elements of the power structure they are working on the assumption that if you can destroy the leadership you can cripple the movement. As usual, they failed to see the extent to which the struggle in the black community grows out of the needs of that entire community. Oppression in the black community is not going to be gone or forgotten when the leaders of the Black Panther Party are jailed or shot. The people are not going to stop fighting.

On Sunday, April 7, several hundred people turned out in De-Fremery Park at a the barbecue picnic for the Huey P. Newton Defense Fund.

POLICE HARASSMENT OF BLACK PANTHER PARTY

A sample of incidents

1. From October, 1966, to October, 1967, Huey Newton has been harassed by the Oakland police-had been stopped on innumerable occasions without reasonable cause.
2. Spring and summer, 1967-This was the most intense period of harassment for the Panthers. It took place after a demonstration by Panthers carrying rifles at the State Legislature in Sacramento during Assembly debate on a bill which would restrict a citizen's right to bear arms. During this period, Panthers were repeatedly stopped in cars and on the street; many were arrested; homes were entered illegally by police.
3. May 22, 1967-Bobby Seale went to the Oakland County Courthouse to bail Huey Newton out of jail. He was leaning against a retaining wall outside carrying a "legal" shotgun. He was arrested and charged with an obscure law, dating back to the 1800's,

the car door and beat him brutally. About ten Panthers and their associates gathered around to protest and were arrested. This rash of arrests coincided with the visit of Stokely Carmichael to the Bay Area.

12. April 3, 1968-Police entered Father Neil's church in Oakland where the Panthers were holding a meeting. A black youth associated with the Panthers (but not authorized by them to possess a gun) was, according to police, drunk and waving a gun outside the church. Police surrounded the church and entered it, about twelve of them in threatening manner. They were accompanied, inexplicably, by a white priest and a black clergyman, both from Oakland. David Hilliard came out of the out of the sanctuary and refused to allow police to enter the sanctuary. Upon seeing Hilliard, police lowered their guns and cast their eyes about, looking for someone else. The Panthers are convinced they were looking for Bobby Seale.
13. April 5, 1968-San Diego police crashed down the door of Ken Denman, PFP leader and Panther organizer in San Diego. They had no warrant.
14. April 6, 1968-Several Panthers in cars in west Oakland on Saturday night, April 6, were approached by two policemen and menaced with guns. When the Panthers tried to defend themselves, shooting began, and the Panthers ran into a nearby house. After about 90 minutes of shooting by some 50 members of the Oakland P. D. who set fire to the house and filled it with tear gas, the Panthers were forced to surrender. With floodlights covering the house, Bobby Hutton walked out with his hands up. Someone yelled that he had a gun, and he was shot. He was not armed; no gun was found anywhere near his body. Eldridge Cleaver, wounded in the leg, and eyes badly burned by tear gas, came out. In total, nine persons were arrested, including Panther National Captain David Hilliard. Two policemen were wounded slightly.
15. April 9, 1968- Two Black Panther women were going about Oakland in a car putting up posters announcing the candidacy of Huey Newton for Congress and Bobby Seale for Assembly on the Peace and Freedom ticket. Twelve policemen with shotguns stopped their car and searched it - without probable cause. Throughout the day, patrol cars circled the Newton-Seale campaign headquarters. Sam Napier and other Panthers were physically stopped by police from putting up campaign posters. Police have been spotted by Oakland residents tearing down Newton-Seale posters.
16. April 13, 1968-Four members of the Black Panther Party were returning from Bobby Hutton's funeral when they were arrested on suspicion of robbery. Since it was Friday, they were to be kept over the weekend before they could be arraigned. This is a typical police procedure - it means three days detention instead of overnight before a court appearance. The robbery took place on Monday. Furthermore the robbery car was driven by one person with one passenger. Four people were arrested Friday. The car was in the shop being repaired at the time of the alleged robbery. On Sunday, after a weekend of work by Attorney Alex Hoffmann, the "suspects" were released - they couldn't be identified as having even a remote connection with the alleged robbery. When arrested

the car door and beat him brutally. About ten Panthers and their associates gathered around to protest and were arrested. This rash of arrests coincided with the visit of Stokely Carmichael to the Bay Area.

12. April 3, 1968-Police entered Father Neil's church in Oakland where the Panthers were holding a meeting. A black youth associated with the Panthers (but not authorized by them to possess a gun) was, according to police, drunk and waving a gun outside the church. Police surrounded the church and entered it, about twelve of them in threatening manner. They were accompanied, inexplicably, by a white priest and a black clergyman, both from Oakland. David Hilliard came out of the out of the sanctuary and refused to allow police to enter the sanctuary. Upon seeing Hilliard, police lowered their guns and cast their eyes about, looking for someone else. The Panthers are convinced they were looking for Bobby Seale.
13. April 5, 1968-San Diego police crashed down the door of Ken Denman, PFP leader and Panther organizer in San Diego. They had no warrant.
14. April 6, 1968-Several Panthers in cars in west Oakland on Saturday night, April 6, were approached by two policemen and menaced with guns. When the Panthers tried to defend themselves, shooting began, and the Panthers ran into a nearby house. After about 90 minutes of shooting by some 50 members of the Oakland P. D. who set fire to the house and filled it with tear gas, the Panthers were forced to surrender. With floodlights covering the house, Bobby Hutton walked out with his hands up. Someone yelled that he had a gun, and he was shot. He was not armed; no gun was found anywhere near his body. Eldridge Cleaver, wounded in the leg, and eyes badly burned by tear gas, came out. In total, nine persons were arrested, including Panther National Captain David Hilliard. Two policemen were wounded slightly.
15. April 9, 1968- Two Black Panther women were going about Oakland in a car putting up posters announcing the candidacy of Huey Newton for Congress and Bobby Seale for Assembly on the Peace and Freedom ticket. Twelve policemen with shotguns stopped their car and searched it - without probable cause. Throughout the day, patrol cars circled the Newton-Seale campaign headquarters. Sam Napier and other Panthers were physically stopped by police from putting up campaign posters. Police have been spotted by Oakland residents tearing down Newton-Seale posters.
16. April 13, 1968-Four members of the Black Panther Party were returning from Bobby Hutton's funeral when they were arrested on suspicion of robbery. Since it was Friday, they were to be kept over the weekend before they could be arraigned. This is a typical police procedure - it means three days detention instead of overnight before a court appearance. The robbery took place on Monday. Furthermore the robbery car was driven by one person with one passenger. Four people were arrested Friday. The car was in the shop being repaired at the time of the alleged robbery. On Sunday, after a weekend of work by Attorney Alex Hoffmann, the "suspects" were released - they couldn't be identified as having even a remote connection with the alleged robbery. When arrested

Document entitled, "Rectify the Party's
"Style of Work."

Document entitled, "We Demand Community
Control of Police."

Document entitled, "Fred Hampton - Mark
Clark Inquest."

The above documents were furnished by
on January 11, 1970.

RECTIFY THE PARTY'S STYLE OF WORK

The Party School opens today and I wish it every success.

I would like to say something about the problem of our Party's style of work.

Why must there be a revolutionary party? There must be a revolutionary party because the world contains enemies who oppress the people and the people want to throw off enemy oppression. In the era of capitalism and imperialism, just such a revolutionary party as the Communist Party is needed. Without such a party it is simply impossible for the people to throw off enemy oppression. We are communists, we want to lead the people in overthrowing the enemy, and so we must keep our ranks in good order, we must march in step, our troops must be picked troops and our weapons good weapons. Without these conditions the enemy cannot be overthrown.

What is the problem now facing our Party? The general line of the Party is correct and presents no problem, and the Party's work has been fruitful. The Party has several hundred thousand members who are leading the people in extremely hard and bitter struggles against the enemy. This is plain to everybody and beyond all doubt,

Then is there or is there not any problem still facing our Party? I say there is and, in a certain sense, the problem is quite serious.

What is the problem? It is the fact that there is something in the minds of a number of our comrades which strikes one as not quite right, not quite proper.

In other words, there is still something wrong with our style of study, with our style in the Party's internal and external relations and with our style of writing. By something wrong with the style of study we mean the malady of subjectivism. By something wrong with our style in Party relations we mean the malady of sectarianism. By something wrong with the style of writing we mean the malady of stereotyped Party writing. All these are wrong, they are ill winds, but they are not like the wintry north winds that sweep across the whole sky. Subjectivism, sectarianism and stereotyped Party writing are no longer the dominant styles, but merely gusts of contrary wind, ill winds from the air-raid tunnels. It is bad, however, that such winds should still be blowing in the Party. We must seal off the passages which produce them. Our whole Party should undertake the job of sealing off these passages, and so should the Party School. These three ill winds, subjectivism, sectarianism and stereo-typed Party writing, have their historical origins. Although no longer dominant in the whole Party, they still constantly create trouble and assail us. Therefore, it is necessary to resist them and to study, analyse, and elucidate them.

Fight subjectivism in order to rectify the style of study, fight sectarianism in order to rectify the style in Party relations, and fight Party stereotypes in order to rectify the style of writing--such is the task before us.

To accomplish the task of overthrowing the enemy, we must accomplish the task of rectifying these styles within the Party. The style of study and the style of writing are also the Party's style of work. Once our Party's style of work is put completely right, the people all over the country will learn from our example. ~~xxx xxxxxx~~ Those outside the Party who have the same kind of bad style will, if they are good and honest people, learn from our

May 1941

I propose that we should reform the method and the system of study throughout the Party. The reasons are as follows:

I.

The twenty years of the Communist Party of China have been twenty years in which the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism has become more and more integrated with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. If we recall how superficial and meager our understanding of Marxism-Leninism and of the Chinese revolution was during our Party's infancy, we can see how much deeper and richer it is now. For a hundred years, the finest sons and daughters of the disaster-ridden Chinese nation fought and sacrificed their lives, one stepping into the breach as another fell, in quest of the truth that would save the country and the people. This moves us to song and tears. But it was only after World War I and the October Revolution in Russia that we found Marxism-Leninism, the best of truths, the best of weapons for liberating our nation. And the Communist Party of China has been the initiator, propagandist and organizer in the wielding of this weapon. As soon as it was linked with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism gave an entirely new complexion to the Chinese revolution. Since the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan, our Party, basing itself on the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism, has taken a further step in its study of the concrete practice of this war and in its study of China and the world today, and has also made a beginning in the study of Chinese history. These are all very good signs.

II.

However, we still have shortcomings, and very big ones too. Unless we correct these shortcomings, we shall not, in my opinion, be able to take another step forward in our work and in our great cause of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution.

First, take the study of current conditions. We have achieved some success in our study of present domestic and international conditions, but for such a large political party as ours, the material we have collected is fragmentary and our research work unsystematic on each and every aspect of these subjects, whether it be the political, military, economic or cultural aspect. Generally speaking, in the past twenty years, we have not done systematic and thorough work in collecting and studying material on these aspects, and we are lacking in a climate of investigation and study of objective reality. To behave like "a blindfolded man catching sparrows" or a "blind man groping for fish," to be crude and careless, to indulge in verbiage, to rest content with a smattering of knowledge--such is the extremely bad style of work that still exists among many comrades in our Party, a style utterly opposed to the fundamental spirit of Marxism-Leninism. Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have taught us that it is necessary to study conditions conscientiously and to proceed from objective reality and not from subjective wishes; but many of our comrades act in direct violation of this truth.

Second, take the study of history. Although a few Party members and sympathizers have undertaken this work, it has not been done in an organized way. Many Party members are still in a fog about Chinese history, whether of the last hundred years or of ancient times. There are many Marxist-Leninist scholars who cannot open their mouths without citing ancient Greece; but as for their own ancestors--sorry, they have been forgotten. There is no climate of serious study either of current conditions or of past history.

In order to explain this idea further, I should like to contrast two opposite attitudes.

First, there is the subjectivist attitude. With this attitude, a person does not make a systematic and thorough study of the environment, but works by sheer subjective enthusiasm and has a blurred picture of the face of China today. With this attitude, he chops up history, knows only ancient Greece but not China and is in a fog about the China of yesterday and the day before yesterday. With this attitude a person studies Marxist-Leninist theory in the abstract and without any aim. He goes to Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin not to seek the stand, viewpoint and method with which to solve the theoretical and tactical problems of the Chinese revolution but to study theory purely for theory's sake. He does not shoot the arrow at the target but shoots at random. Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have taught us that we should proceed from objective realities and that we should derive laws from them to serve as our guide to action. For this purpose we should, as Marx has said, appropriate the material in detail and subject it to scientific analysis and synthesis.³ Many of our people do not act in this way but do the opposite. A good number of them are doing research work but have no interest in studying either the China of today or the China of yesterday and confine their interest to the study of empty "theories" divorced from reality. Many others are doing practical work, but they too pay no attention to the study of objective conditions, often rely on sheer enthusiasm and substitute their personal feelings for policy. Both kinds of people, relying on the subjective, ignore the existence of objective realities. When making speeches, they indulge in a long string of headings, A, B, C, D, 1, 2, 3, 4, and when writing articles, they turn out a lot of verbiage. They have no intention of seeking truth from facts, but only a desire to curry favour by claptrap. They are flashy without substance, brittle without solidity. They are always right, they are the Number One authority under Heaven, "imperial envoys" who rush everywhere. Such is the style of work of some comrades in our ranks. To govern one's own conduct by this style is to harm oneself, to teach it to others is to harm others; and to use it to direct the revolution is to harm the revolution. To sum up, this subjectivist method which is contrary to science and Marxism-Leninism is a formidable enemy of the Communist Party, the working class, the people and the nation; it is a manifestation of impurity in Party spirit. A formidable enemy stands before us, and we must overthrow him. Only when subjectivism is overthrown can the truth of Marxism-Leninism prevail, can Party spirit be strengthened, can the revolution be victorious. We must assert that the absence of a scientific attitude, that is, the absence of the Marxist-Leninist approach of uniting theory and practice, means that Party spirit is either absent or deficient.

There is a couplet which portrays this type of person. It runs:

The reed growing on the wall---top-heavy, thin-stemmed and shallow of root;
The bamboo shoot in the hills---sharp-tongued, thick-skinned and hollow
inside.

Is this not an apt description of those who do not have a scientific attitude, who can only recite words and phrases from the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and who enjoy a reputation unwarranted by any real learning? If anyone really wishes to cure himself of this malady, I advise him to commit this couplet to memory or to show still more courage and paste it on the wall of his room. Marxism-Leninism is a science, and science means honest, solid knowledge; there is no room for playing tricks. Let us, then, be honest.

Secondly, there is the Marxist-Leninist attitude. With this attitude, a person applies the theory and method of Marxism-Leninism to the systematic and thorough investigation and study of the environment. He does not work by enthusiasm alone, but, as Stalin says, combines revolutionary sweep with practicalness.⁴ With this

example and correct their mistakes, and thus the whole nation will be influenced. So long as our Communist ranks are in good order and march in step, so long as our troops are picked troops and our weapons are good weapons, any enemy, however powerful, can be overthrown.

Let me speak now about subjectivism.

Subjectivism is an improper style of study; it is opposed to Marxism-Leninism and is incompatible with the Communist Party. What we want is the Marxist-Leninist style of study. What we call style of study means not just style of study in the schools but in the whole Party. It is a question of the method of thinking of comrades in our leading bodies, of all cadres and Party members, a question of our attitude towards Marxism-Leninism, of the attitude of all Party comrades in their work. As such, it is a question of extraordinary, indeed of primary, importance.

Certain muddled ideas find currency among many people. There are, for instance, muddled ideas about what is a theorist, what is an intellectual and what is meant by linking theory and practice.

Let us first ask, is the theoretical level of our Party high or low? Recently more Marxist Leninist works have been translated and more people have been reading them. That is a very good thing. But can we therefore say that the theoretical level of our Party has been greatly raised? True, the level is now somewhat higher than before. But our theoretical front is very much out of harmony with the rich content of the Chinese revolutionary movement, and a comparison of the two shows that the theoretical side is lagging far behind. Generally speaking, our theory cannot as yet keep pace with our revolutionary practice, let alone lead the way as it should. We have not yet raised our rich and varied practice to the proper theoretical plane. We have not yet examined all the problems of revolutionary practice--or even the important ones--and raised them to a theoretical plane. Just think, how many of us have created theories worthy of the name on China's economics, politics, military affairs or culture, theories which can be regarded as scientific and comprehensive, and not crude and sketchy? Especially in the field of economic theory: Chinese capitalism has had a century of development since the opium War, and yet not a single theoretical work had been produced which accords with the realities of China's economic problems, for instance, the theoretical level is already high? Can we say that our Party ~~xxx~~ already has economic theorists worthy of the name? Certainly not. We have read a great many Marxist-Leninist books, but can we claim, then, that we have theorists? We cannot. For Marxism-Leninism is the theory created by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on the basis of practice, their general conclusion drawn from historical and revolutionary reality. If we merely read their works but do not proceed to study the realities of China's history and revolution in the light of their theory or do not make any effort to think through China's revolutionary practice carefully in terms of theory, we should not be so presumptuous as to call ourselves Marxist theorists. Our achievements on the theoretical front will be very poor indeed if, as members of the Communist Party of China, we close our eyes to China's problems and can only memorize isolated conclusions or principles from Marxist writings. If all a person can do is to commit Marxist economics or philosophy to memory, reciting glibly from Chapter I to Chapter X, but is utterly unable to apply them, can he be considered a Marxist theorist? No! He cannot. What

kind of theorists do we want? We want theorists who can, in accordance with the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method, correctly interpret the practical problems arising in the course of history and revolution and give scientific explanations and theoretical elucidations of China's economic, political, military, cultural and other problems. Such are the theorists we want. To be a theorist of this kind, a person must have a true grasp of the essence of Marxism-Leninism, of the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method and of the theories of Lenin and Stalin on the colonial revolution and the Chinese revolution, and he must be able to apply them in a penetrating and scientific analysis of China's practical problems and discover the laws of development of these problems. Such are the theorists we really need.

The Central Committee of our Party has now made a decision calling upon our comrades to learn how to apply the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method in the serious study of China's history, and of China's economics, politics, military affairs and culture, and to analyse every problem concretely on the basis of detailed material and then draw theoretical conclusions. This is the responsibility we must shoulder.

Our comrades in the Party School should not regard Marxist theory as lifeless dogma. It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it. If you can apply the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint in elucidating one or two practical problems, you should be commended and credited with some achievement. The more problems you elucidate and the more comprehensively and profoundly you do so, the greater will be your achievement. Our Party School should also lay down your ~~xxx~~ rule to grade students good or poor according to how they look at China's problems after they have studied Marxism-Leninism, according to whether or not they see the problems clearly and whether or not they see them at all.

Next let us talk about the question of the "intellectuals". Since China is a semi-colonial, semi-feudal country and her culture is not well developed, intellectuals are particularly treasured. On this question of the intellectuals, the Central Committee of the Party made the decision over two years ago that we should win over the great numbers of intellectuals and, insofar as they are revolutionary and willing to take part in the resistance to Japan, welcome them one and all. It is entirely right for us to esteem intellectuals, for without revolutionary intellectuals the revolution cannot triumph. But we all know there are many intellectuals ~~xxx~~ ~~xx~~ who fancy themselves very learned and assume airs of erudition without realizing that such airs are bad and harmful and hinder their own progress. They ought to be aware of the truth that actually many so-called intellectuals are, relatively speaking, most ignorant and the workers and peasants sometimes know more than they do. Here some will say, "Ha! You are turning things upside down and talking nonsense." But, ~~xxxx~~ comrades don't get excited; there is some sense in what I am saying.

What is Knowledge? Ever since class society came into being the world has known only two kinds of knowledge, knowledge of the struggle for production and knowledge of the class struggle. Natural science and social science are the crystallizations of these two kinds of knowledge, and philosophy is the generalization and summation of the knowledge of nature and the knowledge of society. Is there any other kind of knowledge? No. Now let us

take a look at certain students, those brought up in schools that are completely cut off from the practical activities of society. What about them? A person goes through a primary school of this kind all the way through to a university of the same kind, graduates and is reckoned to have a stock of learning. But all he has is booklearning; he has not yet taken part in any practical activities or applied what he has learned to any field of life. Can such a person be regarded as a completely developed intellectual? Hardly so, in my opinion, because his knowledge is still incomplete. What then is relatively complete knowledge? All relatively complete knowledge is formed in two stages: The first stage is perceptual knowledge, the second is rational knowledge, the latter being the development of the former to a higher level. What sort of knowledge is the student's booklearning? Even supposing all their knowledge is truth it is still not knowledge acquired through their own personal experience, but consists of theories set down by their predecessors in summarizing experience of the struggle for production and of the class struggle. It is entirely necessary that students should acquire this kind of knowledge, but it must be understood that as far as they are concerned such knowledge is in a sense still one sided, something which has been verified by others but not yet by themselves. What is most important is to be good at applying this knowledge in life and in practice. Therefore, I advise those who have only booklearning but as yet no contact with reality, and also those with little practical experience, to realize their own short comings and become a little more modest.

How can those who have only booklearning be turned into intellectuals in the true sense? The only way is to get them to take part in practical work and become practical workers, to get those engaged in theoretical work to study important practical problems. In this way our aim can be attained.

What I have said will probably make some people angry. They will say, "According to your explanation, even Marx would not be regarded as an intellectual." I say they are wrong. Marx took part in the practice of the revolutionary movement and also created revolutionary theory. Beginning with the commodity, the simplest element of capitalism, he made a thorough study of the economic structure of capitalist society. Millions of people saw and handled commodities every day but were so used to them that they took no notice. Marx alone studied commodities scientifically. He carried out a tremendous work of research into their actual development and derived a nature, history and proletarian revolution and created dialectical materialism, historical materialism and the theory of proletarian revolution. Thus Marx became a most completely developed intellectual, representing the acme of human wisdom; he was fundamentally different from those who have only book-learning. Marx undertook detailed investigations and studies in the course of practical struggles, formed generalizations and then verified his conclusions by testing them in practical struggles--this is what we call theoretical work. Our Party needs a large number of comrades who will learn how to do such work. In our Party there are many comrades who can learn to do this kind of theoretical research; most of them are intelligent and promising and we should value them. But they must follow correct principles and not repeat the mistake of the past. They must discard dogmatism and not confine themselves to ready-made

3. As for education for cadres whether at school or in schools for cadres, a policy should be established focusing such education on the study of the practical problems of the Chinese revolution and using the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism as the guide, and the method of studying Marxism-Leninism statically and in isolation should be discarded. Moreover, in studying Marxism-Leninism, we should use the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), Short Course as the principal material. It is the best synthesis and summing up of the world communist movement of the past hundred years, a model of the integration of theory and practice, and so far the only comprehensive model in the whole world. When we see how Lenin and Stalin integrated the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Soviet revolution and thereby developed Marxism, we shall know how we should work in China.

We have made many detours. But error is often the precursor of what is correct. I am confident that in the context of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution, which is so intensely alive and so richly varied, this reform of our study will certainly yield good results.

NOTES

1. Fuhsien County is about seventy kilometres south of Yenan.
2. The Border Region currency consisted of the currency notes issued by the Bank of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region Government. The Kuomintang currency was the paper currency issued by the four big Kuomintang bureaucrat-capitalist banks from 1935 onwards with British and U.S. imperialist support. Comrade Mao Tse-tung was referring to the fluctuations in the rates of exchange between these two currencies.
3. See Karl Marx, "Afterword to the Second German Edition" (January 24, 1873) of Capital in which he wrote: "The latter (the method of inquiry) has to appropriate the material in detail, to analyse its different forms of development, to trace out their inner connection. Only after this work is done, can the actual movement be adequately described." (Capital, Eng. ed., FLPH, Moscow, Vol. I, p. 19.)
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Comrade Mao Tse-tung made this report to a cadres' meeting in Yenan. The report and the two articles, "Rectify the Party's Style of Work" and "Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing," are Comrade Mao Tse-tung's basic works on the rectification movement. In these he summed up, on the ideological plane, past differences in the Party over the Party line and analyzed the petty-bourgeois ideology and style which, masquerading as Marxism-Leninism, were prevalent in the Party, and which chiefly manifested themselves in subjectivist and sectarian tendencies, their form of expression being stereotyped Party writing. Comrade Mao Tse-tung called for a Party-wide movement of Marxist-Leninist education to rectify style of work in accordance with the ideological principles of Marxism-Leninism. His call very quickly led to a great debate between proletarian and petty-bourgeois ideology inside and outside the Party. This consolidated the position of proletarian ideology inside and outside the Party, enabled the broad ranks of cadres to take a great step forward ideologically and the Party to achieve unprecedented unity.

If people are not on guard, do not realize that such one-sidedness is a shortcoming and do not strive to overcome it, they are liable to go astray.

However, of the two kinds of subjectivism, dogmatism is still the greater danger in our Party. For dogmatists can easily assume a Marxist guise to bluff, capture and make servitors of cadres of working-class and peasant origin who cannot easily see through them; they can also bluff and ensnare the naive youth. If we overcome dogmatism, cadres with book-learning will readily join with those who have experience and will take to the study of practical things, and then many good cadres who integrate theory with experience, as well as some real theorists, will emerge. If we overcome dogmatism, the comrades with practical experience will have good teachers to help them raise their experience to the level of theory and so avoid empiricist errors.

Besides muddled ideas about the "theorist" and the "intellectual", there is a muddled idea among many comrades about "linking theory and practice"; a phrase they have on their lips every day. They talk constantly about "linking", but actually they mean "separating", because they make no effort at linking. How is Marxist-Leninist theory to be linked with the practice of the Chinese revolution? To use a common expression, it is by "shooting the arrow at the target". As the arrow is to the target, so is Marxism-Leninism to the Chinese revolution. Some comrades, however, are "shooting without a target", shooting at random, and such people are liable to harm the revolution. Others merely stroke the arrow fondly, exclaiming, "What a fine arrow! What a fine arrow!" but never want to shoot it. These people are only connoisseurs of curios and have virtually nothing to do with the revolution. The arrow of Marxism-Leninism must be used to shoot at the target of the Chinese revolution. Unless this point is made clear, the theoretical level of our Party can never be raised and the Chinese revolution can never be victorious.

Our comrades must understand that we study Marxism-Leninism not for display, nor because there is any mystery about it, but solely because it is the science which leads the revolutionary cause of the proletariat to victory. Even now, there are not a few people who still regard odd quotations from Marxist-Leninist works as a ready-made panacea which, once acquired, can easily cure all maladies. These people show childish ignorance, and we should enlighten them. It is precisely such ignorant people who take Marxism-Leninism as a religious dogma. To them we should say bluntly, "Your dogma is worthless." Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have repeatedly stated that our theory is not a dogma but a guide to action. But such people prefer to forget this statement which is of the greatest, indeed the utmost, importance. Chinese Communists can be regarded as linking theory with practice only when they become good at applying the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method and the teachings of Lenin and Stalin concerning the Chinese revolution and when, furthermore, through serious research into the realities of China's history and revolution they do creative theoretical work to meet China's needs in different spheres. Merely talking about linking theory and practice without actually doing anything about it is of no use, even if one goes on talking for a hundred years. To oppose the subjectivist, one-sided approach to problems, we must demolish dogmatist subjectiveness and one-sidedness.

So much for today about combating subjectivism in order to rectify the style of study throughout the party.

Let me now speak about the question of sectarianism.

Having been steeled for twenty years, our Party is no longer dominated by sectarianism. Remnants of sectarianism, however, are still found both in the Party's internal relations and in its external relations. Sectarian tendencies in internal relations lead to exclusiveness towards people outside the Party and hinder inner-Party unity and solidarity, while sectarian tendencies in external relations lead to exclusiveness towards people outside the Party and hinder the Party in its task of uniting the whole people. Only by uprooting this evil in both its aspects can the Party advance unimpeded in its great task of achieving unity among all Party comrades and among all the people of our country.

What are the remnants of inner-Party sectarianism? They are mainly as follows:

First, the assertion of "independence". Some comrades see only the interests of the part and not the whole; they always put undue stress on that part of the work for which they themselves are responsible and always wish to subordinate the interests of the whole to the interests of their own part. They do not understand the Party's system of democratic centralism; they do not realize that the Communist Party not only needs democracy but needs centralization even more. They forget the system of democratic centralism in which the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level to the higher level, the part to the whole and the entire membership to the Central Committee. Chang Kuo-tao asserted his "independence" of the Central Committee of the Party and as a result "asserted" himself into betraying the Party and became a Kuomintang agent. Although the sectarianism we are now discussing is not of this extremely serious kind, it must still be guarded against and we must do away completely with all manifestations of disunity. We should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account. Every Party member, every branch of work, every statement and every action must proceed from the interests of the whole Party; it is absolutely impermissible to violate this principle.

Those who assert this kind of "independence" are usually wedded to the doctrine of "me first" and are generally wrong on the question of the relationship between the individual and the Party. Although in words they profess respect for the Party, in practice they put themselves first and the Party second. What are these people after? They are after fame and position and want to be in the limelight. Whenever they are put in charge of a branch of work, they assert their "independence". With this aim, they draw some people in, push others out and resort to boasting, flattery and touting among the comrades, thus importing the vulgar style of the bourgeois political parties into the Communist Party. It is their dishonesty that causes them to come to grief. I believe we should do things honestly, for without an honest attitude it is absolutely impossible to accomplish anything in this world. Which are the honest people? Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin are honest, men of science are honest. Which are the dishonest people? Trotsky, Bukharin, Chen Tu-hsiu and Chang Kuo-tao are extremely dishonest; and those who assert "independence" out of personal or sectional interest are dishonest too. All sly people, all those who do not have a scientific attitude in their work, fancy them-

3. As for education for cadres whether at school or in schools for cadres, a party should be established of focusing such education on the study of the practical problems of the Chinese revolution and using the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism as the guide, and the method of studying Marxism-Leninism statically and in isolation should be discarded. Moreover, in studying Marxism-Leninism, we should use the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), Short Course as the principal material. It is the best synthesis and summing up of the world communist movement of the past hundred years, a model of the integration of theory and practice, and so far the only comprehensive model in the whole world. When we know how Lenin and Stalin integrated the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Soviet revolution and thereby developed Marxism, we shall know how we should work in China.

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4. See J. V. Stalin, "The Foundations of Leninism" (April-May 1924), Problems of Leninism, Russ. ed., Moscow, 1952, p. 80.

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Comrade Mao Tse-tung made this report to a cadres' meeting in Yen an. The report and the two articles, "Rectify the Party's Style of Work" and "Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing," are Comrade Mao Tse-tung's basic works on the rectification movement. In these he summed up, on the ideological plane, past differences in the Party over the Party line and analyzed the petty-bourgeois ideology and style which, masquerading as Marxism-Leninism, were prevalent in the Party, and which chiefly manifested themselves in subjectivist and sectarian tendencies, their form of expression being stereotyped Party writing. Comrade Mao Tse-tung called for a Party-wide movement of Marxist-Leninist education to rectify style of work in accordance with the ideological principles of Marxism-Leninism. His call very quickly led to a great debate between proletarian and petty-bourgeois ideology inside and outside the Party. This consolidated the position of proletarian ideology inside and outside the Party, enabled the broad ranks of cadres to take a great step forward ideologically and the Party to achieve unprecedented unity.

selves resourceful and clever, but in fact they are most stupid and will come to no good. Students in our Party School must pay attention to this problem. We must build a centralized, unified Party and make a clean sweep of all unprincipled factional struggles. We must combat individualism and sectarianism so as to enable our whole Party to march in step and fight for one common goal.

Cadres from the outside and those from the locality must unite a combat sectarian tendencies. Very careful attention must be given to the relations between outside and local cadres because many anti-Japanese base areas were established only after the arrival of the Eighth Route Army or the New Fourth Army and much of the local work developed only after the arrival of outside cadres. Our comrades must understand that in these conditions it is possible for our base areas to be consolidated and for our Party to take root there only when the two kinds of cadres unite as one and when a large number of local cadres develop and are promoted; otherwise it is impossible. Both the outside and local cadres have their strong and weak points, and to make progress they must overcome their own weak points by learning from each others strong points. The outside cadres are generally not up to the local cadres in familiarity with local conditions and links with the masses. Take me for instance. Although I have been in northern Shensi 5 or 6 years, I am far behind the local comrades in understanding local conditions and in links with the people here. Our comrades going to the anti-Japanese base areas in Shansi, Hopei, Shantung and other provinces must pay attention to this. Moreover, even within the same base area, owing to the fact that some districts developed earlier and others later, there is a difference between the local cadres and those from outside it. Cadres who come from a more developed to a less developed district are also outside cadres in relation to that locality, and they, too should pay great attention to fostering and helping local cadres. Generally speaking, in places where outside cadres are in charge, it is they who should bear the main responsibility if their relations with the local cadres are not good. And the chief comrades in charge should bear greater responsibility. The attention paid to this problem in some places is still very inadequate. Some people look down on the local cadres and ridicule them, saying "What do the locals know? Clodhoppers!" Such people utterly fail to understand the importance of local cadres; they know neither the latter's strong points nor their own weaknesses and adopt an incorrect, sectarian attitude. All outside cadres must cherish the local cadres and give them constant help and must not be permitted to ridicule or attack them. Of course, the local cadres on their part must learn from the strong points of the outside cadres and rid themselves of inappropriate, narrow views so that they and the outside cadres become as one, with no distinction between "them" and "us", and thus avoid sectarian tendencies.

The same applies to the relationship between cadres in army service and other cadres working in the locality. They must be completely united and must oppose sectarian tendencies. The army cadres must help the local cadres, and vice-versa. If there is friction between them, each should make allowances for the other and carry out proper self-criticism. Generally speaking, in places where army cadres are actually in position of leadership, it is they who should bear the main responsibility if their relations with the local cadres are not good. Only when the army cadres understand their own responsibility and are modest in their attitude towards the local cadres can the conditions be created for smooth progress of our war effort and our work of construction in the base areas.

The same applies to the relationship among different army units, different localities and different departments. . . . We must oppose the tendency toward selfish departmentalism by which the interest of one's own unit are looked after to the exclusion of

those of others, whoever is indifferent to the interests of others, refuses to transfer cadres to other units on request or releases only the inferior ones, "using the neighborhood as an outlet for his overflow", and does not give the slightest consideration to other departments, localities and people---such a person is a selfish departmentalist who has entirely lost the spirit of communism. Lack of consideration for the whole and complete indifference to other departments, localities and people are the characteristics of a selfish departmentalist. We must intensify our efforts to educate such people and to make them understand that selfish departmentalism is a sectarian tendency which will become very dangerous, if allowed to develop.

Another problem is the relation between old and new cadres. Since the beginning of the War of Resistance, our Party has grown enormously, and large numbers of new cadres have emerged; that is a very good thing. In his report to the Eighteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B.) Comrade Stalin said, ".... there are never enough old cadres, there are far less than ... required, and they are partly going out of commission owing to the operation of the laws of nature." Here he was discussing the cadres situation and not only the laws of nature. If our Party does not have a great many new cadres working in unity and co-operation with the old cadres, our cause will come to a stop. All old cadres, therefore, should welcome the new ones with the utmost enthusiasm and show them the warmest solicitude. True, new cadres have their shortcomings. They have not been long in the revolution and lack experience; and unavoidably some have brought with them vestiges of the unwholesome ideology of the old society, remnants of the ideology of petty-bourgeois individualism. But such shortcomings can be gradually eliminated through education and tempering in the revolution. The strong points of the new cadres, as Stalin said, is that they are acutely sensitive to what is new and are therefore enthusiastic and active to a high degree--the very qualities that some of the old cadres lack. Cadres, new and old, should respect each other, learn from each other, and overcome their own shortcomings by learning from each others strong points, so as to unite as one in the common cause and guard against sectarian tendencies. Generally speaking, in places where the old cadres are mainly in charge, it is they who should bear the chief responsibility if relations with the new cadres are not good.

All the above--relations between the part and the whole, relations between the individual and the Party, relations between outside and local cadres; relations between army cadres and other cadres working in the locality, relations between this and that army unit, between this and that locality, between this and that department and relations between old and new cadres---are relations within the Party. In all relations it is necessary to enhance the spirit of communism and guard against sectarian tendencies, so that the ranks of our Party will be in good order; march in step, and therefore fight well. This is a very important problem which we must solve thoroughly in rectifying the Party's style of work. Sectarianism is an expression of subjectivism in organizational relations; if we want to get rid of subjectivism and promote the Marxist-Leninist spirit of seeking truth from facts, we must sweep the remnants of sectarianism out of the Party and proceed from the principle that the Party's interests are above personal or sectional interests, so that the Party can attain a complete solidarity and unity.

RIGHT ON!

The remnants of sectarianism must be eliminated from the Party's external as well as its internal relations. The reason is this: we cannot defeat the enemy by merely uniting the comrades through-
cug the Party, we can defeat the enemy only by uniting the people throughout the country. For twenty years the Communist Party of China has done great and arduous work in the cause of uniting the people of the whole country, and the achievements in this work since the outbreak of the War of Resistance are even greater than in the past. This does not mean, however, that all our comrades already have a correct style in dealing with the masses and are free from sectarian tendencies, No. In fact, sectarian tendencies still exist among a number of comrades, and in some cases to a very serious degree. Many of our comrades, tend to be overbearing in their relations with non-Party people, look down upon them, despise or refuse to respect them or appreciate their strong points. This is indeed a sectarian tendency. After reading a few Marxist books, such comrades become more arrogant instead of more modest, and invariably dismiss others as no good without realizing that in fact their own knowledge is only half-baked. Our comrades must realize the truth that Communist Party members are at all times a minority as compared with non-Party people. Supposing one out of every hundred persons were a Communist, then there would be ~~xxx~~ 4,500,000 Communists among China's population of 450,000,000. Yet even if our membership reached this huge figure, Communists would still form only one per cent of the whole population, while 99% would be non-Party people. What reason can we then have for not co-operating with non-Party people? As regards all those who wish to ~~xxx~~ ~~xxx~~ co-operate with us, we have only the duty of co-operating and absolutely no right to shut them out. But some Party members do not understand this and look down upon, or even shut out, those who wish to co-operate with us. There are no grounds whatsoever for doing so. Have Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin given us any grounds? They have not. On the contrary, they have always earnestly enjoined us to form close ties with the masses and not divorce ourselves from them. Or has the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China given us any grounds? No. Among all its resolutions there is not a single one that says we may divorce ourselves from the masses and so isolate ourselves. On the contrary, the Central Committee has always told us to form close ties with the masses and not to divorce ourselves from them. Thus any action divorcing us from the masses has no justification at all and is simply the mischievous result of the sectarian ideas some of our comrades have themselves concocted. As such sectarianism remains very serious among some of our comrades and still obstructs the application of the Party line, we should carry out extensive education within the Party to meet this problem. Above all, we should make our cadres really understand how serious the problem is and how utterly impossible it is to overthrow the enemy and attain the goal of the revolution unless Party members unite with the non-Party cadres and with non-Party people.

All sectarian ideas are subjectivist and are incompatible with the real needs of the revolution; hence the struggle against sectarianism and the struggle against subjectivism should go on simultaneously.

There is no time today to talk about the question of stereotyped Party writing; I shall discuss it at another meeting. Stereotyped Party writing is a vehicle for filth, a form of expression for subjectivism and sectarianism. It does people harm and damages the revolution, and we must get rid of it completely.

To combat subjectivism we must propagate materialism and dialectics. However, there are many comrades in our Party who lay no stress on the propaganda either of materialism or of dialectics. Some tolerate subjectivist propaganda and regard it with equanimity. They think they believe in Marxism, but make no effort to propagate materialism and do not give it a thought or express any opinion when they hear or read subjectivist stuff. This is not the attitude of a Communist. It allows many of our comrades to be poisoned by subjectivist ideas, which numb their sensitivity. We should therefore launch a campaign of enlightenment within the Party to free the minds of our comrades from the fog of subjectivism and dogmatism and should call upon them to boycott subjectivism, sectarianism and stereotyped Party writing. Such evils are like Japanese goods, for only our enemy wishes us to preserve them and continue to befuddle ourselves with them; so we should advocate a boycott against them, just as we boycott Japanese goods. We should boycott all the wares of subjectivism, sectarianism, and stereotyped Party writing, make their sale difficult, and not allow their purveyors to ply their trade by exploiting the low theoretical level in the Party. Our comrades must develop a good nose for this purpose; they should take a sniff at everything and distinguish the good from the bad before they decide whether to welcome it or boycott it. Communists must always go into the whys and wherefores of anything, use their own heads and carefully think over whether or not it corresponds to reality and is really well founded; on no account should they follow blindly and encourage slavishness.

Finally, in opposing subjectivism, sectarianism and stereotyped Party writing we must have in mind two purposes: first, "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones", and second, "cure the sickness to save the patient". The mistakes of the past must be exposed without sparing anyone's sensibilities; it is necessary to analyse and criticize what was bad in the past with a scientific attitude so that work in the future will be done more carefully and done better. This is what is meant by "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones". But our aim in exposing errors and criticizing shortcomings, like that of a doctor curing a sickness, is solely to save the patient and not to doctor him to death. A person with appendicitis is saved when the surgeon removes his appendix. So long as a person who has made mistakes does not hide his sickness for fear of treatment or persist in his mistakes until he is beyond cure, so long as he honestly and sincerely wishes to be cured and to mend his ways, we should welcome him and cure his sickness so that he can become a good comrade. We can never succeed if we just let ourselves go, one must never be rough and rash but must adopt the approach of "curing the sickness to save the patient" which is the only correct and effective method.

I have taken this occasion of the opening of the Party School to speak at length, and I hope comrades will think over what I have said.

WE DEMAND COMMUNITY CONTROL OF POLICE

We who live in Chicago, State of Illinois, must face an increasingly evident truth: we have no control over the institutions which govern our lives. For our survival and the survival of our freedoms, we must now demand control of these forces, particularly that one which we confront daily in our communities and which often makes the final decision regarding our lives. . . or deaths: the POLICE DEPARTMENT.

These racist police have been used as forces working against the people and in cahoots with the corrupt political figures. These lying politicians and murdering, brutalizing police, joined by the greedy businessmen like Hunt and DuPont, are in control of our destinies. It is become an "AMERICAN TRADITION" for police to prevent the American people from protesting these intolerable conditions. This "AMERICAN TRADITION" is reaching astronomical heights and becoming an "AMERICAN NIGHTMARE" because the 'three-in one' described above needs to suppress the ever-growing activity of oppressed people to be free once their eyes are opened to the truth about why a Black youth is shot in the back for throwing rocks at the railroad tracks; why Black and oppressed people work for \$2.00 an hour, 10 hours a day and still not make enough to provide for his family with enough left over for the pleasures we have been brainwashed into thinking are necessities (color t.v.s and cadillacs) by the system's master Brainwasher, the BOOB TUBE.

What can we do about it? We act as if we've become immune to the sight of police using violence to break up peaceful demonstrations, using violence to break the heads and spirits of our people. We can't allow these horror--ridden conditions to continue to exist. The police are already moving for autonomous power in this country. That means they won't have to answer to anybody not even the lying politician and the greedy businessman (let alone oppressed people) for their actions. They will be free to come in our communities on their daily search-and-destroy missions unchecked to wipe us out indiscriminately, confident that their actions not only won't be condemned by their superiors but will in fact be commended and praised by them! An exaggeration? Not by any means, a fact made painfully clear when we look at the pre-dawn assassination of Chairman Fred Hampton and Mark Clark: the vicious murder of Michael and John Soto, Charles Jackson and countless others.

For the people to have control over these police and their functions the political system given the police by the political forces such as Daley and Hanrahan (remember shoot-to-kill and the war on gangs) must be destroyed and the police made sensitive to the needs of each community.

The COMMUNITY CONTROL OF POLICE PETITION to be circulated soon is designed to establish that kind of control through a complete reorganization of the Police Department. All police officials will be elected by the people all policemen will be required to live in the areas they work in.

Other demands for the Community Control of Police are:

1. We demand all police out of our schools brutalizing and intimidating our children.
2. We demand all police out of the factories during strikes when workers are demanding a betterment of situation and working conditions.
3. We demand all CHA and housing authority police out of our projects unless desired by the people, in which case they will be controlled by the people and fit all requirements of regular police.
4. A repeal to Mayor Daley's shoot-to-kill order.
5. An end to excessively high bails designed to keep Black and oppressed people in jails.
6. An end to the present total police structure. A People's Police to be instituted in its place. The city will be sectioned and each major area have a separate police department, autonomous and completely controlled by the people.
7. All laws regulating police services in the past to be rendered ineffective, and the new laws made by the Board of Police Commissioners to be elected by the people.
8. We demand that the people have the power to hire and fire police officials and other policemen when they show their actions are not in the interests of the people.

We see these demands as reasonable, and long overdue. We see it as the duty of all people, politicians, etc., who profess to be concerned about the needs of the people to recognize it as their inescapable duty to fight for and support Community Control of Police.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT: NATIONAL COMMITTEES TO COMBAT FASCISM

c/o BLACK PANTHER PARTY

2350 W. Madison

243-8276

This genocide against Black people in particular and oppressed people in general must come to a halt. SEIZE THE TIME, BEFORE THE TIME SEIZES YOU!

FRED HAMPTON-MARK CLARK INQUEST

THE FRED HAMPTON, MARK CLARK INQUEST BEGAN TODAY WITH OBVIOUS ATTEMPTS BY THE DALEY-CONLISK-HANRAHAN PIG STRUCTURE TO PUT A SMOKESCREEN OVER THE WHOLE ISSUE.

THE WHITE-WASHING, AN ATTEMPT TO JUSTIFY THE ACTIONS OF DALEY AND HIS IRISH SIDE-KICK HANRAHAN, BEGAN WITH THE PRESENCE OF AN ILLEGAL AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL JURY. THE JURY WAS COMPOSED OF MIDDLE-CLASS SENIOR CITIZENS WHO HAVE NO IDEA OF THE TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF POOR, OPPRESSED, BLACK PEOPLE. THE CONSTITUTION GUARANTEES US THE RIGHT TO BE TRIED BY A PEER GROUP (PEOPLE FROM OUR SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND ETHNIC COMMUNITIES). BUT THE JURY, HAND-PICKED BY, DALEY'S LACKIE, CORONER ANDREW TOMAN IS TRULY UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

IN ADDITION TO THE WHITE-WASH JURY, DALEY/HANRAHAN HAVE SELECTED ASST. STATES ATTY. THOMAS HETT (A MAN WHO LAST YEAR THREATENED TO QUIT BECAUSE OF HANRAHAN'S LIES CONCERNING THE MURDER OF MICHAEL AND JOHN SOTO, TO COVER UP THE CRIMES AND TAKE THE HEAT OFF THE REAL MURDERERS, MAYOR (SHOOT TO KILL) DALEY AND EDWARD (WAR ON YOUNG PEOPLE) HANRAHAN: MONDAY, THE PARTY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE SHOWING THAT DEPUTY CHAIRMAN FRED WAS DRUGGED BEFORE HE WAS MURDERED. THE TEST WAS MADE BY A PATHOLOGIST HIRED BY THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN'S FAMILY WHO CLAIMED THAT "I FOUND BETWEEN 4.1 AND 4.5 PER CENT OF SECONAL PRESENT." THIS IS ENOUGH TO PREVENT ANY MAN FROM MOVING OR RAISING HIMSELF FROM A SLEEP TO ENGAGE IN A SHOOT-UP.



DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, FRED HAMPTON MURDERED - DECEMBER '69



MARK CLARK

THE NEWS CONFERENCE THAT WAS HELD TO DISCLOSE THIS INFORMATION WAS BLACKED OUT TO KEEP THE PUBLIC FROM GETTING THIS INFORMATION. WE CLAIM THAT AN INFILTRATOR SLIPPED THE DRUG TO FRED, BECAUSE THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (LIKE ALL PANTHERS) DIDN'T USE DRUGS. THIS ALSO SHOWS THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF CHICAGO ARE IN CAHOOTS WITH THE REPUBLICANS OF THE WHITE HOUSE SINCE J. EDGAR HOOVER ADMITTED THAT HE PAYS (EITHER MONEY OR UNDER THREAT OF INCARCERATION) AGENTS TO INFILTRATE THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

WE ARE ASKING THE PEOPLE TO COME TO THE INQUEST AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES THAT THE FASCIST-RACIST POWER STRUCTURE DOESN'T RESPECT US OR INTEND TO GIVE US DUE PROCESS OF LAW.

BE AT THE INQUEST EACH DAY.
THE INQUEST BEGINS 10:00 am
EACH MORNING. IT IS LOCATED
AT 2600 S. CALIFORNIA.
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!!!



V. EVIDENCE OF NA-
TIONAL UNITY

advised on December 8, 1969, an unknown female representing the BPP in Cleveland, Ohio, contacted JOAN GRAY of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, advising that representatives of the Cleveland Chapter had collected \$300 for the bail fund in Chicago. This person was instructed to send the money to the BPP, 2350 West Madison Street (BPP headquarters).

advised on December 12, 1969, a DEBBIE RAYNER from Cleveland, Ohio, informed PHYLLIS MONTGOMERY of the Illinois BPP that she (RAYNER) was helping to collect money for bond on behalf of the BPP prisoners. \$40 had been sent during the past three days. RAYNER also indicated \$127.58 more was being sent on December 15, 1969.

BEVERLINA POWELL of the Illinois BPP, according to _____ who advised on December 17, 1969, contacted the National Headquarters of the BPP to advise them the "pigs" had sealed the apartment of Chairman FRED HAMPTON that morning.

also advised the same date that MORRIS BROWN of the Illinois BPP contacted the National Distribution Headquarters of the BPP to advise that \$1,700 had been sent for payment on newspapers, \$250 for records, and \$50 for buttons. BROWN also requested some posters (not further identified) and 27,000 copies of the BPP newspaper.

advised on January 13, 1970, that SHARON (Last Name Unknown) from the National BPP Headquarters, instructed the Chicago BPP Office they (Chicago BPP) should send all available photographs of BPP members who have been "assassinated" immediately to the National Office.

VI. EVIDENCE OF BPP ATTEMPTS
TO AFFILIATE OR FORM COALI-
TIONS WITH OTHER GROUPS

advised on December 10, 1969, a bazaar had been sponsored by the CP of Illinois on December 6, 1969, at which party leaders were present.

stated EUGENE CHARLES, Chicago BPP member, addressed the group, describing the conditions which were found after the murder of HAMPTON and CLARK. CHARLES stated that the police had surrounded the house for blocks, that telephone and lights in the stores were shut off, and that the shooting was a planned murder. CHARLES stated that HAMPTON had informed the Chicago Panthers that should he be killed, not to cry over his death but to prepare to defend themselves. CHARLES stated Panthers have made up their minds to die fighting. At the conclusion of this speech, CHARLES was presented a check for \$150 to help defray some of the expenses the Panthers would be meeting as a result of the deaths.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, ".....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
January 21, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

96

DAVID HILLIARD

Hilliard has been publicly identified as the
National Black Panther Party Chief of Staff.

See appendix for the characterization of the
Black Panther Party.

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
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are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/15/70

Mr. ED SCOTCH, General Manager, WCIU-TV, Channel 26, Room 1207, 141 West Jackson, Chicago, made available a tape recording of the MARTY FAYE panel discussion show on Saturday night, December 20, 1969, featuring BOBBY RUSH, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois Chapter of Black Panther Party, and DAVID HILLIARD, Chief of Staff, National Black Panther Party, as well as Mr. CHARLES GARRY, an attorney for the Black Panther Party.

The attached is a transcription of this recording.

On 1/5/70 at Chicago, Illinois

File # _____

by SA DONALD E. HALTER/kmb

Date dictated 1/9/70

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Marty Faye Show, 12/20/69

MARTY FAYE: Good evening. As usual the two hours, the Volare Taylor (phonetic) Trio standing by. As our guests tonight we did a previous taping with the inimitable Mr. ALFRED HITCHCOCK which we'll hope we'll have time to show you in a little while, and (garbled) tonight we have Miss CARLA THOMAS (phonetic) great soul singer. She's appearing over at Mister Kelly's. And we have Mr. DAVE HILLIARD who is the National Chairman of the Black Panther Party, Chief of Staff, Chief of Staff, okay. Chief of Staff. I just found out you were coming. Chief of Staff. Okay. Black Panther Party. We have Mr. CHARLES GARRY who is the attorney for the Panther Party. As you recall Mr. GARRY was also the attorney for BOBBY SEALE but unfortunately because of an operation he couldn't make it into Chicago for Judge HOFFMAN, and you know the rest of that story,

but he's here tonight. We have Mr. BOBBY RUSH who is the Illinois Chairman of the Black Panther Party. Deputy Minister of Defense. Okay. I got one out of three. It's not bad. Miss ARLENE HUGHES (phonetic), Chicago celebrated psychic. We have Mr. GEORGE PENEKOSTIN (phonetic) and DONALD CLEMEN (phonetic) tonight who are the stars of the play in town called "The Boys in the Band." Mr. MORRIS RENNEK (phonetic), author of the new book called "Siam Miami" (phonetic) and SONNY BROWN (phonetic) who represents the Atlas Galleries and we'll show you too in a little while some magnificent paintings that you'll be able to buy in various stores that are just out of this world and so reasonable. That's the way the show's set for tonight. As I said we'll be here for two hours and we hope that you'll enjoy, we'll try to make it as enjoyable as possible for you.

Now then, I was just informed tonight that

we were very fortunate in getting you to come up and talk with us tonight. All over the news, of course, we have the commission come in from Congress and how they ran up a brick wall. But tell me this right now, according to the man from the Illinois Civil Liberties Union, he said that in his conversations with JERRIS LEONARD, which was summarily denied, he said that it was Mr. JERRIS LEONARD's conversation with him where Mr. LEONARD, I guess, said that they were going to get the Black Panthers, hoodlums, gangsters, or whatever he called them. Of course everything is out of context. You tell me, would you please Mr. HILLIARD, you're the Chief of Staff of the Black Panther Party. Do you believe that the Justice Department, the United States Government, its official arm, its law arm, is out to get the Black Panther Party violently?

DAVE HILLIARD:

How do you say this? We have a documentation of harassments and murders of our Party members that date back to 1968, and the harassments precedes the year of 1968. So that with this physical evidence and with the murders beginning with little BOBBY HADDEN (phonetic) and some 26 members of our Party that have been viciously murdered in our communities. I think that this serves as a (garbled) indictment that the United States Government with all other branches and agencies out to destroy the Black Panther Party with violence.

FAYE:

I want to ask you this please. The Black Panther Party, are your aims finally, your final aims to overthrow the United States Government in its present form?

HILLIARD:

Our final aim is to realize the system that would guarantee employment, education, fair housing, and to give the people the power to control the so-called representatives

of government and (garbled) system that we're presently living under now. That's our final aim. Of course to recognize socialism as being the one system by which people can control the means of production in our communities and socialism as a weapon to allow the people to give full (garbled) their energies in all areas. But the ultimacy of our program is all power to the people--a democratic centralized government as outlined in the (garbled) Constitution.

FAYE:

Are you comparing your particular credo against another country or one that's brand new, one that does not look like any other country's form of socialism?

HILLIARD:

First you have to understand that the ideology and the program of the Black Panther Party is a program that was put together from the historical experiences of black people in this country. But our situation in this country is a very particular

situation because first of all we're subject to the most inhumane hostilities up to this point in history. I think that the Indians are the only other nationality of people that had been meted (phonetic) out such atrocities so that it becomes very important for people to recognize the Black Panther Party's program and their legitimate demands for justice as being the ultimacy of our program.

FAYE:

Do you believe that the human race as a whole is capable of warmth, understanding, kindness, compassion, freedom, honesty to all people, black, white, yellow, red, no matter what color of their skin, do you believe that the human race is capable of such a society?

HILLIARD:

I think that with proper information that the human race can be all those things that you mentioned but the very fact that the media, the television as one example, serves as a tool to distort and to politically

deform individuals so the people cannot get the right information that's necessary for them to be the epitome of humanity as you so describe.

FAYE:

I'm smiling at that because here you are, you're right in the same camp with AGNEW and because AGNEW says the same thing, that the media distorts and discolors and, you want all media, how you gonna stake (phonetic) the media out, according to whose truths?

HILLIARD:

All that we say is that the service, the ideological service, people like yourself, the journalists, that these people should record facts as they are and not to distort them. All that we're saying is that the television cameramen, the journalists, that their critiques, that their political essays, that their (garbled) essays for the Nobel Peace Prize should project the very realistic situation without distortion. Now I do not see how you can possibly put us in the same camp with AGNEW. AGNEW is

a fascist, a man that's responsible for the occupation of a

(garbled voices here)

FAYE: I put you in the same.....I disagreed with what you're saying and if I disagree I'm going to break in.

HILLIARD: I think that the people have a right and I think that I have a right to say what I mean without you breaking in. This is another weapon that you use.

FAYE: Oh come now!

HILLIARD: You don't give people a chance to explain

FAYE: You don't give people a chance. You haven't been here.

HILLIARD: (garbled) make sense with you now (phonetic).

FAYE: Well, the only reason that you're here, the only reason that you're here is because we allow these channels (phonetic) at all times to be open to people with something to say. And I think that without media the HADDEN (phonetic) killing would never have been played up as it was. Never. It would have

HILLIARD:

been just shoved under the carpet and nobody would have known about it if not for the newspapers, if not for radio or television. Let's say this. Let's say that what the media has projected in regards to FRED HAMPTON, the Deputy Minister of our Party here in Chicago has not been (garbled) indictment against the police officers here in Chicago that has only told the people a part of what happened in that house but still in all it gives justifies, justifies the murder that took place in that house so that you cannot tell me that this media has been in the service of the people. This media is another tool for the system. It's not in the service of the people.

FAYE:

No. I disagree with you completely. I'll turn now to Mr. GARRY. As an attorney, Mr. GARRY, I'd like your opinion please, if you believe if the media, if not for the media or, do you think because of the media things have been changed around because of this?

CHARLES GARRY:

Well I have tremendous faith and confidence in a free press and a free press is exactly what it means. The difficulties that we've had in the dissemination of information from the Black Panther Party is being able to tell the truth. It's true that since MARK CLARK and FRED HAMPTON were murdered and the Los Angeles police overstayed their police authority that the press media has been giving dissemination to the things that the community has been aware of for a long long time. The Black Panther Party has had a program for almost three years. They have projected humanness, qualities, genuineness and the only time that the media has ever been interested is if some particular member of the Black Panther Party did something that shocked the white racist community. Then the media would be interested. But when the Black Panther Party would call a press conference and talk about breakfast for children, talk about the health program,

they would talk about projection of a better life in this world including the United States, the media was silent. The reporters were there but their bosses never printed the story, the television cameras never grinded out the project that the Black Panthers were projecting. It's true that today after the death of a valiant fighter and a valiant leader like FRED HAMPTON and MARK CLARK and others, they're interested and they should be interested. The working press is interested. You are interested. But somehow or other we get sidetracked. I read today in the "United States News and World Report" an account of the Black Panther Party. That was not a bilateral article. It's one-sided. It's lopsided. I'm sure J. EDGAR HOOVER could have written the same article and said amen "United States News and World Report." But these are the things we're talking about. We don't want to control press. DAVID HILLIARD and the

Black Panther Party is not advocating a controlled press. But they are advocating a free press. We don't care what you say about the Black Panther Party providing you allow the Black Panther Party to state its position. You can make all the editorial comments you want to. They don't care because they understand the free expression of ideas. This is the area we are talking about when we talk about the free press is not really a free press. Many of the press have had to take stories away in the last three years because at the advertisers didn't particularly appreciate the editorial point of view or the news point of view. This is the area we're talking about. And we're not in the same bag as the Vice President of the United States.

FAYE:

Well I meant to say in the same bag he was very critical of the media too, saying that they were lopsided as well. And on the other hand you say they are lopsided too. And so

we have both ends of the spectrum saying that the press, the media, is lopsided (garbled) where the middle road is.

GARRY:

No. We're saying it differently.

FAYE:

That I appreciate of course.

GARRY:

We're saying that we are not permitted to get our story out unless there's something that's shocking such as someone being killed or someone making a nasty remark about somebody. We are saying that all we want is to be able to tell our side of the story. AGNEW says that you should not criticize the President of the United States as though he has some particular halo hanging over his head. We're not saying that. We don't care how much you criticize the Black Panther Party providing you give us an equal opportunity to respond and be able to tell our side of the story, to be able to say that racism is here, that the Black Panther Party is subjected to genocide by the armed forces of the United States. When

I say the armed forces I'm talking about the Department of Justice and the state police authorities.

FAYE:

All right, Mr. GARRY, because you weren't here I guess to defend BOBBY SEALE and that's a whole rigamarole here with the conspiracy 8 which is now the conspiracy 7 and so on, that BOBBY SEALE is now in jail serving a contempt of court sentence. How are you going to fight that action?

GARRY:

We intend to appeal that of course. We think that the conduct of the court, when the facts are known, are going to be shown it was barbaric, atrocious and not in the highest standards of American judicial process. When a judiciary forgets its role and becomes a partisan, then we don't have justice as we understand it in America. While we're talking about justice, I have some great criticisms to make of American justice. I don't want to compare it with any other country because I've never been

in any other country.....

FAYE:

Fair enough.

GARRY:

.....as far as justice is concerned. But I say that justice today in America, in relationship to at least 50 million people, that includes the blacks, the ghetto blacks, the ghetto browns, the ghetto reds, the ghetto yellows, and the ghetto whites do not get justice in our American courts. I was indeed surprised that the Attorney General of Canada, addressing a group of judges in their conference in San Francisco, said practically the same thing that I'm saying today. We have not upgraded our law where it represents the contemporary needs of the people today.

FAYE:

Breaking it down you're saying that if a man is poor and he goes before a judge for any charge, chances are he'll go to jail.

GARRY:

Yes. Not only will he go to jail, he will create records on small matters so that later on because of these small matters that

have been accumulated, doesn't make any difference whether he's guilty or innocent. Many of these men and women who plead guilty are in fact innocent. We have what we call a bargain day. A man is charged with a crime. Say he's charged with petty theft. He's completely innocent of it. He goes to a lawyer. The lawyer says I will defend you but it will take three days of a jury trial. I wouldn't trust a judge says the judge because he has got fixed opinion. I would suggest you get a jury trial. The jury trial will take three days. The attorney will say I will have to charge you at least \$300 a day. That's \$900. He, the client, has already put up \$150 to \$200 in bail premiums. The three days in court will cost him his job. He says man I can't do that. He says okay, he said, I'll tell you what I can do. I know the District Attorney pretty well. He's a pretty good guy. I can fix it so you'll pay a \$75 fine and will be

on probation for six months and that'll end it. The guy said fine. Expediency, compromise. Is the man guilty? Has the man had an opportunity for a fair trial? Has he been properly represented? In the HUEY NEWTON case, Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party, it took 13 weeks to try that case. A battery of lawyers with me as trial counsel worked day and night for almost a year and a half in preparing that case. Tremendous amount of investigation was done. If the client was able to pay for it, it would have cost a little over a million dollars in legal time. Little over a million dollars. And the verdict was a compromise verdict. He was convicted of manslaughter for killing a police officer. If it costs a million dollars for a HUEY NEWTON to get a fair trial, which is not a good result because the man was completely innocent, it was a compromise verdict, if it costs a million dollars for a black

militant to get a fair trial, then I say our judicial system today is irrelevant to the needs of the people and it's about time we change it. It's about time we realize it and call a spade a spade when in fact it is a spade.

MARTY FAYE

Now I would like to ask you BOBBY, were you with the group of Congressmen that were in town? And, when they had the hearing, of course, the Assistant United States Attorney said that he couldn't talk, and they were after him pretty good, especially when he was confronted by Congressman POWELL about the fact that a statement was made to the "Chicago Tribune", why couldn't it be made to your group. But he made a very interesting point. The Assistant Attorney said this particular group was not empowered by Congress to really be effective or to be legal. And, if this is so, then I'd like to know how, you know how, these Congressmen got together to come in for the hearing in the first place. Do you know?

BOBBY RUSH

Well, I think that it would be, that what was happening as far as the black people are concerned, it goes that the feeling ah, ah, the black people had expressed and they knew it

The black people, they are the elected officials of their constituency. And the constituency, which is primarily black, and they had moved to come and to find, to investigate matters, to find out what was really going on, I think. (Garbled)

MARTY FAYE

Do you think, ah, you know the whole thing right now is almost like, if it weren't so tragic, you see, it would be ludicrously funny, if it weren't so tragic. It's almost like Keystone Cops, you know, there's a 4:30 a.m.

MARTY FAYE

There's killings, the apartment is left open, and now the coroner wants to close it, and now they reopen it. And so many different groups are getting together trying to investigate the thing. Mr. GARRY, do you know if anyone at all is legally empowered to test this out?

CHARLES GARRY

Ah, let me answer the question in this way. We demanded a Congressional body to investigate what happened in Chicago and in Los Angeles, and what's happening to the Black Panther Party throughout the United States. We cherish... there's a concerted effort, a conspiracy, to commit genocide on the Black Panther Party and we said we demanded the hearing by Congress, but we said that we wanted Congressmen and Congresswomen who were not part of the House Committee on Un-American Activities or the House Committee on Internal Security or some other form of garbage that's been handout out over a period of years. We said we wanted men of good-will, women of good-will in Congress to do this. The black Congressmen came to our call. We also stated we intended to file a petition in the United Nations charging the United States as a nation within a nation of committing concerted genocide on the Black Panther Party and particularly in recent months, and we intend to file that petition. We told the committee today,

this afternoon, that we intended to cooperate with them in any way they wanted to. We've also indicated that we intend to cooperate with the committee that was formed recently, the Commission, they call themselves, where former Justice GOLDBERG is at the head of it. With all of these committees, we intend to cooperate one hundred percent, but we also intend to have a caveat. We intend to have a caveat to this extent so that there will not be a whitewash of what we know to be the facts. And no one is going to change those facts.

MARTY FAYE

DAVE, do you think the Black Panthers would have had any trouble at all if they hadn't said, ah, change the system of government?

DAVE HILLIARD

I don't think that we would have had to suffer, ah, the atrocities that have been heeded out to our party thus far, I think that just like most of the black organizations that have now become puppets, or other areas within the system, we too, would have been endarked and possibly given some grants, by the Federal government. But the very fact that we are opposed to the system of capitalism, because of this exploit of our nature, I think that this is the main reason for all the repression against our party, and our ability to organize across the racial line.

MARTY FAYE

Yes, but you see, the government doesn't go through a considered effort to wipe out the Socialist Party in the United States.

DAVE HILLIARD

That is because the Socialist Party in the new United States is endorsed by the government of the United States. To make a very distinct difference between people that advocate socialism through theory and people that practice it by the very example - our breakfast program, the free health clinic, our very program, so that our demands are historical demands that have been felt out and that have been yearned for by a people in this country since their embarkation. That's why I say that ideological experience of blacks in this country. Nothing more than that.

MARTY FAYE

Mr. GARRY, what are you doing in Chicago?

CHARLES GARRY

I'm down here with Mr. HILLIARD to meet with the members of the Central Committee of the Black Panther Party this evening, which we've already met. Tomorrow morning we intend to have a conference of warriors throughout the United States, discussing this repression against the Black Panther Party and also against white and brown people, and tomorrow night DAVE and I ~~WILLIXXXXXX~~ are going to be speaking at a mass meeting in Cleveland, Ohio.

MARTY FAYE

Can I ask you sir, how your fees are paid?

CHARLES GARRY

Our fees are paid by gratitude, being able to make a contribution to a better world. Until I got involved with the Black Panther Party I was bringing in between \$150 - 200,000 a year in fees to the firm I'm with. Since October 27, 1968, I've brought in \$34,000 and our costs alone in the HUEY NEWTON case were over \$70,000. I'm not talking about expenses and the cost of defending and representing members of the Black Panther Party, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, BOBBY SEALE and all others. The firm I'm with is financially being horribly drained. But, we are getting the gratitude, the gratitude of being able to do something within yourselves, to make a contribution, for the responsibilities that the white society has had for 400 years and has failed. And it is our responsibility, and I hope my fellow white citizens of America, will join us and make some contributions, financially. The Black Panther Party needs money. Our firm needs some money to be able to carry on. Other lawyers are in this fight. WILLIAM KUNTSLER, LEONARD WEINGLASS, are in that courtroom before Judge HOFFMAN day in and day out, and I'm satisfied that that Judge, no matter what the verdict is, intends to send BILL KUNTSLER and LEONARD WEINGLASS to jail for contempt of court.

DAVID HILLIARD

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois.

United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois.

Office of Special Investigations, Chicago, Illinois.

United States Naval Investigative Service Office,
Chicago, Illinois.

Region 1, 113th Military Intelligence Group,
Evanston, Illinois.

DAVID HILLIARD

1

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, ".....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

DIRECTOR, FBI

1/28/70

SAC, SPRINGFIELD

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
DEORIA, ILLINOIS
RM - BPP

One copy of this LHM has also been furnished to USA, Springfield, Illinois; Secret Service, Springfield, Illinois; NISO, Chicago, Illinois; OSI, Chasute Air Force Base, Mantoul, Illinois; and 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

JD/1

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SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS
JANUARY 28, 1970

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

On December 14, 1969,

_____ advised that the Peoria, Illinois branch of the Black Panther Party (BPP) has been holding meetings for the past several months at 415 Monson Street, Peoria, Illinois.

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is included in the Appendix of this memorandum.

_____ advised that as of December 1, 1969, the following were members of the Peoria, Illinois BPP:

Mark Clark, leader
Leon Harps, second in command
Anthony Harris
Edward McChriston
Bennie (Last Name Unknown)

_____ advised that several other local Negroes attended several of the meetings but would not consider them to be members of the BPP. _____ stated that all of the above mentioned Panthers possess weapons, kind or make unknown to him, as he is not familiar with weapons. _____ advised that he has never seen nor heard them speak of having any stockpile of weapons in the Peoria, Illinois area. _____ advised that all of the above Panthers were unemployed and evidently obtained money by stealing, or selling newspapers (the Black Panthers). He advised he does not know of any crimes that they might have committed.

_____ stated that the BPP, Peoria, Illinois, was not very functional and was in need of funds and members. _____ advised that to the best of his knowledge, the BPP was not receiving any financial support from anyone or any other organization.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

In relation to the killings of Mark Clark and Fred Hampton, in Chicago, Illinois, on December 4, 1969, further advised that Clark and Harris departed Peoria, Illinois, together on or about December 1, 1969. [redacted] advised that Clark borrowed a car, a 1965 Ford Mustang, in order to help move Harris to Rockford, Illinois. [redacted] advised that Clark, after dropping Harris off in Rockford, Illinois, was to go to Chicago, Illinois, for instructions in operating the BPP in Peoria, Illinois. He advised that evidently Harris decided to accompany Clark to Chicago, Illinois, as Harris was arrested in Chicago on December 2, 1969. He advised in the event Harris makes bond, he will probably return to Rockford, Illinois. [redacted] advised that another Panther, Edward McChristen from the Peoria, Illinois branch of the BPP also went to Chicago, Illinois, in late November, 1969, as a warrant was issued for his arrest as he failed to appear in court on local charges. [redacted] advised that McChristen may also be residing in the Rockford, Illinois, area as he has relatives in the area.

[redacted] advised that since the death of Mark Clark on December 4, 1969, until present date, December 14, 1969, the Peoria, Illinois branch of the BPP has not held any meetings and that the new leader of the Peoria, Illinois BPP will be Leon Harps.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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1 - U. S. Secret Service, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - Region I, 113th Military Intelligence
Group, Evanston, Illinois (Via Courier)
1 - OSI, Chicago (Via Courier)
Copy to: 1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)

Report of: ALAN R. STEPHENS
Date: February 6, 1970

Office: Chicago, Illinois

Field Office File #:

Bureau File #:

Title: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
CHICAGO DIVISION

Character: RACIAL MATTERS - ORGANIZATION

Synopsis: The Chicago, Illinois Chapter, BPP continues to be Head-
quartered at 2350 West Madison Street. Source reports
the West Suburban and Joliet branches, no longer function.
On 12/4/69 officers of the Cook County State's Attorney's
police conducted an early morning raid at a Panther
apartment, located at 2337 West Monroe Street. A gun
battle ensued, resulting in the death of FRED ALLEN
HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, and MARK CLARK,
Peoria, Illinois BPP leader. As a result of this raid and
the publicity generated, the Chicago BPP has been
reported by a source of having received \$40,000 in
donations. Sources report an increase on the part of
the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois of trying to
develop a close relationship between the two organization.

- P -

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Group I

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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I. ORIGIN, PURPOSES AND LOCATION
OF BPP CHAPTERS

A. Origin

The Chicago Chapter of the BPP was organized on August 25, 1968, at a meeting at 6110 South Dorchester Street, Chicago, Illinois. This meeting was attended by approximately 10 Negro males. The purpose of the meeting was to dissolve the then current Chicago branch of SNCC and to organize a Chicago Chapter of the BPP.

· 8/27/68)

The BPP did not have a headquarters until space was acquired at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, in November, 1968. The space acquired was the second and third floor of the building at the above address.

· 11/20/68)

Source advised the Illinois Bell Telephone Company assigned telephone number 243-8276 to the BPP above address.

, 3/27/69)

B. Purposes, Aims and Rules
of Chicago BPP Chapter

On November 1, 1968, BOBBY LEE RUSH, Deputy Minister of State, Chicago BPP, flew to National Headquarters, Oakland, California, where he met with ELDRIDGE and KATHLEEN CLEAVER and BOBBY GEORGE SEALE. The CLEAVERS and SEALE are members of the Central Committee of the National BPP.

On November 4, 1968, RUSH returned to Chicago and stated that the Chicago Chapter would follow the policy of the National BPP in all regards.

(11/7/68)

On May 1, 1969, Chicago Chapter of BPP advised BPP members the following ten points continue to reflect "What We Want - What We Believe":

1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our black community.
2. We want full employment for our people.
3. We want an end to the robbery by the white men of our black community.
4. We want decent housing fit for shelter of human beings.
5. We want education for our people that will expose the true nature of this decadent American society.
6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.

7. We want an immediate end to police brutality and murder of black people.
8. We want freedom for all black men held in Federal, state, county and city prisons and jails.
9. We want all black people when brought to trial to be tried in court by a jury of their peer group or people from their black community as defined by the constitution of the United States.
10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice and peace, and as our major political objective, a United Nations supervised plebiscite to be held throughout the black colony in which only black colonial subjects will be allowed to participate for the purpose of determining the will of black people as to their national destiny.

5/2/69)

On May 1, 1969, the Chicago chapter of the BPP circulated the following Rules of the Black Panther Party, Chicago, Illinois:

Every member of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY throughout this country of racist America must abide by these rules as functional members of this party. CENTRAL COMMITTEE members, CENTRAL STAFFS, and LOCAL STAFFS, including all captions subordinate to either national, state, and local leadership of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY will enforce these rules. Length of suspension or other disciplinary action necessary for violation of these rules will depend on national decisions by national,

state or state area, and local committees and staffs where said rules or rules of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY were violated.

Every member of the party must know these verbatim by heart, and apply them daily. Each member must report any violation of these rules to their leadership or they are conter-revolutionary and are also subjected to suspension by the BLACK PANTHER PARTY.

THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE:

1. No party member can have narcotics or weed in his possession while doing party work.
2. Any party member found shooting narcotics will be expelled from this party.
3. No party member can be drunk while doing daily party work.
4. No party member will violate rules relating to office and meetings of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY, ANYWHERE.
5. No party member will use, or fire a weapon of any kind unnecessarily or accidentally at anyone other than the enemy.
6. No party member can join any other army force other than the BLACK LIBERATION ARMY.
7. No party member can have a weapon in his possession while drunk or loaded off narcotics or weed.
8. No party member will commit any crimes against other party members or BLACK people at all, and cannot steal or take from the people, not even a needle or a piece of thread.

9. When arrested BLACK PANTHER MEMBERS will give only name and address and will sign nothing. Legal first aid must be understood by all Party members.
10. The Ten Point Program and platform of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY must be known and understood by each Party member.
11. Party communications must be national and local.
12. The 10-10-10 program should be known by all members and also understood by all members.
13. All Finance officers operate under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance.
14. Each person submit report of daily work.
15. Each Sub-Section Leader, Section Leader, and Captain must submit Daily reports of work.
16. All Panthers must learn to operate and service weapons correctly.
17. All Leadership personnel who suspends or expells a member must submit this information to the Editor for the newspaper pertaining to suspension, so that it will be published in the paper and known by all chapters and branches.
18. Political Education Classes are mandatory.
19. Only office personnel assigned to respective offices each day should be there. All others are to sell papers and do Political work out in the community, including Captains, Section Leaders and etc.
20. COMMUNICATION--all chapters must submit weekly reports in writing to the National Headquarters.
21. All Branches must implement First Aid and/or Medical Cadres.
22. All Chapters, Branches, and components of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY must submit a monthly Financial Report to the Ministry of Finance and also the Central Committee.

23. Everyone in leadership positions must read no less than two hours per day to keep abreast of the changing political situation.
24. No chapter or branch shall accept grants, poverty funds, money or any other aid from any government agency without contacting the National Headquarters.
25. All chapters must adhere to the policy and ideology laid by the CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY.
26. All branches must submit weekly reports in writing to their respective Chapters.

5/2/69)

C. Location of BPP Branches

West Suburban Branch

There is no longer a West Suburban Branch of the BPP.

1/31/70)

Rockford, Illinois, Branch

There is no Rockford, Illinois BPP branch office as such; however, meetings have been held at 529 Pierpoint Avenue, Rockford. This address is the location known as the House of Simba or House of Bo Simba.

Chicago, Illinois Branch

Source advised the Chicago Chapter of the BPP currently operates one South side office. The office formerly located at 48th and South State Street has been closed. The one South side office is located

at 1222 West 109th Street and is manned by SAMUEL LEROY LATSON. This office operates by a pay telephone located near there and does not have authority to contact the National Office of the BPP. This location is merely used for the BPP newspaper distribution and to keep the name of the BPP known on Chicago's South side.

1/31/70)

Joliet, Illinois Branch

Source advised the BPP - Joliet had confined activity to selling newspapers. Source stated the headquarters, as previously reported at 528 South Water Street, is not being used and that JAMES DAVID STUBBS has left the area.

11/12/69)

On December 19, 1969 and January 19, 1970, Sergeant HOWARD MARTINSON, Joliet, Illinois, Police Department (PD) advised the BPP headquarters had been closed and there had been no activity in the Joliet area by the BPP.

II. IDENTITY OF LEADERS AND
MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

A. Officers of Chicago
Chapter, BPP

As of January 31, 1970, the following individuals listed in alphabetical order were reported by sources as officers of the Central Staff of the Illinois Chapter BPP. Sources noted all members were purged in November, 1969, with the exception of the then Deputy Chairman FRED HAMPTON and BOBBY LEE RUSH, present Deputy Minister of Defense. Sources stated all members were reinstated to Panther status in December, 1969; however, the only officers left are as follows:

BROOKS, BILLY LAMAR, born July 18, 1948. BROOKS commonly known as "CHE" and is the Deputy Minister of Education, Illinois BPP.

CALVIN, WILLIE JAMES, born March 6, 1948, Captain of Defense, Chicago Branch of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP. Only rank on local level.

CAMPBELL, ANN. CAMPBELL is Treasurer of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP.

COOK, JURLD L., born November 17, 1941, Field Secretary, Illinois Chapter BPP. COOK, commonly known as JEWEL.

HARVEY, MERRILL DENNIS, born July 4, 1946, Captain of Defense, in exile.

KING, YVONNE, Field Secretary, Illinois Chapter BPP, in exile.

JUNIOR, NATHANIEL WALTER, born October 21, 1946, Field Secretary Illinois Chapter BPP incarcerated.

MAY, CHRISTINA DARLENE, born October 20, 1949, Deputy Minister of Culture, Illinois Chapter of BPP, in exile.

O'NEAL, WILLIAM MC KINLEY, born December 9, 1949, Chief of Staff, Illinois Chapter BPP.

RUSH, BOBBY LEE, born November 23, 1946, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois Chapter BPP.

SATCHEL, RONALD J., born June 22, 1950. SATCHEL, commonly known as "DOC," is the Deputy Minister of Health, Illinois Chapter BPP.

WALLS, RUFUS C., born September 6, 1940. WALLS, commonly known as "CHAKA," is Deputy Minister of Information, Illinois Chapter of the BPP.

Sources advised during January, 1970, that it would be impossible to furnish any type of membership list because of recent police action. The source did state the BPP continues to have numerous sympathizers. Due to HAMPTON's death and current local and Federal litigation in general, there can be no estimate of a correct BPP membership.

, 1/70)
, 11/22/69)

B. Officers of the Rockford Branch BPP

During January, 1970, the following individuals listed in alphabetical order were reported by source as officers of the Rockford Branch, Illinois BPP:

BELL, HAROLD KEITH, born November 29, 1946, Captain of Defense.

HAWKINS, CHARLES LARRY, born July 31, 1951, Field Lieutenant.

HUNTER, DELRIDGE LAVERN, born January 8, 1941, Captain of Education.

KENT, WILLIE T., aka MONK TEBA, born October 28, 1945, Captain of Information.

The source has reported that the Rockford Branch has approximately ten to fifteen members. The source also advised the Rockford Chapter follows the philosophy of MAO TSE TUNG and programs of the National Chapter BPP.

1/70)

III. INFORMATION REGARDING VIOLENT ACTS,
WEAPONS, PLANS AND AIMS OF BPP

At approximately 3:15 a.m., November 13, 1969, a spokesman from the Deputy Superintendents Office, Chicago PD, Chicago, Illinois, advised that moments earlier officers responding to a report of a "man with a shotgun" at 5802 Calumet, Chicago, located in a south side Negro ghetto, were met with gunfire from at least two male Negroes.

The first three officers to arrive at the scene were JOHN GILHOOLY, white male, age 21; MICHAEL BRADY, white male, age 26, and DANIEL COFFMAN, white male, age 26. All three officers were shot, according to the Chicago PD spokesman, before they got their guns out of their holsters.

GILHOOLY and BRADY were approaching the building from the front when a Negro male with a shotgun and a male Negro with a carbine fired on them. GILHOOLY subsequently died on November 14, 1969, from his wounds and BRADY received a head wound for which he was treated at a local hospital and released. COFFMAN received gunshot wounds in the leg, hand and chest and is hospitalized.

Scores of policemen then responded and firing continued for almost one-half hour. Six other Chicago PD officers received wounds as a result of this gunfight:

FRANK RAPPAPORT, white male, age 36, who was killed by a shotgun blast in the face;

DONALD MILEY, white male, age unavailable, shot in face and arm by a shotgun blast and lost his right eye; is hospitalized and his condition is serious;

PHILIP PREROST, white male, age 27, who is in satisfactory condition with shotgun pellets in his arm, chest and legs;

JACK STEWART, white male, age 27, who is in satisfactory condition with a concussion caused by a blow from a stone or brick evidently dislodged by gunfire;

RONALD COMPARIN, white male, age 27, who is in satisfactory condition with a gunshot wound in the left arm;

JAMES DODD, white male, age 31, who was treated and released for a gunshot wound in the left leg.

RAPPAPORT reportedly was shot once by an assailant in hiding. Another Chicago PD officer then saw a male Negro run up to RAPPAPORT who was lying on the ground and shoot him in the face with a shotgun. This officer then shot and killed the assailant, who was later identified as SPURGEON J. WINTERS, JR., Negro male, age 19, of 5647 South Perry, Chicago.

Another suspect in the shooting, LANCE S. BELL, Negro male, age 20, of 5809 South Indiana, Chicago, was shot and captured in the alley behind the shooting incident. BELL was wounded in the leg and right arm and has been charged with murder. He is currently incarcerated at the Bridewell Hospital, Chicago.

The police report on the incident reflects that the incident was apparently the result of a previous personal altercation between BELL and one JAMES CALDWELL, male Negro, 5804 South Calumet, who is a guard at the Cook County Jail, Chicago.

As a result of this altercation, BELL, WINTERS, and possibly others went to CALDWELL's home looking for him. He was not at home, and CALDWELL's wife then called the Chicago PD. It was this call that officers of the PD were responding to.

The area outside the scene of the shooting remained calm and no large crowds gathered.

A spokesman for the Deputy Superintendent's Office, Chicago PD, advised that the Chicago PD is in the process of attempting to determine how many people actually took part in the shooting and is looking for at least one and possibly two male Negroes, details unknown, whom they believe took part in this shooting.

A source advised that BELL, although carried as a member of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, is not a trusted member of that Party inasmuch as he is and was suspected of being an informant for the Black P Stone Rangers, a local Negro youth gang. BELL has been inactive for several months, almost since joining the Party, due to this suspicion.

This source advised that WINTERS, also known as JAKE WINTERS, was a close associate of the BPP, but was not a member. He was very knowledgeable in weaponry and is suspected of stealing several weapons from BPP headquarters.

Source advised, however, that the BPP is now claiming that both BELL and WINTERS were upstanding BPP members and are attempting to obtain their photographs and will publish the story concerning the incident in the BPP newspaper in the near future.

, 11/13/69)

Source advised that allegedly the following items are being kept in the first-floor apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago:

- 5 carbines with 50,000 rounds of ammunition
- 1 case of 30 shot clips for the carbines
- 3 gas masks
- 3 smoke bombs, non-explosive type
- 2 or more loud speakers
- 5 Ithica riot shot guns, plus ammunition
- 9 regular 12 guage shot guns, plus ammunition
- 4 .38 revolvers, plus ammunition
- 1 357 magnum, plus ammunition.

Source stated that all these weapons were allegedly purchased on legal Illinois State Gun Registration Cards issued to female BPP members, who have never been arrested.

Source stated that the above apartment serves as a "Panther Crib," meaning that it is available to any member of the BPP for use, such as sleeping or eating. Source stated that the following individuals are among the most frequently seen at this address:

FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman;

BILLY BROOKS, Deputy Minister of Education;

RONALD SATCHEL, Deputy Minister of Health;

LOUIS TRULOCK, Legal Counselor; all Illinois BPP Officials, as well as ALVIN JEFFERIES, ROBERT CAMPBELL and numerous female BPP members including, DEBRA JOHNSON, who is allegedly pregnant by HAMPTON.

11/13/69)

Source advised that three members of the BPP were involved in a shooting on December 2, 1969, with police officers at 8055 South Merrill Avenue, Chicago. JEANNIE REED, ANTHONY HARRIS and LYNN FRENCH were those Panthers involved. HARRIS, from Peoria, Illinois, was armed with two .45 automatic pistols. The PD was attempting to investigate the complaint, based upon the landlords allegation that a disturbance had occurred in the area.

12/2/69)

Source advised that three members of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP had been involved in a shooting incident with officers of the Chicago PD at noon on that date. Source advised that the shooting incident occurred at 8055 South Merrill Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The source identified the BPP members as JEANNIE REED and LYNN FRENCH, who reside at that address, and ANTHONY HARRIS, who is a member of the BPP at Peoria, Illinois, who is visiting Chicago.

, 12/2/69)

Commander FRANK NOLAN, Fourth District, Chicago PD, advised on the same date that officers of the Chicago PD had been dispatched to the above address to investigate a complaint made by the landlord regarding a disturbance taking place there. Upon

arrival at the above address, the investigating officers were met by ANTHONY HARRIS, who was armed with two .45 semi-automatic pistols. Harris commenced firing at the officers, but no one was hit. HARRIS, while resisting arrest, was injured and taken to the South Chicago Community Hospital for treatment. All three subjects were charged with aggravated assault, attempted murder, armed violence and resisting arrest. Commander NOLAN stated that the subjects were identified as ANTHONY HARRIS, EUGENIA REED and LYNN FRENCH. Commander NOLAN stated the Chicago PD would afford additional patrol coverage in the neighborhood and that subsequent to the above incident the area remained calm.

On December 3, 1969, Officer J. FUSS, Review Officer, Fourth District, Chicago PD, advised that there were no disturbances or incidents in the vicinity of 8055 South Merrill, subsequent to the shooting incident, which took place there on December 2, 1969.

A Chicago PD source advised on December 4, 1969, that officers of the Cook County State's Attorney Office conducted an early morning raid on a BPP apartment located at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago. The officers, armed with a search warrant and weapons, approached the above location at 5:00 a.m., on the above date, and in attempting to gain admission in order to serve the warrant, were met with shotgun fire.

The gun battle that ensued resulted in the death of FRED ALLEN HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, and MARK CLARK, a BPP leader from Peoria, Illinois. Seven individuals were arrested as a result of the raid. Those arrested were:

BRENDA HARRIS, Negro female, age 18, residing at 1848 South Hamlin. HARRIS received a shotgun wound in the hand and right leg.

VERLINA BREWER, Negro female, age 17,
residing at 125 West 107th Street. BREWER was wounded
in the legs.

BLAIR ANDERSON, Negro male, age 18,
residing at 6943 South Justine. ANDERSON received
a groin and leg wound.

RONALD (DOC) SATCHEL, Negro male, age 19,
Deputy Minister of Health, Illinois BPP, listing
2337 West Monroe Street, as his address. SATCHEL
was wounded in the right leg, right flank, and right
hand.

DEBORAH JOHNSON, Negro female, age 19,
Lieutenant of Finance, Illinois BPP, listing 2337
West Monroe Street, as her residence.

LEWIS TRULOCK; Negro male, age 19, Legal
Counsel, residing at 1900 West Jackson Boulevard.

HAROLD BELL, Negro male, age 23, Captain of
Defense, Illinois BPP, residing at 317 Howard Street,
Rockford, Illinois.

According to the PD source, the individuals
arrested will be charged before the Cook County Grand
Jury with attempted murder.

Sergeant DANIEL GROTH, Cook County State's
Attorney Police, advised on the above date he had led
the other officers in conducting the raid and stated
that when he approached the door to the apartment,
he knocked and identified himself as a police officer
and stated he was in possession of a search warrant
to search the premises. GROTH stated that upon
receiving no response, he repeated his demand for entry
and after several minutes had passed, forced the door
open. Sergeant GROTH stated he was accompanied by
four police officers with four additional officers
entering through the back door of the apartment. Upon
entering the apartment, GROTH spotted a woman with a

shotgun. The woman fired the shotgun and the police returned the fire. Sergeant GROTH stated the firing of the shotgun created enough light in the darkness to illuminate a man standing behind the door, also armed with a shotgun. One of the officers exchanged shots with this man. The individual was hit and was later identified as that of MARK CLARK. GROTH stated at this point he called for the Panthers to surrender and heard a man's voice reply, "Shoot it out." The statement was made from someplace in the apartment. Shooting again resumed and one of the officers, JOHN CISZEWSKI, shouted that he had been shot. (Officer CISZEWSKI received minor wounds, was treated at the hospital, and released.) Later, Sergeant GROTH heard a man shout, "Shoot it out with the pigs." Shortly thereafter, the gunfire ceased and those arrested, as set forth above, surrendered to the police.

At this point, Sergeant GROTH stated a body, later identified as FRED HAMPTON, was found in one of the bedrooms. Sergeant GROTH stated a loaded .45 pistol was found in HAMPTON's hand, and a shotgun was found near his side. Another officer, EDWARD CARMODY, received a wound in the hand by flying glass and was treated and released from the hospital.

A search of the apartment located nine shotguns, one carbine rifle, one .22 caliber rifle, six hand guns, and approximately one to two thousand rounds of ammunition. According to Sergeant GROTH, one of the shotguns taken in the raid had been reported stolen from a police car on April 6, 1969.

Source advised on the above date the only activities being planned by the Chicago BPP Chapter was with respect to the collection of bail money for the remaining Chicago Panther leaders, and also discussed the possibility of making a motion picture depicting the life and killing of FRED HAMPTON. No definite plans have been formulated regarding this matter.

, 12/4/69)

Source advised on the above date that numerous unidentified individuals have been in contact with Panther Headquarters, 2350 West Monroe Street, requesting information pertaining to what funeral arrangements had been made. All those contacting the Headquarters were instructed that they should not be sympathetic toward the Panthers because of the killing of HAMPTON, but should furnish money to be used for bail on those arrested.

This source also stated the local chapter had been in contact with numerous Chicago radio stations in an effort to secure air time on "talk program" type shows in order to discuss the Panther version of HAMPTON's death. No commitments have been made by local radio stations.

· 12/4/69).

Source advised on the above date the National Chapter of the BPP issued a press release to news media in San Francisco, California, concerning the above raid. Source stated the release reported that at 5:00 a.m., on December 4, 1969, FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman of the Chicago Chapter BPP, and MARK CLARK, a Defense Captain of the Peoria, Illinois, BPP, were murdered, assassinated by special forces of the Office of State's Attorney, Chicago, Illinois. The release also stated that several other Panthers were injured, and that HAMPTON's wife, who is eight months pregnant, was arrested.

The release stated the special forces officers allegedly broke in the back door of HAMPTON's residence, forced their way in, charged into the bedroom, and murdered HAMPTON in bed without giving him a chance to get up. The release also alleges the officers did not have a search warrant, but merely stated they (the officers) were searching for illegal weapons.

The release also stated that gunshots had not been fired by BPP personnel and that all of the shots fired by the police were in the bedrooms.

The release concluded the next course of action by the BPP will be to intensify information to the people because another revolutionary brother had been slain in the streets by the fascist "pigs" of this country and the people have to seize the time and take power.

On December 5, 1969, Sergeant HALLERAN, 21st Police District, Chicago, Illinois, advised that on that date, at 5:30 AM that morning, a raid had been conducted on the apartment of BOBBY RUSH, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP. The apartment is located at 2030 South State Street, Chicago, and was unoccupied at the time of the raid. The whereabouts of RUSH is unknown.

Sergeant HALLERAN stated the raid was conducted pursuant to a search warrant issued by a local court, alleging that weapons were in this apartment. Recovered during the search was a .22 caliber Derringer-type pistol, approximately two hundred rounds of ammunition, BPP and other literature, and a small amount of marijuana. The raid was conducted without incident and no arrests or injuries were reported. The area in the vicinity of the above apartment was normal.

Source advised on December 5, 1969, approximately 200 high school students from Calumet High School, 8131 South May Street; Crane High School, 2245 West Jackson Boulevard; Kenwood High School, 4959 South Blackstone Avenue, staged a walkout at the above schools in memoriam of FRED HAMPTON. Calumet and Crane High Schools have 99% Negro student bodies. The Kenwood High School is 65% Negro.

Source also advised that Orr High School, 1040 North Keeler Avenue, which is 23% Negro, received approximately 21 broken windows from vandals. No arrests were reported in any of the above walkouts or the above vandalism.

12/5/69)

The same date Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed approximately 75 of the above high school Negro youths conduct a demonstration in the vicinity of the Civic Center located in Chicago's Loop area. The purpose of this demonstration was in memoriam to FRED HAMPTON. The youths marched from the Civic Center to Grant Park located on the East Side of Chicago's Loop area and dispersed without incident.

Agents of the FBI also observed on the same date SIDNEY LENS, leader of the Chicago Peace Council (CPC) which has been publicly identified as a coalition organization comprised of six activist groups in the Chicago area, accompanied by approximately 30 hippie-type individuals, conduct a vigil in memoriam to HAMPTON at the Civic Center from 12 Noon to 1:00 PM. The group dispersed without incident.

A Chicago PD source advised on December 5, 1969, representatives of approximately 110 black organizations held a meeting at the Woodlawn Mennonite Church, 4612 South Woodlawn Avenue, that afternoon for the purpose of formulating a plan to present "case for black people" before the United Nations (UN). The organizations represented at the meeting circulated a petition supporting BPP Attorney CHARLES GARRY's plan carried by news services following the raid on the Panther apartment located at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, which calls for an appearance before the UN to formally charge the United States with "Genocide of Militant Blacks." The meeting dispersed without any incidents or arrests being reported.

Chief of Police JACK ZIEGLER, Chicago Heights, Illinois PD advised on December 5, 1969, approximately 200 black youths disrupted morning classes at Bloom Township High School resulting in the dismissal of school for the day. The youths indicated the disruption was caused because of memorial services for HAMPTON. The high school is 25 per cent Negro. No arrests or injuries were reported.

On December 5, 1969, a Bureau Agent of the FBI advised that at approximately 2:15 PM about 75 Northwestern University (NW) students led by members of SDS from NW conducted a demonstration in Downtown Evanston, Illinois, protesting the death of HAMPTON. During the demonstration, Evanston police officers attempted to keep the demonstrators on the sidewalk which resulted in some of the demonstrators resisting the police. Several demonstrators commenced shoving Lieutenant TOM JOYCE of the Evanston PD. Several blows were struck, however, no injuries were suffered by Lieutenant JOYCE and the demonstrators.

This incident culminated in the arrest of four demonstrators who were charged with disorderly conduct. Following the arrest, the demonstrators moved their demonstration to the Evanston PD to protest the arrest of their group.

During the demonstration at the Evanston PD the number of demonstrators rose to approximately 100. The demonstrators left the PD at approximately 3:45 PM and proceeded again to the business district and attempted to remove an American flag from the downtown flagpole. The demonstrators were stopped by citizens. A fight resulted and six more demonstrators were arrested and their charges ranged from aggravated battery, disorderly conduct to resisting arrest. All those arrested were either NW or Kendall College students.

Following the later arrests a group of approximately 40 NW students returned to the PD to make bond for those arrested. The crowd dispersed at 5:15 PM without further incident or arrests being made.

On December 6, 1969, Officer JAMES NEILSON, Chicago PD, advised that ROBERT RUSH, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP, publicly surrendered at Noon to Commanders ROBERT HARNESS and GEORGE SIMS of the Second and 11th Police districts, respectively. RUSH was charged with failure to register a firearm as a result of a raid on his residence, 2030 South State Street, on December 5, 1969. The surrender took place on the stage of the Capital Theatre, 79th and South Halsted Streets, during an Operation Breadbasket meeting that was in progress and attended by mostly Negroes. No incidents were reported or arrests made as a result of the above arrest and those at the Theatre remained calm.

Sources advised various memorial services were being held in the ghetto area of Chicago for HAMPTON, but no incidents or arrests were reported. The PD source also advised that HAMPTON was waked at the A. A. Rayner and Sons Funeral Parlor, 3654 West Roosevelt Road, during the evening of December 7, 1969.

12/6/69)
12/6/69)

Chief of Police DOMINIC CIMINO, Melrose Park, Illinois, PD advised on December 6, 1969, services for HAMPTON were to be held from 7:00 to 9:00 PM on December 8, 1969, at the First Baptist Church, 2141 Main Street, Melrose Park. Following the services, the body would be shipped to an unknown address in Louisiana.

Captain WILBERT SAMUEL, Maywood, Illinois, PD advised on December 8, 1969, that HAMPTON would be waked an additional day at the funeral parlor and the services would be held during the same time and at the same location on December 9, 1969.

Source advised on December 7, 1969, a meeting was called by Reverend TOM STREITER, Trustee, Village of Maywood, Illinois, and attended by Maywood Mayor LEONARD CHABALA and eight others at which it was decided to meet with Illinois Attorney General WILLIAM J. SCOTT to discuss charging the 14 police officers involved in the raid in which HAMPTON was killed, with murder. Source also advised the group would request Attorney General SCOTT to investigate EDWARD HANRAHAN, Cook County States Attorney, and his role in directing the raid upon the BPP apartment. Source also advised that STREITER held a press conference following the above meeting at which he charged the evidence collected at the BPP apartment clearly indicated the police were the only ones doing the shooting.

12/7/69)

The Chicago PD source advised on December 9, 1969, approximately 150 - 200 school age youths were in the vicinity of 3654 West Roosevelt Road, the location of the A. A. Rayner and Sons Funeral Parlor, where FRED HAMPTON's body is located. The youths were in the area to pay their respects to HAMPTON. The source stated the youths were calm and no problems were anticipated.

Source advised that students staged walkouts at both the Crane High School, 2245 West Jackson Boulevard, and the DuSable High School, 4934 South Wabash, in memory of HAMPTON. No incidents were reported, nor were any arrests made.

Source also advised that students at Parker High School, 6800 South Stewart Avenue, with one hundred per cent Negro enrollment, and Hirsch High School, 7740 South Ingleside, with ninety-nine per cent Negro enrollment, held memorial assemblies for FRED HAMPTON, deceased chairman of the Illinois Chapter BPP, on December 10, 1969. No incidents were reported, nor were any arrests made.

Source further advised that Orr High School, 1040 North Keeler Avenue, which has a sixty-four per cent white enrollment, was the scene of fist fights on December 10, 1969, between Negro and white students. The school closed at 12:20 PM, following the arrival of the Chicago PD at the school. The PD calmed down the situation at Orr High School and it remained calm. No serious injuries or property damage was reported. At least six students were arrested.

12/9/69)

On December 9, 1969, a Maywood, Illinois, PD source advised funeral services for HAMPTON commenced at approximately seven PM at the First Baptist Church, 2114 Main Street, Melrose Park, and were concluded at 8:55 PM. The attending crowd numbered approximately 3,000, and included youth gang members, as well as militant black and white leaders.

Source advised on the same date, Reverend RALPH ABERNATHY of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the Reverend JESSE JACKSON, Director of Operation Breadbasket, the economic arm of SCLC, delivered eulogies at the service. ABERNATHY told those present the nation (United States), which had conquered Nazi Germany was now following the same course. He also stated he would establish a FRED HAMPTON scholarship for those Panthers who wanted to study law. ABERNATHY also said if the government succeeds in destroying the BPP, the SCLC and other black organizations are next.

Reverend JACKSON, during his brief remarks, urged the blacks to gain economic power by making sacrifices. He said blacks should sacrifice by taking money normally spent on food, shelter and clothing for their children, to be applied to the establishment of a non-fascist society.

Source stated that BOBBY LEE RUSH, BPP Deputy Minister of Defense, stated that HAMPTON had been possessed with the power to enable the people to see the power structure was conducting genocide against the blacks. RUSH stated HAMPTON was killed, not because the power structure was strong, but the Panthers were weak. RUSH specifically criticized JACKSON, along with other black militants; for not showing support for HAMPTON and the BPP until after HAMPTON was murdered.

Also present at services were Dr. BENJAMIN SPOCK, former baby doctor and anti-war figure, along with JEFF FORT, leader of the Black P Stone Nation, a Negro youth gang on Chicago's south side, and JOSE "CHA CHA" JIMINEZ, Chairman of the Young Lords, a Puerto Rican youth gang.

(, 12/9/69)

The above Maywood PD source advised that following the services, a few shots were heard and several unidentified gang members purporting to be Blackstone Rangers told police that individuals, whom they could, or would, not identify, allegedly belonging to the Disciples, another south side youth gang, and whose members were in attendance at the services, had fired a shotgun at the vehicle in which the Rangers were riding. No injuries were reported, nor any arrests made and the area was normal shortly after the services ended.

The body, according to the Maywood PD source, was then moved to O'Hare Airport and placed into the care of Delta Airlines without further incidents.

The Chicago PD source furnished the description of the following list of firearms confiscated during the raid on the above Panther apartment on December 4, 1969:

One Colt 45 caliber automatic, Serial #7111, Model #1927;

One Sears Roebuck 20 guage shotgun, Model #21, no serial number;

One Springfield 12 guage shotgun, Model #67H, no serial number;

One high standard 12 guage shotgun, marked "Riot 20-6, Model #K1200;"

One Browning shotgun, 12 guage, serial #H15423;

One high standard 12 guage shotgun, marked "Flit King Brush Model K1200;"

One Remington 12 guage shotgun, serial #70740V, Model #870;

One Ithaca sawed-off shotgun, no further description;

One Ithaca 12 guage shotgun, serial #1019400;

One U. S. Carbine 30 caliber revolver, serial #16573;

One Springfield 22 caliber rifle, no serial number;

One Astra medium 9mm automatic revolver, serial #41558;

One Llama caliber 7mm automatic pistol, serial #443695;

One Colt 38 caliber revolver, serial #547;

One Smith and Wesson 38 caliber revolver, no serial number;

One Smith and Wesson 32 caliber long revolver,
serial number 4423;

One Marksmen Pehetthon caliber 177, no
serial number;

One high standard 12 guage shotgun, marked
"Riot 20-6 Model K1200."

Source stated members of the Illinois BPP,
since the shooting of FRED HAMPTON, are attempting
to purchase all weapons in names of those members who
have a legal Illinois Firearms Registration Card and
no criminal record.

12/12/69)

IV. PUBLICATIONS

On December 19, 1969, made available
a copy of the following documents distributed by
the Chicago Chapter of the BPP:

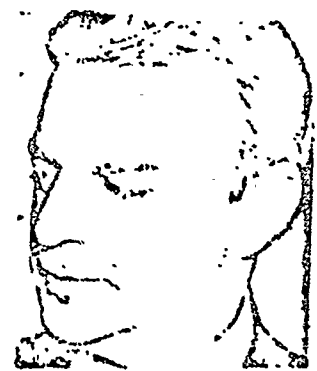
Handbill entitled, "Indict Hanrahan;"

Bulletin entitled, "BPP, Statement To
The Black Community;"

Ministry of Information Bulletin entitled,
"Statement To the People On The Assassination
of FRED HAMPTON and MARK CLARK."

INDICT HANRAHAN !!

Racist pig Edward V. Hanrahan has publicly justified the cold-blooded murder of the members of the Ill. branch of the Black Panther Party - Fred Hampton Deputy Chairman and Mark Clark. He has even gone so far as to praise his "mon" for their "bravery".



EDWARD V. HANRAHAN

The deaths of brothers Mark and Fred are not isolated incidents. At least 35 members of the Black Panther Party have been killed in the past 18 months. They have also murdered thousands of other black and brown people. The black community recognizes these murders for exactly what they are - part of a policy of genocide - the wiping out in whole or in part of a race of people. Amerika 1970 is more and more looking like Nazi Germany 1940. We are witnessing the coming of fascism!

The Black Panthers say that the gov't. does not meet the needs of the people and they are working, as revolutionaries, to create a society that does meet those needs. Their program shows people how institutions could serve the people.

- children in black communities go to school hungry
THE PANTHERS GIVE THEM FREE BREAKFASTS!
- people wait for hours to gain admission to a hospital where they get inadequate treatment and are humiliated for being poor.
THE PANTHERS ARE ESTABLISHING A FREE MEDICAL CLINIC!

IN this situation Pig Hanrahan was the one who "pulled the trigger" - he ordered his men to invade Fred's home in the middle of the night and murder him. This pig must be stopped; he must be indicted for murder! - - if he is not the people will deal with him!

DEMONSTRATE AT HANRAHAN'S HOME ((1830 N. Nagle))

date; SATURDAY , DECEMBER 13
time; 1 PM
place; MEET AT NARRAGANSETT (6400 W.) and NORTH (1600 N.)
 MARCH TO HANRAHAN'S HOUSE

the spirit of fred lives !!

BLACK PANTHER PARTY MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

BULLETIN

ILL. CHAPTER 2350 W MADISON



Hampton, 21, Chairman of the Illinois
Chapter of the Black Panther Party

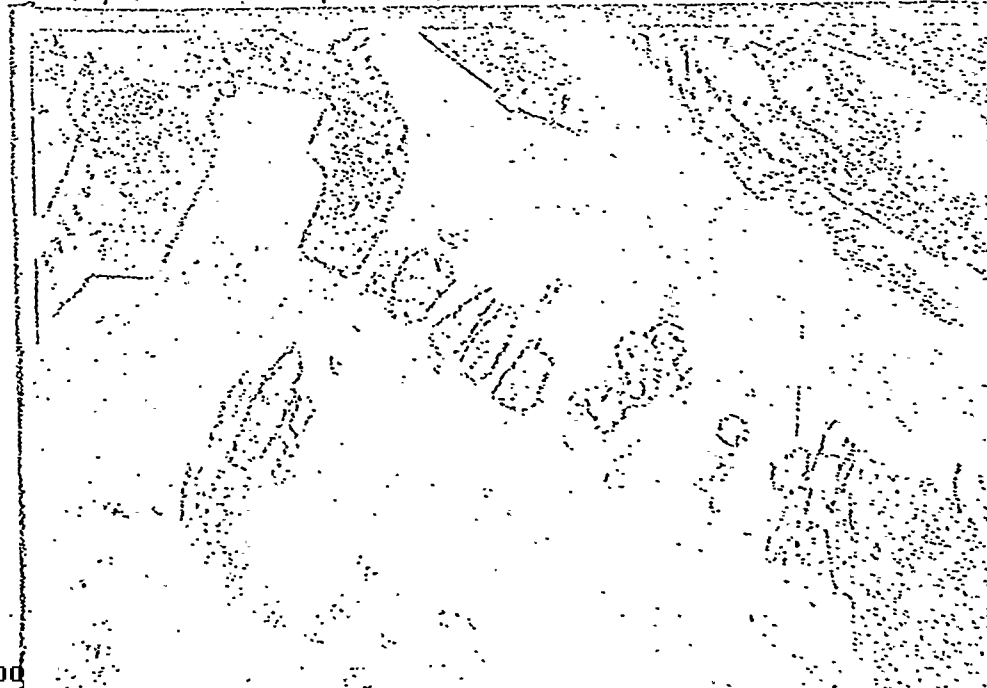
STATEMENT TO THE BLACK COMMUNITY

DALEY AND HANRAHAN, FOLLOWING THE ORDERS OF NIXON AND AGNEW, SENT THEIR PIGS TO MURDER CHAIRMAN FRED. THEY BROKE INTO HIS HOME, MURDERED HIM IN BED WHILE HE SLEPT, BUT THAT WAS NOT ENOUGH, THEY DECIDED TO TRY TO KILL EVERYONE THERE. THEY FIRED THROUGH THE FRONT DOOR AND KILLED MARK CLARK. THEY BURST INTO THE FRONT ROOM AND THEN SHOT TWO MORE BROTHERS AND THEN SHOT TWO EIGHTEEN YEAR OLD BLACK WOMEN. THEY DESTROYED EVERYTHING IN THE HOUSE AND STOLE \$1500 THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE BLACK COMMUNITY HAD GIVEN FOR THE FREE PEOPLE'S MEDICAL CARE CLINIC.

THIS IS WHY WE DEMAND THE DECENTRALIZATION OF THE POLICE (COMMUNITY CONTROL OF POLICE), SO THAT THE PEOPLE CAN CONTROL THE PIGS IN THEIR

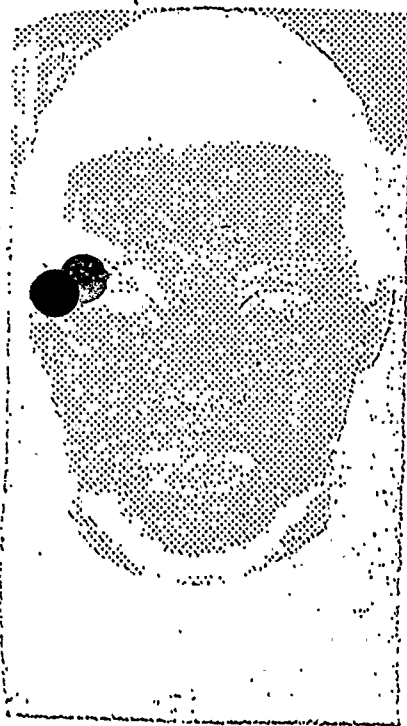
NEIGHBORHOOD AND NO PIGS WOULD GET THE OPPORTUNITY TO MURDER OUR PEOPLE AND KILL OUR YOUTH. WE MUST HAVE COMMUNITY CONTROL OF POLICE (DECENTRALIZATION OF POLICE), TO KEEP THOSE EVIL PIGS FROM DESTROYING BLACK PANTHERS IN PARTICULAR AND BLACK PEOPLE IN GENERAL.

THE PEOPLE MUST INDICT HANRAHAN AND IMPEACH NIXON AND AGNEW.



WITH THE INTENTION OF LEAVING EVERYONE DEAD. THOSE PIGS SHOT AND WOUNDED FOUR YOUNG BROTHERS AND SISTERS AND THEN ARRESTED THREE THAT THEY HAD MISSED KILLING. WHEN THE THREE WERE TAKEN TO JAIL, THE TWO BROTHERS WERE BEATEN AND THE SISTER, 8 MONTHS PREGNANT, WAS THROWN IN A COLD CELL WITH NOTHING ON BUT A HOUSECOAT AND HOUSE SHOES. SHE HAS BEEN DENIED MEDICAL CARE, PRECIOUS PRE-NATAL CARE THAT IS NECESSARY FOR HER CHILD TO SURVIVE.

TWO SISTERS WERE LINED UP AGAINST THE WALL AND ONE WAS SADISTICALLY SHOT IN THE BUTTOCKS BY THOSE MAD DOGS. THE OTHER SISTER WAS SHOT IN THE LEGS AND THEN THROWN IN THE WAGON. THE PIGS THEN LINED UP TWO BROTHERS, BLAIR AILSON AND OUR REVOLUTIONARY DEPUTY MINISTER OF HEALTH, RON 'DOC' SATCHEL, AND SHOT THEM IN THE BACK, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND LEGS. BOTH BROTHERS WENT TO SURGERY AND ARE IN SERIOUS CONDITION, UNDER ARMED GUARD AND WATCH, IN THE COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL. THE LAST TIME



ALL
POWER
TO
THE
PEOPLE

INDICT HANRAHAN !



WE HAD A WOUNDED BROTHER IN THE HOSPITAL THE PIGS SHOT HIM TO DEATH WHILE HE LAID THERE WAITING FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION.

THE EXECUTION SQUAD SENT BY HANRAHAN AND HIS BROTHERS WAS JUST LIKE THE ONE SENT BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO MURDER OUR VIETNAMESE BROTHERS OF PINKVILLE. THE PIGS, ANIMALS, PYROMANIACS, CAME DOWN ON THE BLACK COMMUNITY WITH AUTOMATIC RIFLES AND MACHINE GUNS. THE POLICE TRUCK FOLLOWED BY SQUADS OF POLICE SQUADROLS



BULLETIN

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

ILLINOIS CHAPTER

2350 W MADISON

243-8276

NO. 7

VOL 1

STATEMENT TO THE PEOPLE ON THE ASSASSINATION OF FRED HAMPTON AND MARK CLARK

CHAIRMAN FRED AND MARK CLARK
WERE MURDERED BY HANRAHAN'S PIG FORCE

IT MUST BE MADE CLEAR THAT DEPUTY CHAIRMAN FRED HAMPTON AND PEORIA DEFENSE CAPTAIN MARK CLARK WERE MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD BY HANRAHAN'S SPECIAL PIG SQUAD—ON ORDERS RECEIVED FROM THE NIXON-MITCHELL-AGNEW REGIME. THERE WAS NO SHOOT-OUT; ONLY A SHOOT-IN. THE ATTACK ON DEPUTY CHAIRMAN FRED'S HOME WAS AN INTENTION TO KILL EVERYONE THERE.

THE MURDEROUS DOG PIGS KILLED THE CHAIRMAN WHILE HE LAY ASLEEP IN HIS BED. THEY BROKE INTO HIS HOME, IN THE DARK OF THE NIGHT, THE SAME WAY THE KLU KLUX KLAN AND THE BLACK LEGIONAIRES BROKE INTO THE HOMES OF BLACK PEOPLE AND MURDERED THEM IN THEIR SLEEP. THE



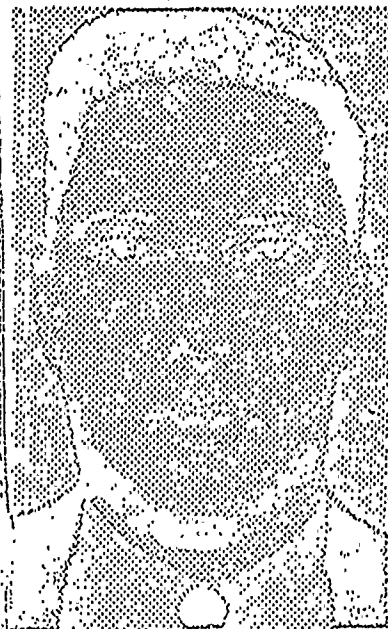
statement to the people can't

NINE UNITS. THEY BLOCKED OFF THE ENTIRE AREA AND THEN MOVED ON THE APARTMENT. AND THEN THEY WANT YOU AND ME TO BELIEVE THAT THEY WERE ONLY TRYING TO SERVE A SEARCH WARRANT—WITH MACHINE GUNS AND CANINE DOGS!!!

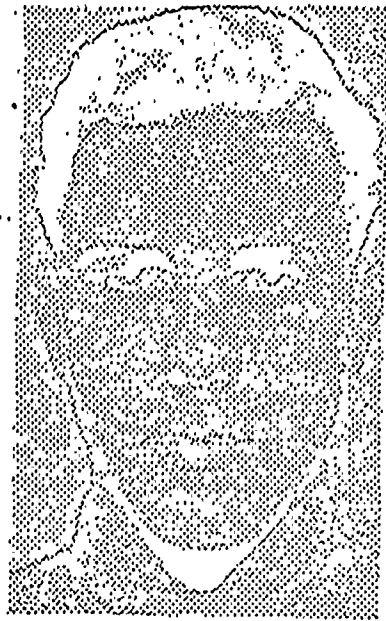
THIS FRENZIED PLOT, THIS PRE-MEDITATED MURDER IS CONSISTENT WITH THEIR POLICY IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY—"KILL ALL, BURN ALL, DESTROY ALL." THOSE LYING, TREACHEROUS, BLACK FOLLOWERS OF WALLACE AND NIXON WERE SIMPLY ON ANOTHER 'SEARCH AND DESTROY' MISSION; THEY KILLED FRED AND MARK LIKE THEY KILLED LARRY ROBERSON AND JAKE WINTERS—PANTHERS AND SERVANTS OF THE PEOPLE. THEY MURDERED THEM JUST LIKE THEY MURDERED LINDA ANDERSON, WAYNE BLACK, CHARLES COX, AND MICHAEL AND JOHN SOTO, AND HUNDREDS OF OTHERS.

WE HAVE TO PUT A STOP TO THIS INTENTIONAL SLAUGHTER OF BLACK PEOPLE. WE HAVE TO SHOW NIXON AND AGNEW THAT EVEN THOUGH THEY SAID THEY WERE GOING TO MURDER A FEW HUNDRED PANTHERS WE WILL NOT LET THAT HAPPEN. LET'S BEGIN TO ARM OURSELVES FOR OUR OWN SURVIVAL. PIECE UP!!!

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN STILL LIVES!!!
REVOLUTION IN OUR LIFE TIME!!!
PIECE UP!!!



EDWARD CARMODY



JOHN CISZEWSKI

MURDERERS

CHAIRMAN FRED HAMPTON

On Thursday morning, December 4, 1969, Hammerhead Hanrahan's Maniac squad murdered in cold blood, the Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party . . . in cold blood, and as all pigs do, they didn't give him a chance. They knew that Fred was one of the baddest brothers in the world and one of the baddest M.F.'s off the block. He came down from the mountain top and clearly showed that he wanted to be with the people. (The people he loved and fought for every



BOBBY RUSH

ESCAPES BEING MURDERED

The dirty fascist dogs that murdered Fred Ham- and Mark Clark tried to murder our Deputy Minister of Defense, Bobby Rush. Murdering Fred Ham- and Mark was not enough blood spilt, so less than 24 hours after they killed Fred in his sleep and Mark in cold blood; those treacherous fascist dogs went on Bobby Rush's crib in an attempt to kill him and his wife and kids, but he was there, he had moved his family and escaped the slaughter.

The pigs have no respect for our people. Having murdered our Deputy Minister of Defense they threw drugs into his apartment and then charged him with possession of narcotics.

What kind of society is this where the victim is treated like a criminal; where a man is murdered in a back alley and then charged with attempted murder and aggravated battery; this fascist capitalist society has to be brought to its knees. We, Black people, will never be free in this society that is the cause of racial genocide.

The pigs murdered Michael and John Soto in an attempt to commit back-to-back murders with Bobby Rush. When will we learn that the capitalists (Nixon, Agnew, LBJ, Mitchell, Ford, and Daley) are bent on destroying black people. When will you admit that you are more afraid now than you were in 1619 (in 1619 they had muskets, 357 magnums, helicopters, machine guns and canine dogs)? When will you people realize that an unarmed people are still subject to slavery (or to be murdered) at this moment?

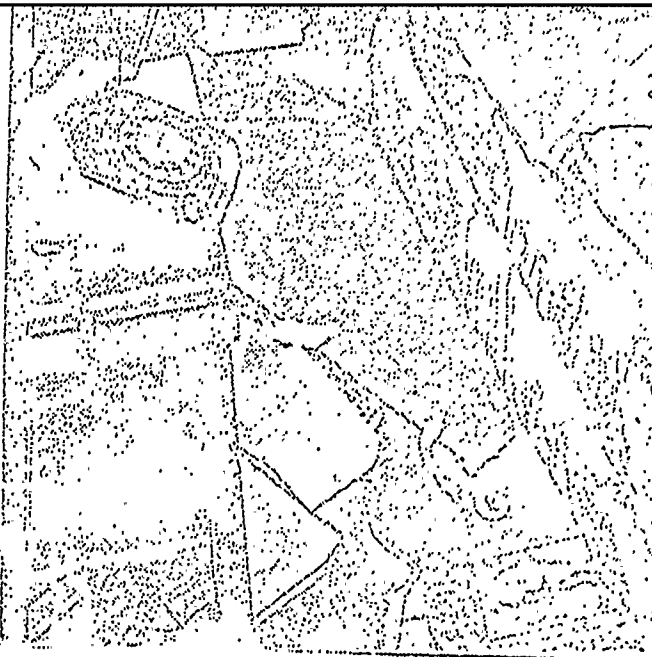
racism (the racist dog cop, the avaricious capitalist, the despotic lying politician)

along with "Doc" worked to establish a Free People's Medical Clinic. Fred took his valuable time to try to teach each and every member of the Black Panther Party and the masses what is to be done, and the proper road towards liberation, freedom, and strategic means of resisting the power structure.

Fred taught us so much and gave us everything, including his life, so that someday we will have the power to determine our own destiny and everything in our Ten Point Program, our major political objective, and love and respect for all people will become a reality.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

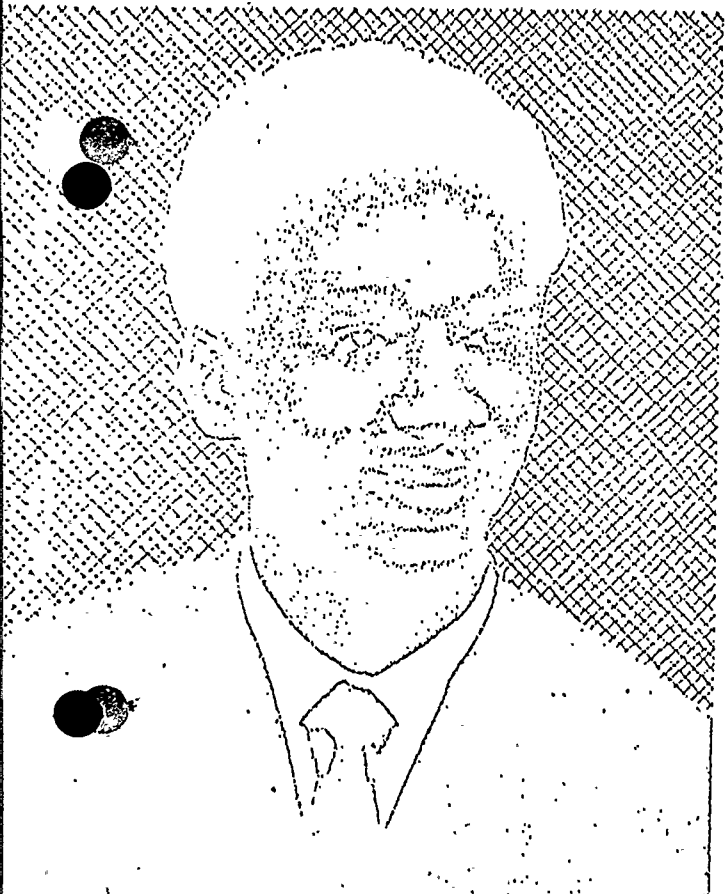
OUR REVOLUTIONARY
DEP. MINISTER
OF HEALTH
RONALD
'DOC'
SATCHELL



'point-blank' murder



**LIVE
THE SPIRIT
OF JAKE WINTERS**



SPURGEON "JAKE" WINTERS

Deputy Chairman, Fred Hampton, Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party with headquarters at 2350 W. Madison was murdered, shot to death Dec. 4, Thursday morning at approximately 4:45am, in his home at 2337 W. Monroe. There is valid evidence that Chairman Fred along with Mark Clark, Defense Captain Peoria Branch of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party, were murdered. Mark Clark, 22, was a profound revolutionary brother. He is responsible for the Peoria Branch being at the level it is at now. He started the Breakfast for Children Program in Peoria and before his death, started moving on a Free Health Clinic.

The shots, which were fired only from the guns of the Fascist, Racist maniac pigs under the gestapo guidance of pig Halfman Hanrahan, were found lodged in the walls, proved who fired the shot. It showed, positively, no shots were fired from the inside, especially none from Chairman Fred's room. He was openly and viciously murdered in his sleep. He didn't have a chance to fire a shot nor even take ONE pig along with him.

His death proves how murder hungry, how scared, how disrespectful! Tricky Dick Nixon's fascist pigs are, in regards to poor oppressed Black People and especially those which belong to the Black Panther Party or any organization fighting to change this low lived decadent society existing in fascist AMERIKKKA!!!

After the murdering; wounds were over the pigs confiscated \$1,500 and also shotguns, rifles, pieces and over 1,000 rounds of ammo

The pigs stated that Chairman who stayed at his crib were storing this arsenal to kill pigs with. OF COURSE standing when you know that pigs are beasts with no regard for law, justice of people; that unarmed people are a target at any given time; that you are revolutionaries as the Chairman and his staff are against this Fascist, Racist system and its materialistic, Blood thirsty Politicians and vicious Businessmen, you have to arm the SOUL means of SELF-DEFENSE SURVIVAL!!

What does all this mean? What are we showing the Black Panther Party men and masses of People? It says SEIZE THE cause before you realize, TIME WILL

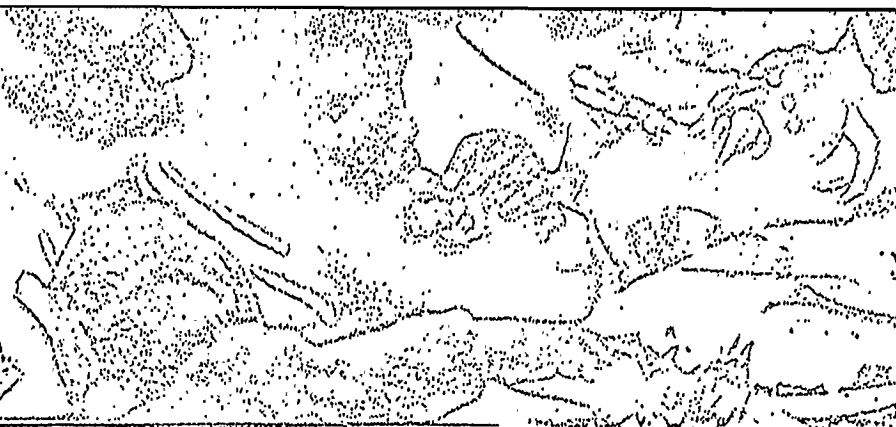
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE
BECAUSE POWER BELONGS IN THE HANDS OF THE
RIGHT-ON CHAIRMAN FRED. YOU WILL
BUT LIKE THE RE
WILL CONTINUE TO GROW A

**FREE BREAKFAST
FOR CHILDREN**

BREAKFAST FOR CHILDREN

Our Breakfast for Children program is feeding a lot of children and we want you to understand our Breakfast program. We sayin' some people say we saying that theory's good but we with no practice ain't got no have both of them--the theory and the practice. We have a theory about feeding children. What'd we do? We put it into practice. That's how people learn. They don't know how serious they are until they think the children really hungry.

everybody should be eating. Wh
of capitalism.
What are we doing? The Br
Children program. We are run
socialistic manner. People can
our program, saw it in a soci
tion not even knowing it was
People are gonna take our pr
tell us to go on to a higher
gonna take that program and
a socialistic manner. What'd t
He say, "nigger--you like com
"no sir, I'm scared of it."
socialism?" "No Sir, I'm sca
"You like the breakfast for
program?" "Yes sir, I'd di
Pig said, "Nigger, that prog
socialistic program." "I do
fuck if it's Communism. You
hands on that program mother
I'll blow your motherfucking br
And he knew it. We been educ
not by reading matter, but th
servation and participation.
him come in and work our
Not theory and theory alone,
and practice. The two go tog
no only thought about the Ma-rx
theory--we put it into practice
what the Black Panther Party
Chairman of the Illinois Chapt
the Black Panther Party Fred



Some
What
DO YOU
WANT
FOR
DINNER?

A BOX OF
DYNAMITE
AND A
BOX OF
MATCHES

THE FOUR BREAKFAST FOR CHILDREN CENTERS ARE LOCATED AT THE FOLLOWING:

48 N. HOYNE, ST. ANDREWS CHURCH
4837 S. STATE, TRINITY CHURCH
1101 N. LARABEE, MANIERE CHURCH
13384 S. LANGLEY, ALTGELD GARDENS
THE YOUTH MAKES THE REVOLUTION!!!

SERVING AND MEETING THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE HAS CAUSED
FASCIST PIGS TO ATTEMPT TO WIPE OUT THE PEOPLE'S ARMY. STOP
BLACK PANTHER PARTY FROM SERVING THE PEOPLE THROUGH REAL
PROGRAMS, STOP THE INSTITUTION OF DECENTRALIZING THE PIG
DEPARTMENT AND INSTITUTING THE PEOPLE'S POLICE FORCE TO C
DOWN ON WANTON MURDER AND BRUTALITY OF OPPRESSED PEOPLE
REGARDLESS OF THE VICIOUS ATTACKS AND FEEBLE ATTEMPTS
BY THE POWER STRUCTURE, THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY WILL CO
TO MOVE ON. ILL. CHAPTER BPP

RED LIVES

Dear Friend:

Let's paraphrase Pastro Martin Niemoller's description of Nazi Germany:

First they came for the Panthers But I was not a Panther, so I did not defend them

Then they came for the student activists.

Then they came for the black people But I was not black, so I did not defend them.

Then they came for trade unions, But I was not a trade unionist, so I did not defend them.

Then they came for the teachers But I was not a teacher, so I did not defend them.



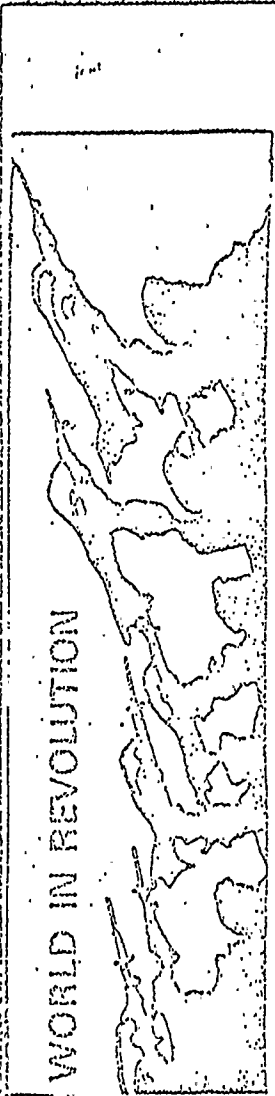
Chris Harrison DAILY WORLD

did you voluntarily accept a free, hot meal from known Black Panthers at nine a.m., September nine, nineteen hundred and sixty-nine?"

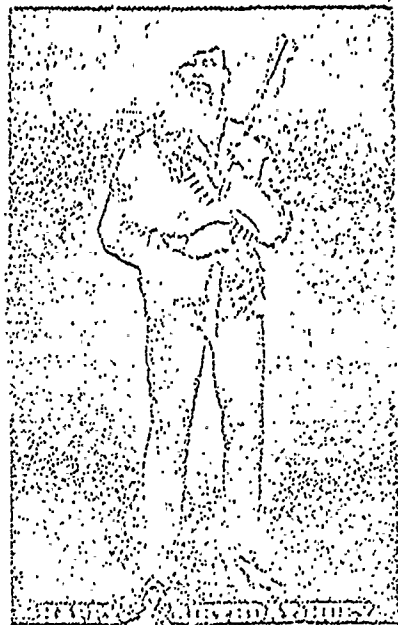
FREE HEALTH CARE

The BLACK PANTHER PARTY is people can be involved.
 Offering a FREE PEOPLE'S MEDICAL Technical assistance, supplies, and donations can be brought to the office of the
 CLINIC to satisfy the medical needs of our community. We understand that the capital-ILLINOIS CHAPTER of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY, 2350 West Madison Street.
 America will never provide adequate medical service to the BLACK PANTHER PARTY. For further information, call 243-8276.
 ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

GAN BY CHAIRMAN FR SEND CHECKS OR MO ORDERS



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(please print)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE/ZIP # _____ COUNTRY _____

PLEASE MAIL CHECK OR MONEY ORDER TO: MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, BLACK PANTHER PARTY, Box 2007, Oakland, California, San Francisco

Platform and Program

1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our Black Community.

We believe that black people will not be free until we are able to determine our destiny.

2. We want full employment for our people.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every man employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the white American businessmen will not give full employment, then the means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. We want an end to the robbery by the CAPITALIST of our Black Community.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules was promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The Germans are now aiding the Jews in Israel for the genocide of the Jewish people. The Germans murdered six million Jews. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million black people; therefore, we feel that this is a modest demand that we make.

4. We want decent housing, fit for shelter of human beings.

We believe that if the white landlords will not give decent housing to our black community, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that our community, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for its people.

5. We want education for our people that exposes the true nature of this decadent American society. We want education that teaches us our true history and our role in the present-day society.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If a man does not have knowledge of himself and his position in society and the world, then he has little chance to relate to anything else.

6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.

We believe that Black people should not be forced to fight in the military service to defend a racist government that does not protect us. We will not fight and kill other people of color in the world who, like black people, are being victimized by the white-racist government of America. We will protect ourselves from the force and violence of the racist police and the racist military, by whatever means necessary.

7. We want an immediate end to POLICE BRUTALITY of black people.

We believe we can end police brutality in our black community by organizing black self-defense groups that are dedicated to the black community from racist police oppression and brutality. Amendment to the Constitution of the United States gives a right to arms. We therefore believe that all black people should arm for self-defense.

8. We want freedom for all black men held in federal, state, and city prisons and jails.

We believe that all black people should be released from jails and prisons because they have not received a fair and impartial trial.

9. We want all black people when brought to trial to be tried by a jury of their peer group or people from their black community defined by the Constitution of the United States.

We believe that the courts should follow the United States Constitution so that black people will receive fair trials. The 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution gives a man a right to be tried by his peer group. A peer group is a person from a similar economic, social, religious, geographical, environmental, historical and racial background. To do this the courts are forced to select a jury from the black community from which the defendant came. We have been, and are being tried by all-white juries that have no understanding of the "average reasoning man" of the black community.

10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice and peace. And as our major political objective, a United Nations-supervised black colony to be held throughout the black colony in which only black subjects will be allowed to participate, for the purpose of determining the will of black people as to their national destiny.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for a people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That whenever governments are instituted among men, their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Indeed, we have no doubt, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, we have suffered the longest and most tyrannical government, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while they are oppressed, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms under which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce us to absolute despotism, it is our right, it is our duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

_____ furnished the following documents
on January 11, 1970:

"History Of The BPP" (not completed)

The Black Panther Party began as a response to repeated instances of police violence in the black community. The party was inspired by the Black Panther Party of Lowndes County Alabama (The Lowndes County Freedom Organization) which organized black people in the South to obtain basic rights such as the right to vote. The symbol of the Lowndes County Freedom Organization was the Black Panther.

The black panther, as explained by Minister of Defense Huey P. Newton, is an animal who will not attack. If attacked, the black panther backs up until he has no more room to back. Then, the black panther will strike out at his assailant and win him out. Newton says that the Black Panther Party will not attack unless pushed up against the wall - where nothing else is possible but to attack its assailants - in order to live. This principle of armed self-defense which is basic to the Black Panther Party, will be explained in a document below.

The Black Panther Party, started by Huey Newton and Bobby Seale while students at Merritt College in Oakland, set out originally to legally patrol the police. They carried weapons as provided by law and stayed the legal distance from the police whom they watched. The result of this surveillance was a decrease in brutality against members of the black community and increased harassment of the Black Panther Party by the police.

The leaders of the Black Panther Party (originally called the Black Panther Party for Self Defense) soon realized that the police did not make the ultimate decisions as to whom they attacked and why. The police acted as the law enforcement agency for those who made the political decisions. Thus, the Black Panther Party evolved a political program to deal with the type of political decisions which allowed the police to harass the black communities and which have resulted in the dreadful living conditions of black people in this country. (Details of this program may be found in a document below).

Huey Newton has said that the Black Panther Party is the vanguard party of the mass of black people. The black community has not yet been sufficiently educated to verbalize its demands and to act upon them in a meaningful way. But because they know the nature of the oppression under which they suffer, they identify with the Black Panther Party as the spokesman which articulates their demands. The support for the Black Panther Party increases daily as the black community witnesses what happens to those who speak for them - the intense brutality and harassment levied against the Black Panthers by the police - and the refusal of the power structure even to heed the demands of the black community.

In addition to support for the Black Panther Party from the black community locally, groups have been set up all over the country. Internationally, support is evidenced by rallies in Tanzania, Africa, and statements supporting the Black Panthers made by African leaders such as Kwame Nkrumah and Sekou Toure. Both these men have publicly supported the demand that Huey Newton be set free.

As Minister of Communication, Kathleen Cleaver has said, since the murder of Black Panther treasurer, Bobby Hutton, and the jailing of innumerable Panthers, including Eldridge Cleaver, and, of course, leader Huey Newton, support and membership in the Panther Party has increased geometrically. Numerous white groups such as the Medical Committee for Human Rights, the John Brown Society, The Peace and Freedom Party, Whites Against Racism, Whites for Huey, ministerial students, lawyers and other members of the white community have

publicly stated that they support the program of the Black Panther Party and want Huey Newton released from jail.

PROGRAM OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY
(WHAT WE WANT AND WHAT WE BELIEVE)

The program is usually divided into one section of ten points entitled "What We Want" and then ten paragraphs explaining these points in a section entitled "What We Believe". For the sake of clarity, we have put each one of the ten points in "What We Want" immediately above its corresponding paragraph in "What We Believe":

1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our Black Community.

We believe that black people will not be free until we are able to determine our destiny.

2. We want full employment for our people.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every man employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the white American businessmen will not give full employment, then the means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. We want an end to the robbery by the white man of our Black Community.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules was promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The Germans are now aiding the Jews in Israel for the genocide of the Jewish people. The Germans murdered six million Jews. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty-million black people; therefore, we feel that this is a modest demand that we make.

4. We want decent housing, fit for shelter of human beings.

We believe that if the white landlords will not give decent housing to our black community, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that our community, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for its people.

5. We want education for our people that exposes the true nature of this decadent American society. We want education that teaches us our true history and our role in the present day society.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If a man does not have knowledge of himself and his position in society and the world, then he has little chance to relate to anything else.

6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.

We believe that black people should not be forced to fight in the military service to defend a racist government that does not protect us. We will not fight and kill other people of color in the world who, like black people, are being victimized by the white racist government of America. We will protect ourselves from the force and violence of the racist police and the racist military, by whatever

means necessary.

7. We want an immediate end to POLICE BRUTALITY and MURDER of Black people.

We believe we can end police brutality in our black community by organizing black self-defense groups that are dedicated to defending our black community from racist police oppression and brutality. The Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States gives a right to bear arms. We therefore believe that all black people should arm themselves for self defense.

8. We want freedom for all Black men held in federal, state, county and city prisons and jails.

We believe that all black people should be released from the many jails and prisons because they have not received a fair and impartial trial.

9. We want all Black people when brought to trial to be tried in court by a jury of their near group or people from their Black Communities, as defined by the Constitution of the United States,

We believe that the courts should follow the United States Constitution so that black people will receive fair trials. The 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution gives a man a right to be tried by his near group. A near is a person from a similar economic, social, religious, geographical, environmental, historical and racial background. To do this the court will be forced to select a jury from the black community from which the black defendant came. We have been, and are being tried by all-white juries that have no understanding of the "average reasoning man" of the black community.

10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice and peace. And as our major political objective, a United Nations-supervised plebiscite to be held throughout the black colony in which only black colonial subjects will be allowed to participate, for the purpose of determining the will of black people as to their national destiny.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and Nature's God entitled them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpation, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism,

it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such a government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

POLITICS AND THE BLACK COMMUNITY

The Black Panther Party program and platform is a result of the analysis that the Party, and especially its leader, Huey Newton, has made of the nature of politics in America.

The way to political change is through power. This is the nature of the black power movement exemplified by Stokely Carmichael in that term. What does this mean? Huey Newton has said that politics is war without bloodshed and that war is an extension of politics with bloodshed. The reason that the Reconstruction attempt to put blacks into office from the South failed was because the black legislators, intelligent, well-educated men, had no powerful constituency behind them. If you represent a powerless group in the legislature, then you wield no power. What is a powerful group? According to Minister of Defense, Newton, a powerful group is one which, if it doesn't get what it wants, can deliver a consequence. There are several ways in which this kind of power is obtained. One way is to own the land. This is feudal power. It is exercised by farmers who, when they do not get what they want, can let the crops rot in the field. This is the kind of consequence that rates attention and action. The second way of gaining power is economic: ownership of the businesses. In America the slaves were freed with the promise, by the Freedmen's Bureau, of forty acres and two mules. Had this promise been fulfilled, the black man would have had land power and the ability to inflict a consequence. The promise, of course, was never fulfilled.

What about businesses? The businesses in the black community are owned by the white man. Thus, even the economic boycott is difficult because there are not sufficient black-owned businesses to serve as an alternative center for purchasing basic needed goods.

To ask the blacks to redress their grievances by running for office does not pose a realistic solution. It is true that members of the Black Panther Party - Huey Newton for Congress in the 7th Congressional District - Bobby Seale for Assembly in the 17th Assembly District in Alameda County - and Kathleen Cleaver for Assembly in the 18th Assembly District in San Francisco - are running for office on the Peace and Freedom Party ticket, but this is only to have a forum to articulate the grievances of the black community. Why? Because as stated above the black politician without a powerful constituency just warms a chair in the legislature.

If the black community cannot gain economic or land-power, how can they hope to have changes of their conditions? Minister of Defense Huey Newton says that the only other source of power left is that of the ability to inflict destruction as a consequence. Thus, the black people must arm in a political fashion. The black people must be able to deal with the occupation police forces in their communities when they are attacked. The alternative is to have the police chosen by the black community, live in the black community, and serve the needs of the black community as that community sees them. This would mean that the police would no longer act merely to defend the interests of the white businessman and landlord.

However, the blacks do not limit themselves to discussion of power

from the gun. The Black Panther Party has a political program which it would like to see enacted for the benefit of black people. See below for the program.

WHAT IS THE STATUS OF THE BLACK MAN IN AMERICA TODAY?

Eldridge Cleaver, Black Panther Minister of Information has stated that the black man is a colonial subject and that black America is a colony within white America. The fact that the colonial subjects are dispersed throughout the country does not make their colonial subjugation any the less real. Cleaver has stated that: "Black people in North America have always been plagued by a dual status. We were both slave and Christian, we were both free and segregated, we are both integrated and colonized. In the past this duality has worked to our disadvantage. It kept us running around in circles. Today we propose to turn it to our advantage, in the manner that we have turned our blackness from a disadvantage into a rallying point of advantage."

Huey Newton has said that the black man in America today is a man of confusion. He is of the lower socio-economic background. He has withdrawn from his hostile environment which he daily faces and denies his own ability. He has been taught that he is inferior and he blames himself. He tries to change this image through his style of life - his desire for flashy material possessions. He is asked to respect a law which does not respect him. Those who believe in cultural nationalism try to answer his problem by turning him back to the time of the eleventh century in Africa. However, his freedom cannot come from such an identification. His freedom will come from identifying with the revolutionary struggles of people of color all over the world, including Africa today. The black man, according to Cleaver, has a common culture and a common history. All he lacks to be a nation is land.

What is the History of the Black Man in America?

The history of the present attitude of the whites toward blacks in this country has deep psychological roots, according to Newton. It dates to the time, hundreds of years ago, when the white Europeans first came into contact with black Africans. It relates to cultural differences. The Europeans who came to Africa worshipped one god - a god who was all-good. This was his absolutism. Man was said to have been created in the image of the all-good god and therefore could do no evil. Man's instinctual sexual drives were deemed ungod-like and were repressed. Such evil was deemed to come from outside man - the result of demons, devils, and witches - who were burned at the stake.

On the other hand, the Africans below the Sahara, mostly black, had a different form of worship. Their god was both good and bad. They believed in dualism. Their god had two or more heads - one good and one bad. The African had to avoid being like the bad head and must get into the favor of the good head. However, he did not deny part of his being as coming from outside himself. Thus, his sexual drives were part of him - not evil demons from the outside.

When the Europeans came to Africa they enslaved the blacks south of the Sahara who believed in dualism. They were told by the church that the "good" Africans north of the Sahara, who believed in a single god, were more in line with the European belief and should not be enslaved.

Newton points out that this sick mentality goes deeper than an economic system. It is a psychology that must be rooted out of the white ~~xxxxxxx~~ race before the blacks can live in a society with white people. Thus, when Stokely Carmichael said that socialism is not meant for black people, he did not mean that he approved of what the capitalist system of economics was doing to the black communities. What he was saying is that even with an economic system that provided for all the people, if there were still racism, the black man would not be able to live as a man.

The Europeans raped Africa economically and took the black men as slaves to America. The black man has, to this day, not been treated as an equal to the white man - in any way. As was pointed out above, even after the Emancipation Proclamation the black man was not given his economic and political rights. In fact, after Reconstruction, the Southern politicians convinced the Northern politicians that the Black Legislators (who had insignificant power anyway) should not maintain even that token status. And, as can be seen in the electoral struggles going on in black communities in the South today - the politicians still won't even allow the token representation!

As James Baldwin said, "To be black and conscious in America is to be in a constant state of rage." The whites cannot know what it is like to live as a black man in America - in white society. What we can know is the nature of the conditions that must be changed to give the black man his long overdue human rights.

WHY FREE HUEY NEWTON?

1. The Political Reasons. Huey P. Newton is a political prisoner. He is in jail today, accused of killing an Oakland policeman, not because he committed this crime, which he did not, but because he is the Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party. Since the inception of the Party the Oakland police have tried to harrass it out of existence. As the Party became stronger, the police tactics became more vicious. The police have long had the license numbers and descriptions of all the cars driven by members of the Black Panther Party.

On the night of October 28, 1967, Police Officer Frey stopped an automobile which he knew to be a car on the list of those driven by Black Panthers. He stopped the car for an alleged traffic violation, the nature of which has never been disclosed. In his testimony before the Grand Jury, Officer Heanes, the police officer who was summoned by Frey to come to his assistance after he stopped the Panther car, said that Newton DID NOT HAVE A GUN. Attorney Charles Garry has indicated that the evidence points to the real possibility that both officers fired at each other and the Officer Heanes' bullets killed Officer Frey.

The police have always, in the black community, claimed the right to exercise indiscriminate violence. It was for this reason that the Black Panther Party was originally formed. Before October 28th the Oakland police had harrassed Newton on numerous occasions and had threatened his life. On October 28 Newton was arrested and shot in the stomach because he stood for change in the black community.

The black community knows that Huey Newton and the Panthers have raised a crucial issue - control of black communities by black people. They recognize that it is the police who perpetrate violence on a daily basis in order to maintain their illegitimate control over

black ghettos. They recognize that the action of the Panthers constitute legitimate self defense against a police force more interested in political repression and "keeping the niggers in their place" than in catching criminals. And they recognize the indictment of Huey Newton as an attempt not only to wipe out an heroic black resistance leader, but to also intimidate and crush the movement for self-determination for all black people. If black political leaders are not actually assassinated, as were Medgar Evers, Malcolm X, Martin Luther King - then the government finds ways of confining and neutralizing them as in the cases of H. Rap Brown and LeRoi Jones. That is why the black community stands behind the concert FREE HUEY. They mean that Huey Newton was harrassed and threatened and finally shot because he is a political leader; that he was arrested and thrown in jail because he is a political leader, that he faces the gas chamber because he is a political leader. These are important points for the white as well as the black community. The same type of harrassment has taken place against whites who have opposed this government: the case of the Oakland 7 arrested on conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor: a felony. It has happened to those who very peacefully tried to protest the policies represented by Dean Rusk, when he appeared at the Fairmount Hotel - demonstrators who were kicked, beaten and MACE'd by the S. F. police while they were RUNNING AWAY - trying to follow orders to disperse. The list could go on endlessly. Protest the government - and risk your physical safety - that is the message to whites and blacks alike.

11. The Legal Reasons. Huey Newton was indicted by the Alameda County Grand Jury - a jury chosen by the 20 judges on the Alameda County Superior Court, arbitrarily. Judge Dieden, and others, have admitted that this system results in judges choosing their friends, or political campaign contributors to serve on this "honorary" position. Three volumes of hearings taken by the Assembly Committee on Governmental Efficiency last year (1967) have pages of testimony to this effect. The persons chosen to serve are, overwhelmingly, white, over 50, retired, or still-active business and professional men and their wives.

This method of selection is clearly contrary to many cases decided by the United States Supreme Court, which cases indicated that a jury of one's peers had to consist of a CROSS-SECTION of the community and could not SYSTEMATICALLY EXCLUDE black people from serving. The Grand Jury violated both of these fundamental principles. However, when Newton's attorneys presented this evidence to the courts of California, through the California Supreme court, they were denied redress - WITHOUT EVEN SO MUCH AS A WRITTEN OPINION explaining why.

Furthermore, the method of indictment denied Newton fundamental rights which the California Supreme Court has held are required in criminal cases and which are given in the Preliminary Hearing.

A district attorney in California may proceed in a felony case either by indictment or by information. Indictment is a procedure whereby the D. A. asks the county grand jury to return an indictment on evidence presented to them by the D. A. The D. A. may present whatever evidence he chooses at his sole discretion. The grand jury may summon witnesses, but it only does so very rarely. The defendant is not present except if he testifies - and this is usually undesirable because he waives his 5th amendment rights in doing so. Furthermore, the defendant's attorney is not allowed to be present at the proceedings. The proceedings are secret. There is no right for

the defense at all in grand jury proceedings.

A preliminary hearing is a hearing before a municipal court judge who must decide whether or not to turn the case over to the superior court for trial. The defendant may have an attorney at this proceeding, and usually does. The attorney may challenge the judge for bias; may cross-examine the prosecution witnesses; may call his own witnesses; may have discovery of the prosecutions' evidence; may question the defendant, and so forth.

The way of proceeding - through the grand jury, or by way of preliminary hearing - is at the sole and arbitrary discretion of the district attorney. There are no guidelines set down either in the California Constitution or in the Penal Code to guide his choice.

The district attorney of Alameda County has used the grand jury very rarely. He used it only in a little over 1% of the cases in 1966. He testified before the Assembly Governmental Efficiency Committee that he like to use it in complicated cases such as those involving assessor frauds or in cases involving child molestation. Neither was true in the Newton case. Others at that hearing testified that the grand jury was often used where the district attorney had a poor case or didn't have enough facts to withstand exposure to the preliminary hearing. This was true in the Newton case. To this date the prosecution has released no information as to its version of the Newton events. This runs counter to its usual procedure of seeking maximum publicity to prejudice the defense case in a serious criminal matter (cf. the Hutton case). The reason? They haven't made up their story yet. They are hoping that the defense attorneys will let slip their version of the case so that the D.A. can then fit his version to counter that one.

The Grand Jury for the last five or more years has NOT ONCE refused an indictment sought by the District Attorney. How can any defendant in a set-up like that have any chance?

The Grand Jury indictment also serves to prejudice the later jury, because they have the aura of unstanding citizens. If they felt the defendant was probably guilty, what will the petit jury have to think?

111. Treatment at Kaiser. When Huey Newton arrived at Kaiser Hospital he was in agony from a bullet in his stomach. It took the emergency room nurse FIFTEEN MINUTES before she would allow him to see a doctor. She wanted forms filled out. She did not believe he was really hurt. Finally, according to her testimony before the Grand Jury, Newton threw his blood-soaked shirt at her to convince her of his pain.

While Newton was doubled over in pain, and before she would let him see a doctor, the nurse call the police. When Newton was finally allowed to see a doctor, the police arrived and pulled his hands over his head - an agonizing position for a man with a bullet in his stomach - and handcuffed him to the gurney on which he was lying. They shoved him and kicked the gurney.

When Newton was transferred to Highland Hospital, his police guards kicked his bed and shoved him around in the hopes that they could prevent his wound from healing.

HUEY NEWTON BIOGRAPHY

Huey P. Newton, Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party, was born on February 17, 1942 in Louisiana. He came to California -46-

in 1945 and resided in Oakland on Brush Street. He attended the Santa Fe and Lafayette elementary schools in Oakland. He went to Woodrow Wilson Jr. High School and then attended Oakland Technical High. His childhood was the same as that of most black youths. He was never given the opportunity to do skilled work but worked very diligently as a seasonal cannery worker from his graduation from high school onward.

Huey Newton learned to read well at the age of 16. This was when his high school counselors told him he was not college material. He set out to show them that no white man could tell him what he was capable of doing.

Huey went to Oakland City College and got an AA degree with an excellent gradepoint average. He spent one and one-half years in San Francisco Law School. He left law school to organize full-time for black liberation.

While Huey and Bobby Seales, Chairman of the Black Panther Party, were at Merritt College they formed the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense. They patrolled the black community to keep the police from brutalizing the black people. Newton and Seale taught the blacks on the block their legal rights. They felt that the Panther program had to be implemented practically. This meant starting with Point No. 7 of the Black Panther Party program to work toward "an immediate end to police brutality and murder of black people."

Shortly thereafter young Bobby Hutton inquired about what Bobby and Huey were doing. They explained the idea of the Black Panther Party and its operations to Bobby Hutton, who then became the first black youth to join the Party. He was appointed Party Treasurer. He served the black community faithfully until his murder at the hands of the Oakland police on April 6, 1968.

WHY SELF DEFENSE?

The Black Panther Party has advocated that everyone in the black community have a gun to defend himself. It should be made very clear that this does NOT mean that black people should have guns in order to come into the white community and "shoot it up". In fact there are NO reported incidents of Black Panthers coming into ANY community and using their weapons other than to defend their own lives.

The police forces in the black community are composed of men who live in white communities. They are hired as occupation forces to patrol the black community to protect white business and land interests. This is brought home very clearly by the fact that policemen in the ghetto try to stay away from incidents in which only blacks are involved. For example, if two black gangs are rumored to be planning a rumble, the police refuse to act to stop it. If black kids are fighting among themselves, the police stay away. If a black woman complains to the police that her husband has threatened violence against her, the police tell her to call a lawyer. When the lawyer tries to intervene, the police say they do not like to get involved in domestic disputes. The list goes on endlessly. Furthermore, the police are often involved in the local rackets - the numbers games, rake-offs from done and prostitution and so forth. However, should a black man fight a white man the police come in immediately. At schools where black and white children fight in the schoolyards the black children are taken off to spend days in Juvenile Hall while the white children are, at most, given a citation to take home to

their parents. Oft, black xxxxxx people are picked up at random for alleged traffic violations. If a black man or boy is seen running away from a place where the police believe a crime has been committed (usually a property crime), they shoot first and ask questions later. The incidents of this in Berkely, and Oakland and San Francisco are numerous. In fact it is incidents such as these that have been the trigger in almost all the so-called "riots" that have occurred in this country since Watts.

The position of the Black Panther Party was graphically illustrated when after Martin Luther King's assassination, Bobby Seale, chairman of the Party, went around Oakland in a sound truck urging black people to stay home and not become involved in violence. Why? Not because there was no reason for revolt, but because the Black Panthers know that such spontaneous rebellion results in death for black people and no changes in their conditions of life. Such violence is sporadic, short-lived, and costly. However, it is also very clear that non-violent tactics have resulted in no change either. In fact, before his death, Martin Luther King indicated that the Poor Peoples' March on Washington was his FINAL attempt to use non-violent tactics to get what his people have been denied for 400 years. After that, Dr. King indicated, all he could see was fascism. And he could not urge people to remain non-violent in the face of that.

Why do the Panthers Believe the Black Community will be Annihilated

The white community is prepared for genocide. Whites all over this nation are arming themselves to protect their community from an invasion of blacks. This is so even though not one white community has yet been invaded or even threatened with such invasion. This is true even though whites claim that even if there were an invasion of blacks they would be beaten almost immediately. Why are they armed? Fear. Fear that stems from a lack of understanding of the Watts incidents, fear that stems from a lack of understanding of what it is like to be black in this country. Fear of militancy ~~is the~~ that asks for change NOW. In part the fear comes because the whites know that they themselves are powerless to get change that would appease the militancy of the blacks. They have no more control over their government than do black people. They do not choose who will run for office - that is a back-room political decision. They know that when they vote for a candidate they must rely not on knowledge of his position, but on faith that he will govern well. So when they are afraid they do not rely on their government they buy guns.

Not only the white man as an individual is armed. Police departments all over this nation are stockpiling weapons which, in their horror, are matched by those used by the army in Vietnam. Why the stockpile? For the Second Civil War. This is the way Esquire Magazine saw it in their March 1968 issue, in an article of that title by Garry Wills. Reporter Wills visited police chiefs all over the country to find out what they were planning with regard to possible violence in the black communities. Remember when you read this that the black people are arming for self-defense with guns.

A listing of the weapons being stockpiled included: tanks, armored personnel carriers, jeeps with gun mounts, command armored cars built for Vietnam use, gas of all kinds including MACE, now felt by the federal drug administration to be far more dangerous than tear gas, bared bayonets, M-1 rifles, helicopters, tear gas grenades, shot-guns, police dogs, shock batons, machine guns, assault guns which shoot through walls. The list could go on and on. Some of the more unusual weapons included "non-lethal" flame-throwers, sound devices

which cause people to release their bowels, or lose their equilibrium, adhesives which cause parts of the body to stick together which if moved cause large areas of flesh to be torn away, foam, invisible gases, and odors detectible by dogs, plastic confetti, tranquilizers, electric sluices, hoses, gagging gases, and on and on.

This list of weapons is far too lengthy and horrifying to be a mere reaction to black peoples' desire to defend their homes and lives. This listing of weapons is such as to wipe out entire areas of a population, such as is being done in Vietnam. One cannot use tanks and machine guns, sound devices, and flame throwers, selectively against snipers. These weapons either wipe out large areas of people or they aren't used at all.

During all the past riots the National Guard and the local police shot indiscriminately at black people. Innocent women and children were injured as well as people only suspected of looting. Capital punishment was extended to those who appeared at the wrong place at the wrong time. No crime at all was necessary. Further riot contingency plans included the request in Detroit for \$9,000,000 for riot equipment. Where snipers are suspected, the article indicated that entire buildings were razed to the ground. These dead, the article went on, are not among those listed as casualties.

The psychology of the police interviewed by Wills was that potential riots must be squelched. This means that police patrol the ghetto and look for "suspicious" activities. Who could blame the police for using violence to squelch a potential riot? Only those who might question the nature of such activity in the first place and who might question the right of an individual man with a gun to pass judgment on another man without benefit of trial. In Los Angeles in July of 1967, the Black Muslim temple was marked with machine guns. The police claimed that they suspected that the Temple was the hiding place for guns. Naturally, they shot first and asked questions later. The result? No guns found. In this case, because of widespread publicity, Major Yorty was forced to apologize publicly for the outrageous conduct of the police. However, such raids continue regularly in the black community by the police. The police are getting "tough". To quote Cook County Sheriff Wood (Chicago): "When we had our Maywood riot, I went around telling my men on the bullhorn, so all those on the street could hear, that any rioter who raised his hands above his head would be guilty of aggravated assault, and should be fire on. I also told my men to shoot carefully- we didn't have extra men to take wounded off to hospitals." Compare this with what happened to Denzil Dowell, above, and Bobby Hutton (see below). A further interesting comparison was a statement made by Herr Goring, who issued these "shoot first" orders: ". . . for failure to act is a graver fault than errors made in action."

When the Berkeley police broke into the home of Panther Chairman Bobby Seale at 3:30 am on phoney charges of conspiracy to commit murder - charges that the police could never substantiate enough even to press - Huey P. Newton issued Mandate No. 3:

Because of the St. Valentine Day massacre of February 14, 1929, in which outlaws donned the uniforms of Policemen, posed as such, and thereby gained entrance to locked doors controlled by rival outlaws with whom they were contending for control of the bootlegging industry in Chicago; and because these gangsters, gaining entry through their disguise as Policemen, proceeded to exterminate their rivals with machinegun fire, we believe that prudence

would dictate that one should be alert when opening one's door to strangers, lat at night, in the wee hours of the morning - even when these strangers wear the uniform of policemen. History teaches us that the man in the uniform may or may not be a policeman authorized to enter the homes of the people.

AND

Taking notice of the fact that (1) on January 16, 1968, at 3:30am, members of the San Francisco Police Dept. kicked down the door and made an illegal entry, and search of the home of Eldridge Cleaver, Minister of Information. These Pigs had no search warrant, no arrest warrant, and were therefore not authorized to enter. They were not invited in. Permission for them to enter was explicitly denied by the Minister of Information. Present were Sister Kathleen Cleaver, our Communications Secretary and wife to our Minister of Information, and Brother Emory Douglas, our Revolutionary Artist.

Taking further notice of the fact that (2) on February 25, 1968, several uniformed bastards of the Berkeley Pig Department, accompanied by several other white men in plainclothes, bearing an assortment of shotguns, rifles, and service revolvers, made a forceful, unlawful entry and search of the home of Bobby Seale, Chairman of our Party, and his wife, Sister Artie Seale. These Pigs had no warrant either to search or to arrest. When asked by Chairman Bobby to produce a warrant, they arrogantly stated that they did not need one. They had no authority to enter - what they did have was the power of the gun. Thus we are confronted with a critical situation. Our organization has received serious threats from certain racist elements of White America, including the Oakland, Berkeley, and San Francisco Pig Departments. Threats to take our lives, to exterminate us. We cannot determine when any of these elements, or a combination of them, may move to implement these threats. We must be alert to the danger at all times. We will not fall victim to a St. Valentine's Massacre. Therefore those who approach our doors in the manner of outlaws, who seek to enter our homes illegally, unlawfully and in a rowdy fashion, those who kick our doors down with no authority and seek to ransack our homes in violation of our HUMAN RIGHTS, will henceforth be treated as outlaws, as gangsters, as evildoers. We have no way of determining that a man in uniform involved in a forced outlaw entry into our home is in fact a Guardian of the Law. He is acting like a lawbreaker and we must make an appropriate response.

We draw the line at the threshold of our doors. It is therefore mandated as a general order to all members of the Black Panther Party for Self Defense that all members must acquire the technical equipment to defend their homes and their dependents and shall do so. Any member of the Party having such technical equipment who fails to defend his threshold shall be expelled from the Party for Life.

It can be seen from this Mandate and from the speeches of members of the Party that the Black Panthers are engaged in SELF DEFENSE. Anyone who gives any thought to what has happened in the black community all over the country, in terms of police brutality, and anyone who reads

the newsmen can see what is happening especially to the Black Panther Party in this area (see below for details) must conclude that the very least that black people must do to continue living in this country is to protect their persons from attack. As the Black Panthers have said, it is the man behind the gun who is dangerous. Black Panthers do not accidentally shoot each other or anyone else. If they use weapons it is when they are personally attacked. If the whites have already declared war on the black people and are forming huge million-dollar arsenals, what kind of response do they expect from the black community? BAs Stokeley Carmichael has said, the blacks are not going to die the way the Jews in Europe died. The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising will be the example to follow - not the quiet exodus to the furnaces.

Many people object to the notion of the gun saying that there are other ways to stop violence - that the blacks should gain political and economic power. However, as will be shown below, it takes power to get power. If violence is to be prevented, the whites have the immediate obligation to stop the police from using their array of weapons against the blacks. To ask the blacks to turn the other cheek and get killed is a plea that is immoral and foolish.

THE SACRAMENTO INCIDENT

Because the Black Panther Party has exercised its constitutional right to bear arms, Assemblyman Mufford decided that this right would have to be curbed. He introduced a bill "prohibiting instruction in the use of firearms for the purpose of rioting, and prohibiting the carrying of loaded firearms on public streets and in public places by all except peace officers, guards, and members of the armed forces." (S. F. Chronicle Story, 5/3/57). As most people know the second amendment to the United States Constitution says that "A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." The purpose of this amendment was to prevent the very thing that Mufford's bill tries to set up: the regulation of the people's right to be free. What is the nature of this right? Huey Newton stated it very clearly when he said that if the people are unarmed, and if the government has a regular police force and a military force, the people are slaves to the government or are subject to slavery at any time. Newton's conclusion: so long as the police are armed, the black people should be armed. As Newton said: "Ninety percent of the reason we carried guns in the first place was educational. We set the example. We made black people aware that they have the right to carry guns."

Why Go to Sacramento with Guns?

There is some history to the Sacramento incident of which most people are unaware:

On April 1, 1967, a young black man named Denzil Dowell, aged 22 years, was killed by a member of the Contra Costa Sheriff's department. Denzil Powell was killed with his hands raised over his head. His family was denied the right to photograph his body and the right to have his clothes returned to them. Denzil Dowell was unarmed. Furthermore the sheriffs knew that he was suffering from an injured hip which would prevent him from escaping from the scene of the crime. WHY WAS HE KILLED? As with the killing of Panther Bobby Hutton (see below) there is no reason - other than that he was black.

On April 18, 1967, the Black Panther representatives, bearing arms, went to see District Attorney Hejedly of Contra Costa County to ask for an investigation of Denzil Dowell's death. The District Attorney said that he would hold such an investigation and would not

commend that the sheriff who shot Dowell be removed from duty pending the investigation.

On April 19, 1967, representatives of the Black Panthers and some other interested persons met with the sheriff. He refused to allow the Panthers to enter his office carrying guns. Because Panther leader Huey Newton felt the conference was so important, he and the other Panthers gave up their right to wear a gun and removed the guns before talking to the sheriff. The sheriff refused to remove the man who shot Dowell pending the investigation. Further he refused to instruct his men not to kill suspects in crimes involving only property. (The situation in the Dowell killing). The undersheriff instructed the Panthers that if they wished changes made, they should go to Sacramento and speak to the Legislature. This same undersheriff Ramsey went to the Assembly and spoke in favor of the Mulford bill - and in doing so referred specifically to the need for the bill to deal with the Black Panthers.

In response to this conference and to the Mulford bill itself, Minister of Defense Huey Newton wrote a statement which Panther Chairman Bobby Seale delivered on the steps of the capitol in Sacramento on May 2, 1967. The statement is as follows:

The Black Panther Party for Self Defense calls upon the American people in general and the black people in particular to take careful note of the racist California Legislature which is now considering legislation aimed at keeping the black people disarmed and powerless at the very same time that racist police agencies throughout the country are intensifying the terror, brutality, murder and repression of black people.

At the same time that the American government is waging a racist war of genocide in Vietnam, the concentration camps in which Japanese Americans were interned during World War Two are being renovated and expanded. Since America has historically reserved the most barbaric treatment for non-white people, we are forced to conclude that these concentration camps are being prepared for black people, who are determined to gain their freedom by any means necessary. The enslavement of black people from the very beginning of this country, the genocide practiced on the American Indians and the confining of the survivors on reservations, the savage lynching of thousands of black men and women, the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and now the cowardly massacre in Vietnam, all testify to the fact that towards people of color the racist power structure of America has but one policy: repression, genocide, terror and the big stick.

Black people have begged, prayed, petitioned, demonstrated and everything else to get the racist power structure of America to right the wrongs which have historically been perpetrated against black people. All of these efforts have been answered by more repression, deceit, and hypocrisy. As the aggression of the racist American government escalates in Vietnam, the police agencies of America escalate the repression of black people throughout the ghettos of America. Vicious police dogs, cattle prods and increased patrols have become familiar sights in black communities. City Hall turns a deaf ear to the pleas of black people for relief from this increasing terror.

The Black Panther Party for Self Defense believes that the time has come for black people to arm themselves against this terror before it is too late. The pending Mulford Act brings the hour of doom one step nearer. People who have suffered so much for so long at the hands of a racist society, must draw the line somewhere. We believe that the black communities of America must rise up as one man to halt the progression of a trend that leads inevitably to their total destruction.

In the section on Self Defense, above, further explanation for the use of guns was given. However, it should be pointed out here that the genocide of the black people in this country is something that white people should fear for their own sakes as well as for the welfare of the black race. Those of you who are old enough to remember the pre-World War II history will recall that when Hitler came to power in Germany he started exterminating his political enemies by picking on the leadership (as the Oakland police are picking off the leadership of the Black Panther Party). He then, when this was not stopped by popular outrage and action, went on to kill millions and millions of those whom he defined as enemies. A government which can exterminate one group at will can exterminate many. When Stalin, in the Soviet Union, felt it necessary to exterminate enemies, he started on a small scale. When he found that he could continue this technique, the purges became wider and wider in scope. Although Huey Newton feels the concentration camps will be filled with black people, those of us who are white and are outraged at this possibility feel that they can be enlarged to include whites, too. Remember that the National Socialist definition of "Jew" was pretty all-inclusive. In the South, whites have been referred to as "white Nigger".

On May 2, 1967, the Black Panthers went to Sacramento, carrying guns legally. They went to the Assembly observation section led by a crew of television men and reporters. When they were directed to the observer box, the Assembly members requested that the guards remove the television cameras, not the guns. The Capitol police were, at all times, aware of the fact that the Black Panthers were armed. Had the Panthers entered the Assembly with guns to do any shooting, they had ample opportunity. However, this was not their purpose. They came to protest the Mulford bill, which was explicitly directed against them, and to deliver the above-quoted statement of Huey Newton on the genocidal nature of the American government.

Because the Panthers were legally carrying guns, they could not be arrested while at the Capitol. However, as they were leaving Sacramento, the police dug up an old Fish and Game law that dealt with loaded weapons in a vehicle. The law was enacted to prevent accidents when hunters carried guns. The Panthers were having their cars serviced at a gas station when the police arrested 23 of them for violation of the Fish and Game code. The Panthers did not resist arrest, even though they were armed and were numerous. After being arrested, the Panthers were thrown into the drunk tank of the jail with neither beds nor blankets. They were treated just like the animals for the killing of which regulations were made in the Fish and Game law.

As Huey Newton predicted, the press response to the incident was to distort what happened and to raise the spectre of violence. The press called the Panthers thugs and indicated that they came to Sacramento only to disrupt the proceedings of the Assembly. However, as Newton pointed out, the young black people on the block at

home have been called hoodlums and thus all their lives. Thus, when they heard what the papers called the Panthers they wanted to know what these "hoodlums" were up to, carrying guns. Thus, the Panther message was spread in the black community almost because of the press distortions.

As to press accounts calling the Panthers militant and anti-white, these were false charges. The documents below indicate that the Panthers are not a racist organization and will form coalitions with white groups who are willing to support the Panther platform and who will work to end racism.

The Mulford bill was enacted into law as a special bill and has been used, predictably since then, to harrass members of the Black Panther Party. Attorneys feel that the bill is clearly unconstitutional. However, as will be shown below, lack of funds, as well as the nature of the court system, prevent the unconstitutionality from being adequately tested. Eight members of the Black Panther Party served jail sentences on the money charge. The rest did not serve time because the district attorney indicated that if eight would serve ~~xxxxx~~ he would not press charges against the rest. It should be noted that this type of justice is not limited to the Black Panthers. Every day black people are arrested on charges which are false or unsubstantiated. Because of lack of funds many of them serve jail sentences. Many of those who can afford attorneys are found guilty by all-white juries and judges. Since Sacramento, the Panthers have been constantly harrassed. See below for further details.

THE MURDER OF BOBBY-HUTTON-AND-THE-ARREST-OF-THE-PANTHER-8

On Sunday, April 7, the Black Panther Party had planned a picnic barbecue to raise money for the defense of Huey P. Newton. Saturday night Eldridge Cleaver, Bobby Hutton, and a number of other Panthers were driving around Oakland to collect food that the sisters had prepared. Their mission was interrupted when several squad cars of Oakland police interceded and ambushed the Panthers in their own community. Today, Eldridge Cleaver is behind bars, possibly for life. Bobby Hutton is dead - murdered by the Oakland pigs when he tried to surrender from the gas-filled, burning house. Seven other Panthers plus Cleaver face Grand Jury indictments for attempted murder, indictments based on false information provided by the pigs and extorted confessions from the imprisoned Panthers.

The following information came out in an interview a San Francisco Chronicle reporter had with Cleaver in jail:

Bobby Hutton, aged 17, was killed by police bullets - he was told to run for a squad car and, while his hands were raised and he was unarmed, officers shot him down.

With one or two exceptions, the arsenal of guns the police claim was taken from the scene of the shoot-out was actually taken from a parked Panther's car's locked trunk, miles away, and hours later.

Following the police ambush of the Panthers, cops made no attempt to immediately allow Cleaver and Hutton out of the house they were holed up in. Instead they poured a fusillade of bullets in through its walls.

Eldridge Cleaver was not carrying a gun. "I was never armed", he said, "because Huey P. Newton had laid down orders that, as a parolee, I should not be armed."

Although the pigs and the racist press repeatedly tried to call the ambush a Panther squib, within two minutes after the police had

stoned and nullled their weapons at 2905 Union Street, an entire two-block area was blocked. . . and dozens of Emeryville and Oakland police officers had (supposedly answering a call for reinforcements) appeared on the scene, thoroughly equipped with riot helmets, OVERKILL weapons, tear gas bombs. . .

Cleaver's account of the incident indicated that the trouble began around 9:30 p.m. when a squad car nullled alongside 3 Panther cars parked on 28th Street. Cleaver saw a con get out of a squad car, which had suddenly nullled up, "heard some loud talk" from a con "and suddenly a gun exploded right in my face." Cleaver said he and Bobby "lit out" through an alleyway and through a side door into the basement of a house that had no connection with the Panthers. "We laid down on our backs and the cons started firing. I could see their bullets coming in through a beaverboard partition about a foot above my face."

A concrete foundation of the building partially protected them and it was probably a ricochet that later wounded Cleaver. A tear gas cannister also hit him in the chest. "The gas was thick now and Bobby took off my clothing to see where I was hit. I was bleeding from my foot and coughing."

Finally a tear gas cartridge or something else fired by the police set fire to the basement and the side of the house. "He couldn't stand it anymore and I yelled, "We're coming out". Cleaver limped out of the house, with Bobby holding his arm to support him. Out in the alleyway, ". . . we both fell down when they (the cons) told us to and cons from the street (perhaps 15 yards away) approached us. They kicked us and cursed us for about five minutes - while we were lying on the ground." At this time Cleaver was wearing only his socks, all his other clothing having been stripped off by Bobby in a search for wounds. "Then the cons told us to get up and start running for the squad car." Cleaver was unable to because of the leg wound, and he fell. "Bobby started running" - he ran about 10 yards - and they started shooting him. I heard 12 shots; it was hard to tell for sure. He had his hands high in the air until he died."

Cleaver was taken to Highland Hospital emergency room, then rushed off to San Quentin, and then, as soon as his lawyer arrived, was whisked off to Vacaville supposedly for "medical attention", although San Quentin has some of the finest medical facilities in the State prison system. At Vacaville, Cleaver has been kept in total isolation "maximum security", with his wife and lawyers given only curtailed visits, and no other visitors allowed. It was only the power of Establishment Press which finally got the Chronicle reporter an interview with him.

Exorbitantly high bail was set for all the arrested Panthers - \$63,00 for Cleaver (which is irrelevant since his parole was revoked thus automatically confining him for the next four years) and \$40,00 each for the other seven. Cleaver's parole was revoked at 3 a.m. the night of April 7 and there was no hearing.

The Grand Jury testimony against the 9 Panthers who were arrested that night, at the scene of the shoot-out, in homes nearby, or in their cars, includes alleged "confessions" by them that they had been out "looking to do some shooting" and other statements. All such statements are difficult or impossible to believe would have been voluntarily given by any Black Panther arrested for shooting at cons. As in the Newton case, the Grand Jury was blatantly employed to deny the defendants their right to a preliminary hear-

and (see article "Why Free Huey Newton").

Attorney Charles R. Garry has filed affidavits of the Panthers arrested in a suit against the City of Oakland, the Chief of Police and the Mayor of Oakland, seeking to enjoin the DA from any further prosecutions of the Panthers. The affidavits charged brutalization of the Panthers by the police, intimidation and lying. Some Panthers did make brief statements to a man they were told was their lawyer, who had been brought in "because Garry and other Panther attorneys had no interest in the case" (a complete fabrication). The "lawyer" turned out later to be a con. Another Panther was beaten on the soles of his feet until he made a statement. A third Panther said he had never made any statement to the police at all, and that it was pure lies on their part when they attributed statements to him. The complete statements in the affidavits indicate that the con harassment and brutalization were designed to (1) "confuse and deceive each of the brothers and turn them against each other and on Eldridge Cleaver by blatantly lying to them; (2) to get statements from them which would build up as much evidence against Eldridge Cleaver as possible."

This actions of the police in attempting to extort these confessions makes it quite clear that their target was the leadership of the Panthers - in this case, Eldridge Cleaver. Like most elements of the power structure they are working on the assumption that if you can destroy the leadership you can cripple the movement. As usual, they failed to see the extent to which the struggle in the black community grows out of the needs of that entire community. Oppression in the black community is not going to be gone or forgotten when the leaders of the Black Panther Party are jailed or shot. The people are not going to stop fighting.

On Sunday, April 7, several hundred people turned out in DeFremery Park at a the barbecue picnic for the Huey P. Newton Defense Fund.

POLICE HARASSMENT OF BLACK PANTHER PARTY

A sample of incidents

1. From October, 1966, to October, 1967, Huey Newton has been harassed by the Oakland police-had been stopped on innumerable occasions without reasonable cause.
2. Spring and summer, 1967-This was the most intense period of harassment for the Panthers. It took place after a demonstration by Panthers carrying rifles at the State Legislature in Sacramento during Assembly debate on a bill which would restrict a citizen's right to bear arms. During this period, Panthers were repeatedly stopped in cars and on the street; many were arrested; homes were entered illegally by police.
3. May 22, 1967-Bobby Seale went to the Oakland County Courthouse to bail Huey Newton out of jail. He was leaning against a retaining wall outside carrying a "legal" shotgun. He was arrested and charged with an obscure law, dating back to the 1800's,

the car door and beat him brutally. About ten Panthers and their associates gathered around to protest and were arrested. This rash of arrests coincided with the visit of Berkeley Carmichael to the Bay Area.

12. April 3, 1968-Police entered Father Neill's church in Oakland where the Panthers were holding a meeting. A black youth associated with the Panthers (but not authorized by them to possess a gun) was, according to police, drunk and waving a gun outside the church. Police surrounded the church and entered it, about twelve of them in threatening manner. They were accompanied, inexplicably, by a white priest and a black clericoman, both from Oakland. David Hilliard came out of the out of the sanctuary and refused to allow police to enter the sanctuary. Upon seeing Hilliard, police lowered their guns and cast their eyes about, looking for someone else. The Panthers are convinced they were looking for Bobby Seale.
13. April 5, 1968-San Diego police crashed down the door of Ken Denman, PFP leader and Panther organizer in San Diego. They had no warrant.
14. April 6, 1968-Several Panthers in cars in west Oakland on Saturday night, April 6, were approached by two policemen and menaced with guns. When the Panthers tried to defend themselves, shooting began, and the Panthers ran into a nearby house. After about 90 minutes of shooting by some 50 members of the Oakland P. D. who set fire to the house and filled it with tear gas, the Panthers were forced to surrender. With floodlights covering the house, Bobby Hutton walked out with his hands up. Someone yelled that he had a gun, and he was shot. He was not armed; no gun was found anywhere near his body. Eldridge Cleaver, wounded in the leg, and eyes badly burned by tear gas, came out. In total, nine persons were arrested, including Panther National Captain David Hilliard. Two policemen were wounded slightly.
15. April 9, 1968- Two Black Panther women were going about Oakland in a car putting up posters announcing the candidacy of Huey Newton for Congress and Bobby Seale for Assembly on the Peace and Freedom ticket. Twelve policemen with shotguns stopped their car and searched it - without probable cause. Throughout the day, patrol cars circled the Newton-Seale campaign headquarters. Sam Napier and other Panthers were physically stopped by police from putting up campaign posters. Police have been spotted by Oakland residents tearing down Newton-Seale posters.
16. April 13, 1968-Four members of the Black Panther Party were returning from Bobby Hutton's funeral when they were arrested on suspicion of robbery. Since it was Friday, they were to be kept over the weekend before they could be arraigned. This is a typical police procedure - it means three days detention instead of overnight before a court appearance. The robbery took place on Monday. Furthermore the robbery car was driven by one person with one passenger. Four people were arrested Friday. The car was in the shop being repaired at the time of the alleged robbery. On Sunday, after a weekend of work by Attorney Alex Hoffmann, the "suspects" were released - they couldn't be identified as having even a remote connection with the alleged robbery. When arrested

Document entitled, "Rectify the Party's
Style of Work."

Document entitled, "We Demand Community
Control of Police."

Document entitled, "Fred Hampton - Clark
Clark Inquest."

The above documents were furnished by
on January 11, 1970.

RECTIFY THE PARTY'S STYLE OF WORK

The Party School opens today and I wish it every success.

I would like to say something about the problem of our Party's style of work.

Why must there be a revolutionary party? There must be a revolutionary party because the world contains enemies who oppress the people and the people want to throw off enemy oppression. In the era of capitalism and imperialism, just such a revolutionary party as the Communist Party is needed. Without such a party it is simply impossible for the people to throw off enemy oppression. We are Communists, we want to lead the people in overthrowing the enemy, and so we must keep our ranks in good order, we must march in step, our troops must be picked troops and our weapons good weapons. Without these conditions the enemy cannot be overthrown.

What is the problem now facing our Party? The general line of the Party is correct and presents no problem, and the Party's work has been fruitful. The Party has several hundred thousand members who are leading the people in extremely hard and bitter struggles against the enemy. This is plain to everybody and beyond all doubt.

Then is there or is there not any problem still facing our Party? I say there is and, in a certain sense, the problem is quite serious.

What is the problem? It is the fact that there is something in the minds of a number of our comrades which strikes one as not quite right, not quite proper.

In other words, there is still something wrong with our style of study, with our style in the Party's internal and external relations and with our style of writing. By something wrong with the style of study we mean the malady of subjectivism. By something wrong with our style in Party relations we mean the malady of sectarianism. By something wrong with the style of writing we mean the malady of stereotyped Party writing. All these are wrong, they are ill winds, but they are not like the wintry north winds that sweep across the whole sky. Subjectivism, sectarianism and stereotyped Party writing are no longer the dominant styles, but merely gusts of contrary wind, ill winds from the air-raid tunnels. It is bad, however, that such winds should still be blowing in the Party. We must seal off the passages which produce them. Our whole Party should undertake the job of sealing off these passages, and so should the Party School. These three ill winds, subjectivism, sectarianism and stereotyped Party writing, have their historical origins. Although no longer dominant in the whole Party, they still constantly create trouble and assail us. Therefore, it is necessary to resist them and to study, analyse, and elucidate them.

Fight subjectivism in order to rectify the style of study, fight sectarianism in order to rectify the style in Party relations, and fight Party stereotypes in order to rectify the style of writing--such is the task before us.

To accomplish the task of overthrowing the enemy, we must accomplish the task of rectifying these styles within the Party. The style of study and the style of writing are also the Party's style of work. Once our Party's style of work is put completely right, the people all over the country will learn from our example, and those outside the Party who have the same kind of bad style will, if they are good and honest people, learn from our

May 1941

I propose that we should reform the method and the system of study throughout the Party. The reasons are as follows:

I.

The twenty years of the Communist Party of China have been twenty years in which the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism has become more and more integrated with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. If we recall how superficial and meager our understanding of Marxism-Leninism and of the Chinese revolution was during our Party's infancy, we can see how much deeper and richer it is now. For a hundred years, the finest sons and daughters of the disaster-ridden Chinese nation fought and sacrificed their lives, one stepping into the breach as another fell, in quest of the truth that would save the country and the people. This moves us to song and tears. But it was only after World War I and the October Revolution in Russia that we found Marxism-Leninism, the best of truths, the best of weapons for liberating our nation. And the Communist Party of China has been the initiator, propagandist and organizer in the wielding of this weapon. As soon as it was linked with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism gave an entirely new complexion to the Chinese revolution. Since the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan, our Party, basing itself on the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism, has taken a further step in its study of the concrete practice of this war and in its study of China and the world today, and has also made a beginning in the study of Chinese history. These are all very good signs.

II.

However, we still have shortcomings, and very big ones too. Unless we correct these shortcomings, we shall not, in my opinion, be able to take another step forward in our work and in our great cause of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution.

First, take the study of current conditions. We have achieved some success in our study of present domestic and international conditions, but for such a large political party as ours, the material we have collected is fragmentary and our research work unsystematic on each and every aspect of these subjects, whether it be the political, military, economic or cultural aspect. Generally speaking, in the last twenty years, we have not done systematic and thorough work in collecting and studying material on these aspects, and we are lacking in a climate of investigation and study of objective reality. To behave like "a blindfolded man catching sparrows" or a "blind man groping for fish," to be crude and careless, to indulge in verbiage, to rest content with a smattering of knowledge--such is the extremely bad style of work that still exists among many comrades in our Party, a style utterly opposed to the fundamental spirit of Marxism-Leninism. Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have taught us that it is necessary to study conditions conscientiously and to proceed from objective reality and not from subjective wishes; but many of our comrades act in direct violation of this truth.

Second, take the study of history. Although a few Party members and sympathizers have undertaken this work, it has not been done in an organized way. Many Party members are still in a fog about Chinese history, whether of the last hundred years or of ancient times. There are many Marxist-Leninist scholars who cannot open their mouths without citing ancient Greeks; but as for their own ancestors--sorry, they have been forgotten. There is no climate of serious study either of current conditions or of past history.

In order to explain this idea further, I should like to contrast two opposite attitudes.

First, there is the subjectivist attitude. With this attitude, a person does not make a systematic and thorough study of the environment, but works by sheer subjective enthusiasm and has a blurred picture of the face of China today. With this attitude, he chops up history, knows only ancient Greece but not China and is in a fog about the China of yesterday and the day before yesterday. With this attitude a person studies Marxist-Leninist theory in the abstract and without any aim. He goes to Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin not to seek the stand, viewpoint and method with which to solve the theoretical and tactical problems of the Chinese revolution but to study theory purely for theory's sake. He does not shoot the arrow at the target but shoots at random. Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have taught us that we should proceed from objective realities and that we should derive laws from them to serve as our guide to action. For this purpose we should, as Marx has said, appropriate the material in detail and subject it to scientific analysis and synthesis.³ Many of our people do not act in this way but do the opposite. A good number of them are doing research work but have no interest in studying either the China of today or the China of yesterday and confine their interest to the study of empty "theories" divorced from reality. Many others are doing practical work, but they too pay no attention to the study of objective conditions, often rely on sheer enthusiasm and substitute their personal feelings for policy. Both kinds of people, relying on the subjective, ignore the existence of objective realities. When making speeches, they indulge in a long string of headings, A, B, C, D, 1, 2, 3, 4, and when writing articles, they turn out a lot of verbiage. They have no intention of seeking truth from facts, but only a desire to curry favour by claptrap. They are flashy without substance, brittle without solidity. They are always right, they are the Number One Authority under Heaven, "imperial envoys" who rush everywhere. Such is the style of work of some comrades in our ranks. To govern one's own conduct by this style is to harm oneself, to teach it to others is to harm others, and to use it to direct the revolution is to harm the revolution. To sum up, this subjectivist method which is contrary to science and Marxism-Leninism is a formidable enemy of the Communist Party, the working class, the people and the nation; it is a manifestation of impurity in Party spirit. A formidable enemy stands before us, and we must overthrow it. Only when subjectivism is overthrown can the truth of Marxism-Leninism prevail, can Party spirit be strengthened, can the revolution be victorious. We must assert that the absence of a scientific attitude, that is, the absence of the Marxist-Leninist approach of uniting theory and practice, means that Party spirit is either absent or deficient.

There is a couplet which portrays this type of person. It runs:

The reed growing on the wall--top-heavy, thin-stemmed and shallow of root;
The bamboo shoot in the hills--sharp-tongued, thick-skinned and hollow inside.

Is this not an apt description of those who do not have a scientific attitude, who can only recite words and phrases from the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and who enjoy a reputation unwarranted by any real learning? If anyone really wishes to cure himself of this malady, I advise him to commit this couplet to memory and to show still more courage and paste it on the wall of his room. Marxism-Leninism is a science, and science means honest, solid knowledge; there is no room for playing tricks. Let us, then, be honest.

Secondly, there is the Marxist-Leninist attitude. With this attitude, a person applies the theory and method of Marxism-Leninism to the systematic and thorough investigation and study of the environment. He does not work by enthusiasm alone, but, as Stalin says, combines revolutionary sweep with practicalness.⁴ With this

kind of theorists we want? We want theorists who can, in accordance with the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method, correctly interpret the practical problems arising in the course of history and revolution and give scientific explanations and theoretical elucidations of China's economic, political, military, cultural and other problems. Such are the theorists we want. To be a theorist of this kind, a person must have a true grasp of the essence of Marxism-Leninism, of the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method and of the theories of Lenin and Stalin on the colonial revolution and the Chinese revolution, and he must be able to apply them in a penetrating and scientific analysis of China's practical problems and discover the laws of development of these problems. Such are the theorists we really need.

The Central Committee of our Party has now made a decision calling upon our comrades to learn how to apply the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method in the serious study of China's history, and of China's economics, politics, military affairs and culture, and to analyse every problem concretely on the basis of detailed material and then draw theoretical conclusions. This is the responsibility we must shoulder.

Our comrades in the Party School should not regard Marxist theory as lifeless dogma. It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it. If you can apply the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint in elucidating one or two practical problems, you should be commended and credited with some achievement. The more problems you elucidate and the more comprehensively and profoundly you do so, the greater will be your achievement. Our Party School should also lay down your rule to grade students good or poor according to how they look at China's problems after they have studied Marxism-Leninism, according to whether or not they see the problems clearly and whether or not they see them at all.

Next let us talk about the question of the "intellectuals". Since China is a semi-colonial, semi-feudal country and her culture is not well developed, intellectuals are particularly treasured. On this question of the intellectuals, the Central Committee of the Party made the decision over two years ago that we should win over the great numbers of intellectuals and, insofar as they are revolutionary and willing to take part in the resistance to Japan, welcome them one and all. It is entirely right for us to esteem intellectuals, for without revolutionary intellectuals the revolution cannot triumph. But we all know there are many intellectuals who fancy themselves very learned and assume airs of erudition without realizing that such airs are bad and harmful and hinder their own progress. They ought to be aware of the truth that actually many so-called intellectuals are, relatively speaking, most ignorant and the workers and peasants sometimes know more than they do. Here some will say, "Ha! You are turning things upside down and talking nonsense." But, comrades don't get excited; there is some sense in what I am saying.

What is Knowledge? Ever since class society came into being the world has known only two kinds of knowledge, knowledge of the struggle for production and knowledge of the class struggle. Natural science and social science are the crystallizations of these two kinds of knowledge, and philosophy is the generalization and summation of the knowledge of nature and the knowledge of society. Is there any other kind of knowledge? No. Now let us - 63 -

example and correct their mistakes, and thus the whole nation will be influenced. So long as our Communist ranks are in good order and march in step, so long as our troops are picked troops and our weapons are good weapons, any enemy, however powerful, can be overthrown.

Let me speak now about subjectivism.

Subjectivism is an improper style of study; it is opposed to Marxism-Leninism and is incompatible with the Communist Party. What we want is the Marxist-Leninist style of study. What we call style of study means not just style of study in the schools but in the whole Party. It is a question of the method of thinking of comrades in our leading bodies, of all cadres and Party members, a question of our attitude towards Marxism-Leninism, of the attitude of all Party comrades in their work. As such, it is a question of extraordinary, indeed of primary, importance.

Certain muddled ideas find currency among many people. There are, for instance, muddled ideas about what is a theorist, what is an intellectual and what is meant by linking theory and practice.

Let us first ask, is the theoretical level of our Party high or low? Recently more Marxist Leninist works have been translated and more people have been reading them. That is a very good thing. But can we therefore say that the theoretical level of our Party has been greatly raised? True, the level is now somewhat higher than before. But our theoretical front is very much out of harmony with the rich content of the Chinese revolutionary movement, and a comparison of the two shows that the theoretical side is lagging far behind. Generally speaking, our theory cannot as yet keep pace with our revolutionary practice, let alone lead the way as it should. We have not yet raised our rich and varied practice to the proper theoretical plane. We have not yet examined all the problems of revolutionary practice--or even the important ones--and raised them to a theoretical plane. Just think, how many of us have created theories worthy of the name on China's economics, politics, military affairs or culture, theories which can be regarded as scientific and comprehensive, and not crude and sketchy? Especially in the field of economic theory: Chinese capitalism has had a century of development since the opium War, and yet not a single theoretical work had been produced which accords with the realities of China's economic problems, for instance, the theoretical level is already high? Can we say that our Party has already has economic theorists worthy of the name? Certainly not. We have read a great many Marxist-Leninist books, but can we claim, then, that we have theorists? We cannot. For Marxism-Leninism is the theory created by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on the basis of practice, their general conclusion drawn from historical and revolutionary reality. If we merely read their works but do not proceed to study the realities of China's history and revolution in the light of their theory or do not make any effort to think through China's revolutionary practice carefully in terms of theory, we should not be so presumptuous as to call ourselves Marxist theorists. Our achievements on the theoretical front will be very poor indeed if, as members of the Communist Party of China, we close our eyes to China's problems and can only memorize isolated conclusions or principles from Marxist writings. If all a person can do is to commit Marxist economics or philosophy to memory, reciting glibly from Chapter I to Chapter X, but is utterly unable to apply them, can he be considered a Marxist theorist? No! He cannot. What

take a look at certain students, those brought up in schools that are completely cut off from the practical activities of society. What about them? A person goes through a primary school of this kind all the way through to a university of the same kind, graduates and is reckoned to have a stock of learning. But all he has is booklearning; he has not yet taken part in any practical activities or applied what he has learned to any field of life. Can such a person be regarded as a completely developed intellectual? Hardly so, in my opinion, because his knowledge is still incomplete. What then is relatively complete knowledge? All relatively complete knowledge is formed in two stages: The first stage is perceptual knowledge, the second is rational knowledge, the latter being the development of the former to a higher level. What sort of knowledge is the student's booklearning? Even supposing all their knowledge is truth: it is still not knowledge acquired through their own personal experience, but consists of theories set down by their predecessors in summarizing experience of the struggle for production and of the class struggle. It is entirely necessary that students should acquire this kind of knowledge, but it must be understood that as far as they are concerned such knowledge is in a sense still one-sided, something which has been verified by others but not yet by themselves. What is most important is to be good at applying this knowledge in life and in practice. Therefore, I advise those who have only booklearning but as yet no contact with reality, and also those with little practical experience, to realize their own short comings and become a little more modest.

How can those who have only booklearning be turned into intellectuals in the true sense? The only way is to get them to take part in practical work and become practical workers, to get those engaged in theoretical work to study important practical problems. In this way our main aim can be attained.

What I have said will probably make some people angry. They will say, "According to your explanation, even Marx would not be regarded as an intellectual." I say they are wrong. Marx took part in the practice of the revolutionary movement and also created revolutionary theory. Beginning with the commodity, the simplest element of capitalism, he made a thorough study of the economic structure of capitalist society. Millions of people saw and handled commodities every day but were so used to them that they took no notice. Marx alone studied commodities scientifically. He carried out a tremendous work of research into their actual development and derived a nature, history and proletarian revolution and created dialectical materialism, historical materialism and the theory of proletarian revolution. Thus Marx became a most completely developed intellectual, representing the acme of human wisdom; he was fundamentally different from those who have only book-learning. Marx undertook detailed investigations and studies in the course of practical struggles, formed generalizations and then verified his conclusions by testing them in practical struggles--this is what we call theoretical work. Our Party needs a large number of comrades who will learn how to do such work. In our Party there are many comrades who can learn to do this kind of theoretical research; most of them are intelligent and promising and we should value them. But they must follow correct principles and not repeat the mistake of the past. They must discard dogmatism and not confine themselves to ready-made

3. As for education for cadres whether at school or for cadres, a policy should be established focusing such education on the study of the practical problems of the Chinese revolution and using the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism as the guide, and the method of studying Marxism-Leninism statically and in isolation should be discarded. Moreover, in studying Marxism-Leninism, we should use the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), Short Course as the principal material. It is the best synthesis and summing up of the world communist movement of the past hundred years, a model of the integration of theory and practice, and so far the only comprehensive model in the whole world. When we see how Lenin and Stalin integrated the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practices of the Soviet revolution and thereby developed Marxism, we shall know how we should work in China.

We have made many detours. But error is often the precursor of what is correct. I am confident that in the context of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution, which is so intensely alive and so richly varied, this reform of our study will certainly yield good results.

NOTES

1. Fushien County is about seventy kilometres south of Yen-an.

2. The Border Region currency consisted of the currency notes issued by the bank of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region Government. The Kuomintang currency was the paper currency issued by the four big Kuomintang bureaucrat-capitalist banks from 1935 onwards with British and U.S. imperialist support. Comrade Mao Tse-tung was referring to the fluctuations in the rates of exchange between these two currencies.

3. See Karl Marx, "Afterword to the Second German Edition" (January 24, 1873) Capital in which he writes: "The latter (the method of inquiry) has to appropriate the material in detail, to analyse its different forms of development, to trace out their inner connection. Only after this work is done, can the actual movement be adequately described." (Capital, Eng. ed., FLPH, Moscow, Vol. I, p. 19.)

4. See J. V. Stalin, "The Foundations of Leninism" (April-May 1924), Problems of Leninism, Russ. ed., Moscow, 1952, p. 80.

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Comrade Mao Tse-tung made this report to a cadres' meeting in Yen-an. The report and the two articles, "Rectify the Party's Style of Work" and "Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing," are Comrade Mao Tse-tung's basic works on the rectification movement. In these he summed up, on the ideological plane, past differences in the Party over the Party line and analyzed the petty-bourgeois ideology and style which, masquerading as Marxism-Leninism, were prevalent in the Party, and which chiefly manifested themselves in subjectivist and sectarian tendencies, their form of expression being stereotyped Party writing. Comrade Mao Tse-tung called for a Party-wide movement of Marxist-Leninist education to rectify style of work in accordance with the ideological principles of Marxism-Leninism. His call very quickly led to a great debate between proletarian and petty-bourgeois ideology inside and outside the Party. This consolidated the position of proletarian ideology inside and outside the Party, enabled the broad ranks of cadres to take a great step forward ideologically and the Party to achieve unprecedented unity.

If people are not on guard, do not realize that such one-sidedness is a shortcoming and do not strive to overcome it, they are liable to go astray.

However, of the two kinds of subjectivism, dogmatism is still the greater danger in our Party. For dogmatists can easily assume a Marxist guise to bluff, capture and make servitors of cadres of working-class and peasant origin who cannot easily see through them; they can also bluff and ensnare the naive youth. If we overcome dogmatism, cadres with book-learning will readily join with those who have experience and will take to the study of practical things, and then many good cadres who integrate theory with experience, as well as some real theorists, will emerge. If we overcome dogmatism, the comrades with practical experience will have good teachers to help them raise their experience to the level of theory and so avoid empiricist errors.

Besides muddled ideas about the "theorist" and the "intellectual", there is a muddled idea among many comrades about "linking theory and practice", a phrase they have on their lips every day. They talk constantly about "linking", but actually they mean "separating", because they make no effort at linking. How is a Marxist-Leninist theory to be linked with the practice of the Chinese revolution? To use a common expression, it is by "shooting the arrow at the target". As the arrow is to the target, so is Marxism-Leninism to the Chinese revolution. Some comrades, however, are "shooting without a target", shooting at random, and such people are liable to harm the revolution. Others merely stroke the arrow fondly, exclaiming, "What a fine arrow! What a fine arrow!" but never want to shoot it. These people are only connoisseurs of curios and have virtually nothing to do with the revolution. The arrow of Marxism-Leninism must be used to shoot at the target of the Chinese revolution. Unless this point is made clear, the theoretical level of our Party can never be raised and the Chinese revolution can never be victorious.

Our comrades must understand that we study Marxism-Leninism not for display, nor because there is any mystery about it, but solely because it is the science which leads the revolutionary cause of the proletariat to victory. Even now, there are not a few people who still regard odd quotations from Marxist-Leninist works as a ready-made panacea which, once acquired, can easily cure all maladies. These people show childish ignorance, and we should enlighten them. It is precisely such ignorant people who take Marxism-Leninism as a religious dogma. To them we should say bluntly, "Your dogma is worthless." Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have repeatedly stated that our theory is not a dogma but a guide to action. But such people prefer to forget this statement which is of the greatest, indeed the utmost, importance. Chinese Communists can be regarded as linking theory with practice only when they become good at applying the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method and the teachings of Lenin and Stalin concerning the Chinese revolution and when, furthermore, through serious research into the realities of China's history and revolution they do creative theoretical work to meet China's needs in different spheres. Merely talking about linking theory and practice without actually doing anything about it is of no use, even if one goes on talking for a hundred years. To oppose the subjectivist, one-sided approach to problems, we must demolish dogmatist subjectiveness and one-sidedness.

So much for today about combating subjectivism in order to rectify the style of study throughout the party.

Let me now speak about the question of sectarianism.

Having been steeled for twenty years, our Party is no longer dominated by sectarianism. Remnants of sectarianism, however, are still found both in the Party's internal relations and in its external relations. Sectarian tendencies in internal relations lead to exclusiveness towards people outside the Party and hinder inner-Party unity and solidarity, while sectarian tendencies in external relations lead to exclusiveness towards people outside the Party and hinder the Party in its task of uniting the whole people. Only by uprooting this evil in both its aspects can the Party advance unimpeded in its great task of achieving unity among all Party comrades and among all the people of our country.

What are the remnants of inner-Party sectarianism? They are mainly as follows:

First, the assertion of "independence". Some comrades see only the interests of the part and not the whole; they always put undue stress on that part of the work for which they themselves are responsible and always wish to subordinate the interests of the whole to the interests of their own part. They do not understand the Party's system of democratic centralism; they do not realize that the Communist Party not only needs democracy but needs centralization even more. They forget the system of democratic centralism in which the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level to the higher level, the part to the whole and the entire membership to the Central Committee. Chang Kuo-tao asserted his "independence" of the Central Committee of the Party and as a result "asserted" himself into betraying the Party and became a Kuomintang agent. Although the sectarianism we are now discussing is not of this extremely serious kind, it must still be guarded against and we must do away completely with all manifestations of disunity. We should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account. Every Party member, every branch of work, every statement and every action must proceed from the interests of the whole Party; it is absolutely impermissible to violate this principle.

Those who assert this kind of "independence" are usually wedded to the doctrine of "me first" and are generally wrong on the question of the relationship between the individual and the Party. Although in words they profess respect for the Party, in practice they put themselves first and the Party second. What are these people after? They are after fame and position and want to be in the limelight. Whenever they are put in charge of a branch of work, they assert their "independence". With this aim, they draw some people in, push others out and resort to boasting, flattery and touting among the comrades, thus importing the vulgar style of the bourgeois political parties into the Communist Party. It is their dishonesty that causes them to come to grief. I believe we should do things honestly, for without an honest attitude it is absolutely impossible to accomplish anything in this world. Which are the honest people? Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin are honest, men of science are honest. Which are the dishonest people? Trotsky, Bukharin, Chen Tu-hsiu and Chang Kuo-tao are extremely dishonest; and those who assert "independence" out of personal or sectional interest are dishonest too. All sly people, all those who do not have a scientific attitude in their work, fancy them-

selves resourceful and clever, but in fact they are most stupid and will come to no good. Students in our Party School must pay attention to this problem. We must build a centralized, unified Party and make a clean sweep of all unprincipled factional struggles. We must combat individualism and sectarianism so as to enable our whole Party to march in step and fight for one common goal.

combat sectarian tendencies. Very careful attention must be given to the relations between outside and local cadres because many anti-Japanese base areas were established only after the arrival of the Eighth Route Army or the New Fourth Army and much of the local work developed only after the arrival of outside cadres. Our comrades must understand that in these conditions it is possible for our base areas to be consolidated and for our Party to take root there only when the two kinds of cadres unite as one and when a large number of local cadres develop and are promoted; otherwise it is impossible. Both the outside and local cadres have their strong and weak points, and to make progress they must overcome their own weak points by learning from each others strong points. The outside cadres are generally not up to the local cadres in familiarity with local conditions and links with the masses. Take me for instance. Although I have been in northern Shensi 5 or 6 years, I am far behind the local comrades in understanding local conditions and in links with the people here. Our comrades going to the anti-Japanese base areas in Shansi, Hopei, Shantung and other provinces must pay attention to this. Moreover, even within the same base area, owing to the fact that some districts develop earlier and others later, there is a difference between the local cadres and those from outside it. Cadres who come from a more developed to a less developed district are also outside cadres in relation to that locality, and they too should pay great attention to fostering and helping local cadres. Generally speaking, in places where outside cadres are in charge, it is they who should bear the main responsibility if their relations with the local cadres are not good. And the chief comrades in charge should bear greater responsibility. The attention paid to this problem in some places is still very inadequate. Some people look down on the local cadre and ridicule them, saying "What do the locals know? Clodhoppers?" Such people utterly fail to understand the importance of local cadres; they know neither the latter's strong points nor their own weaknesses and adopt an incorrect, sectarian attitude. All outside cadres must cherish the local cadres and give them constant help and must not be permitted to ridicule or attack them. Of course, the local cadres on their part must learn from the strong points of the outside cadres and rid themselves of inappropriate, narrow views so that they and the outside cadres become as one, with no distinction between "them" and "us", and thus avoid sectarian tendencies.

The same applies to the relationship between cadres in army service and other cadres working in the locality. They must be completely united and must oppose sectarian tendencies. The army cadres must help the local cadres, and vice-versa. If there is friction between them, each should make allowances for the other and carry out proper self-criticism. Generally speaking, in places where army cadres are actually in position of leadership, it is they who should bear the main responsibility if their relations with the local cadres are not good. Only when the army cadres understand their own responsibility and are modest in their attitude towards the local cadres can the conditions be created for smooth progress of our war effort and our work of construction in the base areas.

The same applies to the relationship among different army units, different localities and different departments. We must oppose the tendency toward selfish departmentalism by which the interest of one's own unit are looked after to the exclusion of,

those of others. He is indifferent to the needs of others, refuses to transfer cadres to other units on request or releases only the inferior ones, "using the neighbor's field as an outlet for his overflow", and does not give the slightest consideration to other departments, localities and people---such a person is a selfish departmentalist who has entirely lost the spirit of communism. Lack of consideration for the whole and complete indifference to other departments, localities and people are the characteristics of a selfish departmentalist. We must intensify our efforts to educate such people and to make them understand that selfish departmentalism is a sectarian tendency which will become very dangerous, if allowed to develop.

Another problem is the relation between old and new cadres. Since the beginning of the War of Resistance, our Party has grown enormously, and large numbers of new cadres have emerged; that is a very good thing. In his report to the Eighteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B.) Comrade Stalin said, "there are never enough old cadres, there are far less than required, and they are partly going out of commission owing to the operation of the laws of nature." Here he was discussing the cadres situation and not only the laws of nature. If our Party does not have a great many new cadres working in unity and co-operation with the old cadres, our cause will come to a stop. All old cadres, therefore, should welcome the new ones with the utmost enthusiasm and show them the warmest solicitude. True, new cadres have their shortcomings. They have not been long in the revolution and lack experience; and unavoidably some have brought with them vestiges of the unwholesome ideology of the old society, remnants of the ideology of petty-bourgeois individualism. But such shortcomings can be gradually eliminated through education and tempering in the revolution. The strong points of the new cadres, as Stalin said, is that they are acutely sensitive to what is new and are therefore enthusiastic and active to a high degree--the very qualities that some of the old cadres lack. Cadres, new and old, should respect each other, learn from each other, and overcome their own shortcomings by learning from each others strong points, so as to unite as one in the common cause and guard against sectarian tendencies. Generally speaking, in places where the old cadres are mainly in charge, it is they who should bear the chief responsibility if relations with the new cadres are not good.

All the above--relations between the part and the whole, relations between the individual and the Party, relations between outside and local cadres, relations between army cadres and other cadres working in the locality, relations between this and that army unit, between this and that locality, between this and that department and relations between old and new cadres---are relations with the Party. In all relations it is necessary to enhance the spirit of communism and guard against sectarian tendencies, so that the ranks of our Party will be in good order; march in step, and therefore fight well. This is a very important problem which we must solve thoroughly in rectifying the Party's style of work. Sectarianism is an expression of subjectivism in organizational relations; if we want to get rid of subjectivism and promote the Marxist-Leninist spirit of seeking truth from facts, we must sweep the remnants of sectarianism out of the Party and proceed from the principle that the Party's interests are above personal or sectional interests, so that the Party can attain a complete solidarity and unity.

The remnants of sectarianism must be eliminated from the Party's external as well as its internal relations. The reason is this: we cannot defeat the enemy by merely uniting the comrades throughout the Party, we can defeat the enemy only by uniting the people throughout the country. For twenty years the Communist Party of China has done great and arduous work in the cause of uniting the people of the whole country, and the achievements in this work since the outbreak of the War of Resistance are even greater than in the past. This does not mean, however, that all our comrades already have a correct style in dealing with the masses and are free from sectarian tendencies, No. In fact, sectarian tendencies still exist among a number of comrades, and in some cases to a very serious degree. Many of our comrades, tend to be overbearing in their relations with non-Party people, look down upon them, despise or refuse to respect them or appreciate their strong points. This is indeed a sectarian tendency. After reading a few Marxist books, such comrades become more arrogant instead of more modest, and invariably dismiss others as no good without realizing that in fact their own knowledge is only half-baked. Our comrades must realize the truth that Communist Party members are at all times a minority as compared with non-Party people. Supposing one out of every hundred persons were a Communist, then there would be ~~xxx~~ 4,500,000 Communists among China's population of 450,000,000. Yet even if our membership reached this huge figure, Communists would still form only one per cent of the whole population, while 99% would be non-Party people. What reason can we then have for not co-operating with non-Party people? As regards all those who wish to ~~xxx~~ co-operate with us, we have only the duty of co-operating and absolutely no right to shut them out. But some Party members do not understand this and look down upon, or even shut out, those who wish to co-operate with us. There are no grounds whatsoever for doing so. Have Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin given us any grounds? They have not. On the contrary, they have always earnestly enjoined us to form close ties with the masses and not divorce ourselves from them. Or has the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China given us any grounds? No. Among all its resolutions there is not a single one that says we may divorce ourselves from the masses and so isolate ourselves, on the contrary, the Central Committee has always told us to form close ties with the masses and not to divorce ourselves from them. Thus any action divorcing us from the masses has no justification at all and is simply the mischievous result of the sectarian ideas some of our comrades have themselves concocted. As such sectarianism remains very serious among some of our comrades and still obstructs the application of the Party line, we should carry out extensive education within the Party to meet this problem. Above all, we should make our cadres really understand how serious the problem is and how utterly impossible it is to overthrow the enemy and attain the goal of the revolution unless Party members unite with the non-Party cadres and with non-Party people.

All sectarian ideas are subjectivist and are incompatible with the real needs of the revolution; hence the struggle against sectarianism and the struggle against subjectivism should go on simultaneously.

There is no time today to talk about the question of stereotyped Party writing. I shall discuss it at another meeting. Stereotyped Party writing is a vehicle for filth, a form of expression for subjectivism and sectarianism. It does people harm and damages the revolution, and we must get rid of it completely.

To combat subjectivism we must propagate materialism and dialectics. However, there are many comrades in our Party who lay no stress on the propaganda either of materialism or of dialectics. Some tolerate subjectivist propaganda and regard it with equanimity. They think they believe in Marxism, but make no effort to propagate materialism and do not give it a thought or express any opinion when they hear or read subjectivist stuff. This is not the attitude of a Communist. It allows many of our comrades to be poisoned by subjectivist ideas, which numb their sensitivity. We should therefore launch a campaign of enlightenment within the Party to free the minds of our comrades from the fog of subjectivism and dogmatism and should call upon them to boycott subjectivism, sectarianism and stereotyped Party writing. Such evils are like Japanese goods, for only our enemy wishes us to preserve them and continue to befuddle ourselves with them; so we should advocate a boycott against them, just as we boycott Japanese goods. We should boycott all the wares of subjectivism, sectarianism, and stereotyped Party writing, make their sale difficult, and not allow their purveyors to ply their trade by exploiting the low theoretical level in the Party. Our comrades must develop a good nose for this purpose; they should take a sniff at everything and distinguish the good from the bad before they decide whether to welcome it or boycott it. Communists must always go into the whys and wherefores of anything, use their own heads and carefully think over whether or not it corresponds to reality and is really well founded; on no account should they follow blindly and encourage slavishness.

Finally, in opposing subjectivism, sectarianism and stereotyped Party writing we must have in mind two purposes: first, "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones", and second, "cure the sickness to save the patient". The mistakes of the past must be exposed without sparing anyone's sensibilities; it is necessary to analyse and criticize what was bad in the past with a scientific attitude so that work in the future will be done more carefully and done better. This is what is meant by "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones". But our aim in exposing errors and criticizing shortcomings, like that of a doctor curing a sickness, is solely to save the patient and not to doctor him to death. A person with appendicitis is saved when the surgeon removes his appendix. So long as a person who has made mistakes does not hide his sickness for fear of treatment or persist in his mistakes until he is beyond cure, so long as he honestly and sincerely wishes to be cured and to mend his ways, we should welcome him and cure his sickness so that he can become a good comrade. We can never succeed if we just let ourselves go, one must never be rough and rash but must adopt the approach of "curing the sickness to save the patient" which is the only correct and effective method.

I have taken this occasion of the opening of the Party School to speak at length, and I hope comrades will think over what I have said.

We who live in Chicago, State of Illinois, must face an increasingly evident truth: we have no control over the institutions which govern our lives. For our survival and the survival of our freedoms, we must now demand control of these forces, particularly that one which we confront daily in our communities and which often makes the final decision regarding our lives. . . or deaths: the POLICE DEPARTMENT.

These racist police have been used as forces working against the people and in cahoots with the corrupt political figures. These lying politicians and murdering, brutalizing police, joined by the greedy businessmen like Hunt and DuPont, are in control of our destinies. It is become an "AMERICAN TRADITION" for police to prevent the American people from protesting these intolerable conditions. This "AMERICAN TRADITION" is reaching astronomical heights and becoming an "AMERICAN NIGHTMARE" because the 'three-in one' described above needs to suppress the ever-growing activity of oppressed people to be free once their eyes are opened to the truth about why a Black youth is shot in the back for throwing rocks at the railroad tracks; why Black and oppressed people work for \$2.00 an hour, 10 hours a day and still not make enough to provide for his family with enough left over for the leisures we have been brainwashed into thinking are necessities (color t.v.s and cadillacs) by the system's master Brainwasher, the BOOB TUBE.

What can we do about it? We act as if we've become immune to the sight of police using violence to break up peaceful demonstrations, using violence to break the heads and spirits of our people. We can't allow these horror--ridden conditions to continue to exist. The police are already moving for autonomous power in this country. That means they won't have to answer to anybody not even the lying politician and the greedy businessman (let alone oppressed people) for their actions. They will be free to come in our communities on their daily search-and-destroy missions unchecked to wipe us out indiscriminately, confident that their actions not only won't be condemned by their superiors but will in fact be commended and praised by them! An exaggeration? Not by any means, a fact made painfully clear when we look at the pre-dawn assassination of Chairman Fred Hampton and Mark Clark: the vicious murder of Michael and John Soto, Charles Jackson and countless others.

For the people to have control over these police and their functions: the political asylum given the police by the political forces such as Daley and Hanrahan (remember shoot-to-kill and the war on gangs) must be destroyed and the police made sensitive to the needs of each community.

The COMMUNITY CONTROL OF POLICE PETITION to be circulated soon is designed to establish that kind of control through a complete reorganization of the Police Department. All police officials will be elected by the people all policemen will be required to live in the areas they work in.

Other demands of the Community Control of Police are:

1. We demand all police out of our schools brutalizing and intimidating our children.
2. We demand all police out of the factories during strikes when workers are demanding a betterment of situation and working conditions.
3. We demand all CHA and housing authority police out of our projects unless desired by the people, in which case they will be controlled by the people and fit all requirements of regular police.
4. A repeal to Mayor Daley's shoot-to-kill order.
5. An end to excessively high bails designed to keep Black and oppressed people in jails.
6. An end to the present total police structure. A People's Police to be instituted in its place. The city will be sectioned and each major area have a separate police department, autonomous and completely controlled by the people.
7. All laws regulating police services in the past to be rendered ineffective, and the new laws made by the Board of Police Commissioners to be elected by the people.
8. We demand that the people have the power to hire and fire police officials and other policemen when they show their actions are not in the interests of the people.

We see these demands as reasonable, and long overdue. We see it as the duty of all people, politicians, etc., who profess to be concerned about the needs of the people to recognize it as their inescapable duty to fight for and support Community Control of Police.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT: NATIONAL COMMITTEES TO COMBAT
FASCISM

c/o BLACK PANTHER PARTY

2350 W. Madison

243-8276

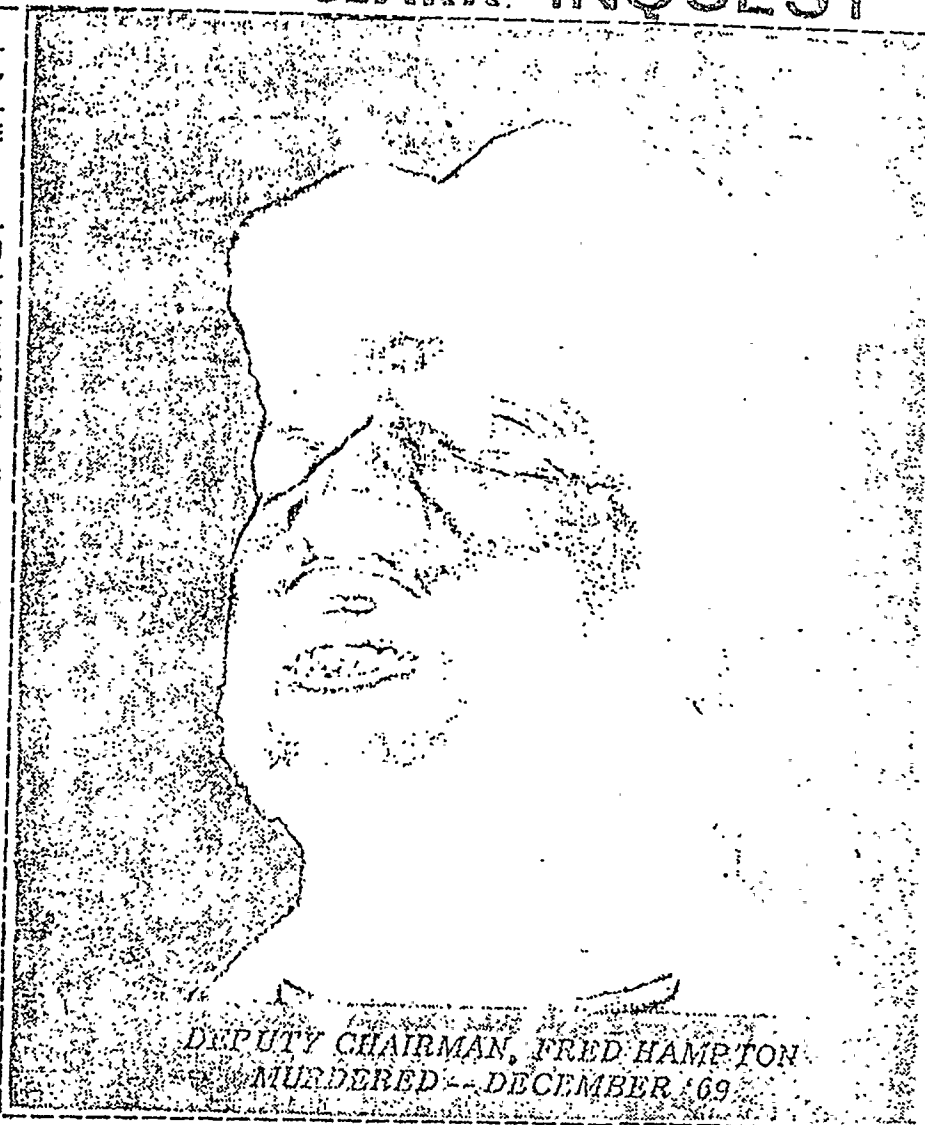
This genocide against Black people in particular and oppressed people in general must come to a halt. SEIZE THE TIME, BEFORE THE TIME SEIZES YOU!

FRED HAMPTON-MARK CLARK INQUEST

THE FRED HAMPTON, MARK CLARK INQUEST BEGAN TODAY WITH OBVIOUS ATTEMPTS BY THE DALEY-CONLISK-HANRAHAN PIG STRUCTURE TO PUT A SMOKE SCREEN OVER THE WHOLE ISSUE.

THE WHITE-WASHING, AN ATTEMPT TO JUSTIFY THE ACTIONS OF DALEY AND HIS IRISH SIDE-KICK HANRAHAN, BEGAN WITH THE PRESENCE OF AN ILLEGAL AND, UNCONSTITUTIONAL JURY. THE JURY WAS COMPOSED OF MIDDLE-CLASS SENIOR CITIZENS WHO HAVE NO IDEA OF THE TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF POOR, OPPRESSED, BLACK PEOPLE. THE CONSTITUTION GUARANTEES US THE RIGHT TO BE TRIED BY A PEER GROUP (PEOPLE FROM OUR SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND ETHNIC COMMUNITIES). BUT THE JURY, HAND-PICKED BY, DALEY'S LACKIE, CORONER ANDREW TOMAN IS TRULY UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

IN ADDITION TO THE WHITE-WASH JURY, DALEY/HANRAHAN HAVE SELECTED ASST. STATES ATTY. THOMAS HETT (A MAN WHO LAST YEAR THREATENED TO QUIT BECAUSE OF HANRAHAN'S LIES CONCERNING THE MURDER OF MICHAEL AND JOHN SOTO, TO COVER UP THE CRIMES AND TAKE THE HEAT OFF THE REAL MURDERERS, MAYOR (SHOOT TO KILL) DALEY AND EDWARD (WAR ON YOUNG PEOPLE) HANRAHAN; MONDAY, THE PARTY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE SHOWING THAT DEPUTY CHAIRMAN FRED WAS DRUGGED BEFORE HE WAS MURDERED. THE TEST WAS MADE BY A PATHOLOGIST HIRED BY THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN'S FAMILY WHO CLAIMED THAT "I FOUND BETWEEN 4.1 AND 4.5 PER CENT OF SECONAL PRESENT." THIS IS ENOUGH TO PREVENT ANY MAN FROM MOVING OR RAISING HIMSELF FROM A SLEEP TO ENGAGE IN A SHOOT-UP.



DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, FRED HAMPTON
MURDERED -- DECEMBER '69



THE NEWS CONFERENCE THAT WAS HELD TO DISCLOSE THIS INFORMATION WAS BLACKED OUT TO KEEP THE PUBLIC FROM GETTING THIS INFORMATION. WE CLAIM THAT AN INFILTRATOR SLIPPED THE DRUG TO FRED, BECAUSE THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (LIKE ALL PANTHERS) DIDN'T USE DRUGS. THIS ALSO SHOWS THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF CHICAGO ARE IN CAHOOTS WITH THE REPUBLICANS OF THE WHITE HOUSE SINCE J. EDGAR HOOVER ADMITTED THAT HE PAYS (EITHER MONEY OR UNDER THREAT OF INCARCERATION) AGENTS TO INFILTRATE THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

WE ARE ASKING THE PEOPLE TO COME TO THE INQUEST AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES THAT THE FASCIST-RACIST POWER STRUCTURE DOESN'T RESPECT US OR INTEND TO GIVE US DUE PROCESS OF LAW.

BE AT THE INQUEST EACH DAY
THE INQUEST BEGINS 10:00 am
EACH MORNING. IT IS LOCATED
AT 2600 S. CALIFORNIA.
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE



MARK CLARK

V. ACTIVITIES

Source advised a political orientation class was held at the Precious Bloor Church, Western and Congress Parkway, Chicago, on October 29, 1969. The major discussion centered on arguments to counter classic racists arguments that all whites are evil by nature and cannot be saved, except by extermination. The counter argument was that a multiplicity of reasons are responsible for the white racist technological advantage over the non-white races, but it is his system of economics which makes him the monster he is.

11/14/69)

Source advised a political orientation class was held at the above church on November 3, 1969, with approximately 20 - 30 people present. The class dealt with the last two issues of "The Black Panther," the official newspaper of the BPP. Much discussion was given to "Fatch," an Arab guerilla movement. There was also considerable discussion concerning an open letter to the BPP, in which Panthers were criticized for the defense of "Fatch." The class was admonished to prepare a paper on Zionism and racism.

: 11/14/69)

Source advised a political orientation class was held on November 28, 1969, at the People's Church, 201 South Ashland, Chicago, Illinois. Several of the BPP leadership, including RUSH and SATCHEL, were present.

This meeting appeared to be more of a general meeting than a political orientation meeting, since many complaints were lodged against the general attitude of the members and nothing was discussed regarding political philosophy.

12/2/69)

Source advised the political orientation classes, which the source had attended were normally presided over by BOBBY RUSH, who normally discussed the BPP ten-point program to ascertain whether those in attendance had committed the ten points to memory. Source stated FRED HAMPTON had, in the past, discussed statements from Chairman's MAO "Red Book," and had those in attendance offer their views. The source also stated "Essays of Huey," and military discipline were discussed by the Panther leaders.

12/15/69)

Source stated that during November, 1969, FRED HAMPTON, accompanied by two other individuals, using the names of JEWEL COOK and STEPHANIE FISHER traveled to Canada for a five-day speaking engagement at several Canadian colleges.

This source stated that in fact HAMPTON was accompanied by WILLIE CALVIN and JERI ELDRIDGE.

Source further advised that HAMPTON was alleged to be receiving approximately \$3,000 plus travel expenses for the speaking engagements.

The source further advised that HAMPTON, CALVIN and ELDRIDGE departed Edmondton, Canada, on November 20, 1969, following their speaking engagements and CALVIN and ELDRIDGE were apprehended by Canadian officials for using false identification when they entered Canada.

, 11/12/69,
11/16/69, 11/18/69,
11/21/69)

Mr. CHARLES F. CARROLL, United States Immigration, Winnipeg, Canada, telephonically advised the Minneapolis Office of the FBI, saying two individuals, claiming BPP membership, were being deported by Canadian officials on November 21, 1969. He identified these individuals as WILLIE CALVIN,

also known as JEWEL COOK, born June 8, 1948, and JELDEAN ELDRIDGE, also known as STEPHANIE FISHER, born December 23, 1947. These individuals were being deported because they had used false identification upon entering Canada earlier.

Source advised FRED HAMPTON and three or four other Chicago BPP members traveled to Carbondale, Illinois, on approximately November 14, 1969, where HAMPTON allegedly spoke before a group of about 300 students at Southern Illinois University. According to source, HAMPTON's speech allegedly consisted of BPP history, theory and practice, which was followed by a question and answer period. HAMPTON allegedly received \$600 for the speaking engagement..

11/14/69)

Source advised that the Breakfast for Children Program was currently only operating at 48 North Hoyne Street, Chicago. Source stated the BPP was attempting to have the parents of the children take over the feeding, so the Panthers could move on to other areas, not further discussed.

, 12/12/69)

Source stated that during the time the children are eating, a BPP member will draw a figure on a blackboard and ask the children to identify that figure. The response desired is a white man and then the children are asked, "What is a white man to you?" The children are to reply, "a pig." At this point, a second figure is drawn depicting this figure shooting the first figure. Children are asked what is happening and the children are expected to respond, "a black man is shooting a pig" because we shoot all "pigs."

, 12/12/69)

Source stated that only the following location is being used for the Breakfast for Children program:

The St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 48 North Hoyne Street, which has been in operation since late December, 1969. About 35 children are fed at the church.

, 1/5/70)

A Chicago PD source advised on December 23, 1969, a blue ribbon coroner's jury would be convened on January 6, 1970, to conduct an inquest into the deaths of FRED HAMPTON and MARK CLARK.

The same PD source advised on January 21, 1970, the jury had returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in the deaths of HAMPTON and CLARK.

Source advised there is no current effort underway by the Illinois BPP to establish a Committee to Combat Facism, in the Chicago area. Source further stated there is no indication the Illinois BPP will change its name to the Committee to Combat Facism.

, 12/23/69)

Special Agents of the FBI observed a noon rally held at Chicago's Civic Center, Loop area, staged for the purpose of conducting a memorial to FRED HAMPTON and MARK CLARK. Approximately 11 speakers addressed the group, which numbered about 75. BOBBY RUSH challenged State's Attorney EDWARD HANRAHAN to a duel, saying HANRAHAN could name his weapon. The remarks of RUSH stem from previous statements wherein RUSH alleged that HANRAHAN had ordered the assassinations of HAMPTON and CLARK. WILLIE CALVIN also addressed the group and called upon those present to continue their struggle for freedom.

Source advised on January 5, 1970, that approximately 1500 people of all ages with about 25 per cent white attended the rally at the Afro-Arts Theater. A Negro musical group called the "Pharaohs" furnished the entertainment. Approximately \$2,686. was collected.

Source stated that ISH FLORY, leader of the Afro-American Heritage Association (AAHA), called the meeting to order and presided as the master of ceremony. FLORY spoke concerning his own AAHA and the BPP, and explained how these two organizations were helping the people. FLORY also stated that conditions between the races were improving.

Alderman RAYNER eulogized HAMPTON and spoke of his work with the BPP.

Following Alderman RAYNER, an unidentified Blackstone Ranger, a Negro youth gang on Chicago's south side, was introduced, according to source, and spoke out against the "pigs" police and characterized downtown Chicago as being another Rome. This person also stated, according to the source, that if the BPP and the Rangers had been united, HAMPTON would have been alive today. He concluded stating the Blackstone Rangers ran the community./

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the Illinois Communist Party, Communist Party (CP), USA, spoke concerning MARTIN LUTHER KING and his non-violent programs which LIGHTFOOT stated did not work. LIGHTFOOT stated that now that the Negro has jobs and is in a position of power, he can now strike, stop production and service in almost any area of the economy. He told the young people present that they should go home and tell their parents, "You struck for higher wages, now strike to force a halt to killings."

Following LIGHTFOOT, source stated that RUSS MEEK, a militant west side Negro, stated that he had spoken before many church groups concerning HAMPTON and stated that he was for the people.

MEEK stated that everyone should be armed and that when their door is broken down, people can and should defend themselves. He concluded saying that the "pigs" are out to get everyone.

BOBBY RUSH, according to the source, stated he was not the chairman of the BPP, but was the minister of defense of the Illinois BPP, and had no intention of becoming the chairman. RUSH spoke concerning the aims of the BPP and what the organization was attempting to do. He also spoke concerning how the Panthers were being pushed around and killed.

Source stated that RONALD "DOC" SACHEL, Minister of Health, Illinois BPP, spoke concerning the Panther medical center, which was opened at 3:00 PM, that afternoon offering medical treatment to the ghetto residents.

Source stated that several other unidentified individuals addressed those in attendance merely eulogizing HAMPTON and gave some history and previous activities of the BPP.

Source stated the rally concluded without any incidents.

(, 1/5/70)

Source advised that BPP members ROBERT BRUCE and NATHANIEL JUNIOR, both wanted by the Chicago PD and JUNIOR also being wanted on a Federal fugitive warrant in connection with a bond default matter, surrendered that date to the Cook County Circuit Court, Chicago. Both individuals were also charged locally for conspiracy to commit kidnapping.

11/7/69)

On December 22, 1969, a Federal Grand Jury was impaneled at Chicago, Illinois, to investigate the December 4, 1969, raid in an effort to ascertain whether the civil rights of the BPP members in the apartment at the time, had been violated.

VI. BPP CONNECTIONS WITH
OTHER MILITANT GROUPS

Sources advised that BPP had contacted the local office of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) requesting money because the BPP needed between two and three hundred dollars for operating funds.

, 11/7/69)
, 11/7/69)

VII. FINANCES

Chicago BPP Chapter operates on funds received from the following sources:

(1) Speaker fees and honorariums received by BPP leaders for appearances at educational institutions and other public gatherings.

(2) Monthly assessments of BPP members, as well as fees charged for processing applications for membership in Chicago BPP Chapter.

(3) Donations and contributions given at BPP rallies or by individuals sympathetic to BPP objectives.

(4) No information developed indicating Chicago Chapter BPP has received any funds from National Chapter of BPP, from any foreign government or individual from a foreign country, or an organization operated in a foreign country.

National Headquarters of the BPP, Oakland, California, has allowed the Chicago Chapter to use proceeds from the sale of the Panther newspaper to defray expenses incurred for bonding members out of jail. The Chicago Chapter is in dire financial disorder.

. 10/69)

Source advised the National BPP, Berkeley, California, sent, on November 15, 1969, 23 cartons of newspapers to Chicago. The charges were \$158.60.

11/14/69)

Source stated the Illinois BPP sent \$2,000 to National BPP. \$1700 was in payment for newspapers, \$250 for records and \$50 for buttons. Chicago chapter also requested 27,000 papers be sent to Chicago.

12/17/69)

Source advised LUCY MONTGOMERY, former wife of a prominent Chicago attorney and minority group sympathizer was alleged to have donated \$2,000 to the BPP for a medical center.

11/19/69)

Source also stated the BPP had approximately \$3,000 in cash, the money being received from the return of various bonds.

11/19/69)

Source stated that allegedly the BPP had received in total donations since the death of HAMPTON approximately \$40,000., the largest donation being received from the University of Wisconsin the week of January 12, 1970, in the amount of \$4,000.

, 1/9/70)

VIII. CONTACTS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY AND OTHER GROUPS

Source stated that a CP of Illinois meeting was held on October 18, 1969, and attended by National Officers CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and CHARLENE MITCHELL. At this meeting it was stated the CP lacks influence in black communities and there was no direct relationship of communists working in the BPP.

10/22/69)

Source stated that representatives of the CP of Illinois contacted BPP Headquarters to advise that they had held a bazaar that date and had a considerable amount of food left and wanted to donate it to the BPP. The food was accepted.

12/7/69)

Source advised on December 6, 1969, a world bazaar was held by the CP of Illinois attended by several leading national CP leaders. Source stated a representative of the Panthers arrived and was introduced as EUGENE CHARLES. CHARLES stated, according to the source, the police had surrounded the house in which FRED HAMPTON and MARK CLARK were killed prior to the raid and shut off all telephone lines in the area. CHARLES stated that it was a planned murder and that HAMPTON had stated, prior to the raid, that this could possibly happen, but the Panthers should not cry over his death, but should prepare to defend themselves. CHARLES concluded saying the pigs can kill us all, but the revolution cannot be killed. CHARLES was presented a check in the amount of \$150.00 to help defray the expenses of the Panthers.

, 12/10/69)

, 12/12/69)

Source stated CHARLENE MITCHELL of the CP Black Liberation Committee, New York would open an office at 417 East 47th Street, Chicago, Illinois. This location would be the headquarters from which the CP will attempt to form a BPP defense committee and organize a BPP defense committee conference for March 7-8, 1970. Source stated the CP will not solicit cooperation using the CP name, but would work in the name of the BPP.

1/20/70)

Source advised a meeting of the Emergency Citizen's Committee for Defense of the BPP was held at 7:30 PM on January 20, 1970, at the Afro-American Book Store, 416 West 63rd Street, Chicago. Source stated there were two items on the agenda. The first point concerned the "National Conference Against

Repression and for the Defense of the BPP." It was announced that this conference would take place on March 7, 1970. One of the resolutions regarding this conference was passed earlier on January 10, 1970, at a meeting held at the Roberts Motel, Chicago, which concerned "The Right to Exist of the BPP in the Context of Growing Racism and Fascism in the United States."

The source stated the second point would concern a benefit for HUEY P. NEWTON, Chairman of the BPP, to be held February 14, 1970. It is hoped, according to the source, the University of Illinois, Circle Campus, would be the location for this benefit. The program would consist of the playing of a tape by ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, National Leader of the BPP, and discuss the exchange of some U. S. prisoners of war in Vietnam for the freedom of NEWTON and BOBBY SEALE, National Leader of the BPP.

, 1/21/70)

IX. ARRESTS OF BPP MEMBERS

Set forth below in alphabetical order are individuals who have been reported by sources to be current, past and purged BPP members:

Aikens, Willie

Arrested: 12/18/68

Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons

Disposition: Dismissed

Anderson, Blair

Arrested: 9/10/69

Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons

Disposition: One year supervision

Arrested: 10/15/69

Charge: Theft

Disposition: One year probation with
15 days served in the
House of Correction

Baker, Anthony Wayne

Arrested: 4/12/69

Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons and
Disorderly Conduct

Disposition: Station adjustment and
released to parents

Bell, Lance S.

Arrested: 1/3/69

Charge: Disorderly Conduct

Disposition: \$50 fine

Arrested: 1/18/69

Charge: Investigation robbery

Disposition: Dismissed

Arrested: 1/27/69

Charge: Minor drinking

Disposition: \$25 fine

Arrested: 6/4/69

Charge: Unlawful Possession and
Selling Narcotics

Disposition: Discharged

Bibbs, Lockett Phillip

Arrested: 6/4/69

Charge: Harboring Federal Fugitive

Disposition: Dismissed

Black, Richard Lornell

Arrested: 12/14/69

Charge: Discharging of Firearms

Disposition: Allowed to plead guilty
for disorderly conduct,
fined \$65 plus \$25 cost

Brooks, Billy LaMar

Arrested: 12/27/68

Charge: Aggravated Battery and Battery

Disposition: One year probation of which
21 days served in the House
of Correction

Arrested: 2/7/69

Charge: Disorderly Conduct and
Resisting Arrest

Disposition: Not guilty resisting arrest,
guilty disorderly conduct,
paid \$50 fine plus \$30.20
cost

Calvin, Willie James
Arrested: 9/30/69
Charge: Petty Larceny; Violation of
Firearms Act
Disposition: Paid \$85 fine and Firearms
Act Violation dismissed

Charles, Eugene Jr.
Arrested: 2/26/69
Charge: Criminal Trespass to
Property
Disposition: Fined \$250

Collins, Azala
Arrested: 2/20/69
Charge: Criminal Trespass
Disposition: Referred to Juvenile Court

Cook, Cleve
Arrested: 9/30/69
Charge: Petty Larceny and Violation of
Firearms Act
Disposition: 30 days in jail and
\$85 fine

Cook, Jurld L.
Arrested: 9/30/69
Charge: Petty Larceny
Disposition: 15 days jail and
\$85 fine

Corbett, James I.
Arrested: 11/20/68
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons and
Failure to Register a Weapon
Disposition: \$300 fine

Daniels, June Gregory
Arrested: 3/3/69
Charge: Obstruction of traffic, Failure to
Obey Police Officers, and Disorderly
Conduct
Disposition: Forfeited bond and charges
dropped

Dickson, Bruce Allan

Arrested: 6/4/69

Charge: Harboring a Federal Fugitive

Disposition: Dismissed

Dozier, Emanuel

Arrested: 5/19/69

Charge: Disorderly Conduct

Disposition: Discharged

Arrested: 6/20/69

Charge: Disorderly Conduct

Disposition: Leave to file denied

Arrested: 8/4/69

Charge: Failure to Register Firearm;
Aggravated Assault

Disposition: Four years probation

Arrested: 12/9/69

Charge: Grand Theft - Auto

Disposition: Stricken with leave to
reinstate

Dunbar, William H.

Arrested: 2/25/69

Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon and
Disorderly Conduct

Disposition: All charges dismissed

Dunn, William Otis Emanuel

Arrested: 2/7/69

Charge: Disorderly Conduct

Disposition: Released on \$200 bond

Arrested: 2/9/69

Charge: Defrauding an Innkeeper, Theft,
and Conspiracy to commit theft

Disposition: On 4/22/69, trial held.
Guilty of disorderly conduct,
fined \$50 plus \$30.20 cost.

Eldridge, Jeldean

Arrested: 2/9/69

Charge: Theft, Conspiracy to commit theft,
and Defrauding an Innkeeper

Disposition: Plead guilty to Defrauding
Innkeeper and fined \$20 plus
\$15 cost. All other charges
dismissed.

Gaddis, Henry Danton

Arrested: 2/25/69

Charge: Unlawful Use of Public Ways

Disposition: Dismissed

Gray, Joseph

Arrested: 8/27/69

Charge: Aggravated Battery

Disposition: Bond forfeited and warrant issued.

Graves, Andrea

Arrested: 6/4/69

Charge: Harboring a Federal Fugitive

Disposition: Dismissed

Hobbs, Stephen

Arrested: 7/24/69

Charge: Battery and Trespass

Disposition: Discharged

Hampton, Fred

Convicted of Armed Robbery and was released on
appeal bond when he was killed 12/4/69,
during raid by Cook County State's Attorney's
Police.

Hawkins, Charles Larry

Arrested 1/4/69

Charge: Disorderly Conduct

Disposition: Paid \$10 fine

Holt, Harvey

Arrested: 6/4/69

Charge: Harboring a Federal Fugitive

Disposition: Dismissed

Jeffries, Alvin

Arrested: 1/26/69

Charge: Disorderly Conduct

Disposition: Leave to file denied

Arrested: 5/18/69

Charge: Loitering

Disposition: Leave to file denied

Arrested: 5/20/69

Charge: Disorderly Conduct

Disposition: Discharged

Arrested: 7/17/69

Charge: Disorderly Conduct

Disposition: \$20 fine and no
cost

Junior, Nathaniel Walter

Arrested: 2/9/69

Charge: Defrauding an Innkeeper

Disposition: Plead guilty, paid \$25 fine
and \$15 cost

Kent, Willie T.

Arrested: 12/9/69

Charge: Auto Theft

Disposition: Dropped

Kolheim, Joseph Tyrone

Arrested: 11/21/68

Charge: Disorderly Conduct, Resisting Arrest, Battery

Disposition: Fined \$100

Arrested: 12/18/68

Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons

Disposition: Dismissed

Arrested: 4/23/69

Charge: Criminal Damage to Property

Disposition: Dismissed, \$15 court cost

Maxwell, Terry S.

Arrested: 4/12/69

Charge: Disorderly Conduct

Disposition: Released to parents

May, Christina Darlene

Arrested: 2/9/69

Charge: Defrauding an Innkeeper, Theft and
Conspiracy to commit theft

Disposition: Paid \$25 fine and
\$15 court cost

McCarthy, Michael

Arrested: 4/2/69

Charge: Disorderly Conduct

Disposition: Leave to file denied

Arrested: 6/4/69

Charge: Harboring a Federal Fugitive

Disposition: Released

Miles, John I.

Arrested: 12/18/68

Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons

Disposition: Nolle Process

Mister, Richard E.

Arrested: 3/29/69

Charge: Investigation of shooting
a police officer, Aiding a
Fugitive

Disposition: Dismissed

Moody, Larry L.

Arrested: 6/2/69

Charge: Robbery

Disposition: No bill by Grand Jury

Neil, Thomas

Arrested: 2/17/69

Charge: Aggravated Assault

Disposition: Dropped without process

O'Neal, William Mc Kinley

Arrested: 11/30/68

Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons

Disposition: Striken without leave to
reinstate

Arrested: 1/22/69

Charge: Disorderly, Unregistered Gun,
Unlawful Use of Weapon

Disposition: Leave to file denied

Arrested: 2/5/69

Charge: Criminal Trespass of a Vehicle

Disposition: Probation until February of 1970

Patterson, Ronald

Arrested: 3/26/69

Charge: Harassing and allegedly throwing rocks
at white students

Disposition: Charges dropped

Perkins, Gregory Darryl

Arrested: 4/16/69

Charge: Breaking windows

Disposition: Fined \$300

Preston, John

Arrested: 7/30/69

Charge: Possession of Marijuana

Disposition: Released to the custody of
the area youth detail

Roberson, Larry

Died as a result of hepatitis while
recovering from gun shot wound received
in gun fight with the Chicago Police
Department.

Robinson, Fred

Arrested: 8/69

Charge: Disorderly Conduct

Disposition: \$25 fine

Rollins, Randall Vincent

Arrested: 5/3/69

Charge: Disorderly Conduct

Disposition: Leave to file denied

Rush, Bobby Lee

Arrested: 2/9/69

Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons, No Firearms
Registration, Defrauding an Innkeeper

Disposition: Paid \$25 fine and \$15 court
cost for Defrauding an Innkeeper;
\$200 fine for no registration;
and 6 months in jail for Unlawful
Use of Weapon. Currently free
pending appeal bond.

Satchel, Ronald J.

Arrested: 2/9/69

Charge: Theft

Disposition: Fined \$25 and \$15 court
cost

Arrested: 3/25/69

Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons and Possession
of Unregistered Weapon

Disposition: Dismissed

Scott, Eric Brian

Arrested: 2/28/69

Charge: Theft of Services

Disposition: \$20 fine

Smiley, Robert Lee

Received at the Illinois State Farm, 7/11/69,
on a sentence from the Circuit Court of
Kankakee County, Kankakee, Illinois.

Stewart, James

Arrested: 1/14/69

Charge: Suspicion of having been
involved in Armed Robbery

Disposition: Charges dropped

Veal, James

Arrested: 4/1/69

Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon

Disposition: Guilty and sentenced to
6 months Vandalia Prison Farm

Walls, Rufus C.

Arrested: 1/22/69

Charge: Aggravated Battery

Disposition: Discharged

Ward, Jesse

Arrested: 6/4/69

Charge: Harboring

Disposition: Dismissed

Washington, Georgia

Arrested: 6/4/69

Charge: Harboring a Federal Fugitive

Disposition: Dismissed

Arrested: 9/18/69

Charge: Disorderly Conduct

Disposition: Dismissed

Watson, Terrance E.

Arrested: 5/8/69

Charge: Possession of Marijuana

Disposition: Non-suit

White, James Edward

Arrested: 4/28/69

Charge: Conspiracy to commit kidnaping;
Unlawful Use of Weapon; Burglary;
Kidnaping; and Aggravated Battery

Disposition: Found guilty of Federal Firearms
charge against him and remanded
custody of United States Attorney
General.

White, Robert Stanley

Arrested: 2/9/69

Charge: Theft of Services; Conspiracy
to Defrauding an Innkeeper

Disposition: Fined \$25 and \$15 court cost
for Defrauding an Innkeeper;
remaining charges dismissed.

Arrested: 3/12/69

Extradicted to Detroit on Armed Robbery
charge. Found guilty, pending sentence.

Williams, John

Arrested: 8/14/69

Charge: Reckless Conduct, Disorderly Conduct,
Possession of Firearms without gun
owner's identification card

Disposition: Posted \$100 bond

Set forth below are those former, present, and
purged BPP members who have litigation pending:

Anderson, Blair
Arrested: 12/4/69
Charge: Attempted Murder
Disposition: Pending

Anderson, Robert
Arrested: 5/15/69
Charge: Arrested because vehicle in which he
was riding contained two pistols and
quantity of narcotics when stopped
Disposition: Pending

Angrum, Wilmer Lee
Arrested: 4/27/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon
Disposition: Pending

Arrested: 6/10/69
Charge: Conspiracy and Attempt to
Commit Murder
Disposition: Pending

Austin, Jesse
Arrested: 1/4/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Pending

Austin, Theodore
Arrested: 4/23/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct; Battery;
Criminal Trespass to Property
Disposition: Pending

Bell, Harold Keith
Arrested: 4/25/69
Charge: Violation of City Ordinances

Arrested: 12/4/69
Charge: Attempted Murder
Disposition: Both charges pending

Bell, Lance S.

Arrested: 11/13/69

Charge: Two counts Murder

Disposition: Charges pending

Bostick, Robert

Arrested: 5/15/69

Charge: Auto in which riding contained
two pistols and quantity of
narcotics

Disposition: Pending

Brakes, Clifton L.

Arrested: 9/10/69

Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon;
Failure to Register

Disposition: Pending

Brakes, John

Arrested: 7/30/69

Charge: Possession of Narcotics

Disposition: Pending

Briggs, David Lee

Arrested: 3/25/69

Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons

Disposition: Failed to appear and
warrant issued.
Pending

Brown, Floyd

Arrested: 4/12/69

Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon

Disposition: Out on bond, pending court date

Brown, Morris

Arrested: 10/4/69

Charge: Attempted Murder dismissed, Resisting
Arrest, Unlawful Use of Weapon

Disposition: Pending

Bruce, Robert Jerry

Arrested: 4/27/69

Charge: Kidnaping and Conspiracy to
Commit Murder

Disposition: Pending

Cambell, Robert L.

Arrested: 3/25/69

Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon

Disposition: Pending

Carswell, James Melvin

Arrested: 10/11/69

Charge: Armed Robbery

Disposition: On appeal bond pending trial

Corbett, James L.

Arrested: 9/3/69

Charge: Attempted Murder; Aggravated
Battery.

Disposition: Pending

Dunnigan, Jerry

Arrested: 6/8/69

Charge: Kidnaping; Conspiracy and an Attempt
to Commit Murder

Disposition: Pending

Also wanted by Police for two robberies.

French, Lynn C.

Arrested: 12/2/69

Charge: Aggravated Assault, Attempted Murder,
Armed Violence

Disposition: Waiting trial

Gray, Joseph

Arrested: 4/30/69

Charge: Robbery

Disposition: Indicted; pending trial

Graves, Andrea

Arrested: 6/8/69

Charge: Obstructing Police;
Possession of Narcotics

Disposition: Pending

Green, Brad

Arrested: 4/11/69

Charge: Disorderly Conduct

Arrested: 10/4/69

Charge: Attempted Murder and
Resisting Arrest

Disposition: Pending

Harris, Brenda

Arrested: 6/8/69

Charge: Interfering with Police

Arrested: 12/4/69

Charge: Attempted Murder

Disposition: Pending

Harrison, Michael L.

Arrested: 3/28/69

Charge: Unlawful Carrying of Concealed
Weapon

Disposition: Pending

Harvey, Merrill Dennis

Arrested: 6/9/69

Charge: Kidnaping; Conspiracy to Commit
Murder and Assault

Arrested: 6/11/69

Charge: Violation of Federal Firearms Act

Disposition: Pending

Hawkins, Charles Larry

Arrested: 4/25/69

Charge: Disorderly Conduct

Disposition: Pending

Hawkins, Gerel

Arrested: 10/4/69

Charge: Attempted Murder; Resisting Arrest;
Unlawful Use of Weapon

Disposition: Pending

Hayman, Joseph

Arrested: 7/31/69

Charge: Attempted Murder

Disposition: Pending

Holt, Harvov

Arrested: 6/16/69

Charge: Rape

Disposition: Warrant issued 8/26/69 for
his failure to appear for trial.

Jeffries, Alvin

Arrested: 7/31/69

Charge: Attempted Murder

Disposition: Pending trial

Johnson, Deborah

Arrested: 12/4/69

Charge: Attempted Murder

Disposition: Pending

Johnson, Jackie

Arrested: 6/26/69

Charge: Murder and Armed Robbery

Disposition: Pending

Johnson, Walter M.

Arrested: 6/8/69

Charge: Obstructing Police and
Possession of Narcotics

Disposition: Pending

Junior, Nathaniel Walter

Arrested: 6/9/69

Charge: Kidnaping and assault with intent to
commit murder

Arrested: 6/11/69

Charge: Violation of Federal Firearms Act

Disposition: Pending

King, Yvonne A.

Arrested: 6/9/69

Charge: Kidnaping and Conspiracy in an
Attempt to commit murder

Disposition: Pending

Latson, Samuel Leroy

Arrested: 2/24/69

Charge: Unlawful Use of a Public
Way

Arrested: 3/25/69

Charge: Unlawful Use of a Weapon

Arrested: 9/9/69

Charge: Carrying a loaded shotgun in
a car

Arrested: 10/25/69

Charge: Carrying a concealed weapon and
not having a firearms owner's
registration card

Disposition: All charges pending.

Matis, Charles

Arrested: 6/9/69

Charge: Assault and Battery;
Kidnaping

Disposition: Pending

May, Christina Darlene

Arrested: 6/9/69

Charge: Kidnaping and Assault to
commit Murder

Disposition: Pending

Mays, Tom

Arrested: 7/30/69

Charge: Possession of Marijuana

Disposition: Pending

Mister, Richard E.
Arrested: 7/10/69
Charge: Attempted Murder
Disposition: Pending trial

Moody, Roger
Arrested: 7/31/69
Charge: Possession of Drugs
Disposition: Pending

Moore, Grady Lee
Arrested: 7/16/69
Charge: Attempted Murder, Possession of
Narcotics and Aggravated Battery
Disposition: Pending

O'Neal, William Mc Kinley
Arrested: 4/27/69
Charge: Aggravated Battery, Conspiracy
to Commit Murder and Conspiracy
Disposition: Pending

Arrested: 5/20/69
Charge: Possession of Narcotics
Disposition: Pending

Arrested: 6/10/69
Charge: Conspiracy and Unlawful Use of
a Weapon
Disposition: Pending

Powell, Lincoln Charles
Arrested: 7/15/69
Charge: Battery on complaint of his
wife
Disposition: Pending

Powell, Richard Nathaniel
Arrested: 4/28/69
Charge: Conspiracy to commit Kidnaping,
Murder, and Assault
Disposition: Out on bond pending trial

Reed, Eugenia Louise

Arrested: 12/2/69

Charge: Attempted Murder, Armed Violence,
Aggravated Assault, Resisting Arrest

Disposition: Pending

Rich, Sandra

Arrested: 1/22/69

Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon

Arrested: 6/9/69

Charge: Possession of Narcotics and
Resisting Arrest

Disposition: Pending

Rollins, Randall Vincent

Arrested: 7/27/69

Charge: Murder

Disposition: Cook County Jail without
bond pending trial.

Royster, Aaron

Arrested: 3/21/69

Charge: Aggravated Battery

Disposition: Pending

Rush, Bobby Lee

Arrested: 4/2/69

Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon

Disposition: On \$3,000 bond

Shinn, Alvino

Arrested: 3/28/69

Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon and
Failure to Register Firearms

Arrested: 4/22/69

Charged with shooting two individuals

Disposition: Pending

Shinn, Iris

Arrested: 3/28/69

Charge: Unlawful Use of a Weapon

Disposition: Pending

Smiley, Donald

Arrested: 9/10/69

Charge: Unlawful Use of a Weapon and
Failure to Register a Firearm

Disposition: Pending

Stedney, Wade Frison

Arrested: 10/4/69

Charge: Attempted Murder; Firing at
a Police Officer

Arrested: 1/20/70

Charge: Reduced to Resisting Arrest and
Obstructing a Police Officer

Disposition: Pending

Tyler, Bobby

Arrested: 3/25/69

Charge: Unlawful Use of a Weapon

Disposition: Pending

Valentine, David A.

Arrested: 6/10/69

Charge: Conspiracy to Commit Murder and
Unlawful Use of a Weapon

Disposition: Pending

Wade, Wesley E.

Arrested: 7/16/69

Charge: Aggravated Battery and
Intimidation of a Police Officer

Disposition: True Bill returned 10/14/69,
trial pending

Walton, Harlon Drew

Arrested: 4/17/69

Charge: Kidnaping; Conspiracy and Attempt
to commit murder

Disposition: Pending

Ward, Jesse

Arrested: 6/9/69

Charge: Possession of Drugs

Disposition: Pending

Arrested: 8/4/69

Charge: Conspiracy to commit murder

Disposition: Out on bond

Washington, Georgia

Arrested: 9/22/69

Charge: Failure to Register a Weapon

Disposition: Pending

Watson, Terrance E.

Arrested: 10/4/69

Charge: Attempted Murder

Disposition: Trial pending

White, Larry W.

Arrested: 7/2/69

Charge: Possession of Marijuana

Arrested: 7/31/69

Charge: Injured and involved in a shooting

Arrested: 8/4/69

Charge: Attempted Murder

Disposition: On 8/29/69, indicted by Cook County Grand Jury on Attempted Murder and out on bond

White, Michael

Arrested: 3/29/69

Charge: Attempted Murder and aggravated battery and Unlawful Use of a Weapon

Disposition: Out on bond pending trial

Arrested: 4/12/69
Charge: Violation of Federal Firearms Act
Disposition: Free on bond pending trial

Williams, John
Arrested: 10/1/69
Charge: Armed Robbery
Disposition: Pending trial

The following agencies are being characterized in the appendix section of this report:

Black Panther Party (BPP)
Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)
Afro-American Heritage Association

ALL MEMBERS OF THE BPP MUST BE
CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS
IN VIEW OF DESIRE OF ALL MEMBERS
TO HAVE FIREARMS.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, ".....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as presently regarded, came into being at a founding convention held June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy" the line of the national leadership has revealed a growing Marxist-Leninist adherence which currently calls for the building of a revolutionary youth movement. Concurrently, the program of SDS has evolved from civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war stance to an advocacy of a militant anti-imperialist position. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as the leaders of worldwide struggles against United States imperialism whereas the Soviet Union is held to be revisionist and also imperialist.

At the June, 1969, SDS National Convention, Progressive Labor Party (PLP) forces in the organization were expelled. As a result, the National Office (NO) group maintained its National Headquarters at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, and the PLP faction set up headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This headquarters subsequently moved to Boston. Each group elected its own national officers, which include three national secretaries and a National Interim Committee of eight. Both the NO forces and the PLP forces claim to be the true SDS. Both groups also print their versions of "New Left Notes" which sets forth the line and the program of the particular faction. The NO version of "New Left Notes" was recently printed under the title "The Fire Next Time" to achieve a broader mass appeal.

Two major factions have developed internally within the NO group, namely, the Weatherman or Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) I faction, and the RYM II faction. Weatherman is action-oriented upholding Castro's position that the duty of revolutionaries is to make revolution. Weatherman is regarded by RYM II as an adventurist, elitist faction which denies the historical role of the working class as the base for revolution. RYM II maintains that revolution, although desired, is not possible under present conditions, hence

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

emphasizes organizing and raising the political consciousness of the working class upon whom they feel successful revolution depends. Although disclaiming control and domination by the Communist Party, USA, leaders in these two factions have in the past proclaimed themselves to be communists and to follow the precepts of a Marxist-Leninist philosophy, along pro-Chinese communist lines.

A second source has advised that the PLP faction which is more commonly known as the Worker Student Alliance is dominated and controlled by members of the PLP, who are required to identify themselves with the pro-Chinese Marxist-Leninist philosophy of the PLP. They advocate that an alliance between workers and students is vital to the bringing about of a revolution in the United States.

SDS regions and university and college chapters, although operating under the outlines of the SDS National Constitution, are autonomous in nature and free to carry out independent policy reflective of local conditions. Because of this autonomy internal struggles reflecting the major factional interests of SDS have occurred at the chapter level since the beginning of the 1969-70 school year.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

The "New York Times" city edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962, by MILTON ROSEN and MORTIMER SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City, May 31 to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's over-all revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention MILTON ROSEN was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and LEVI LAUB, FRED JEROME, JARED ISRAEL, WILLIAM EPTON, JACOB ROSEN, JEFFREY GORDON, and WALTER LINDER were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution," a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio," a monthly newspaper.

The April, 1969, issue of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "Challenge is dedicated to the peoples fight for a new way of life--where the working men and women control their own homes and factories; where they themselves make up the entire government on every level and control the schools, courts, police and all institutions which are now used to control them."

Source advised on May 8, 1969, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION

A source advised on May 14, 1969, that the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA) was known as the Afro-American Heritage Association until February, 1961. It was founded by ISHMAEL FLORY around 1958 and incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. It was founded ostensibly for the purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes. AAHA is strongly influenced by the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. It is represented by both communist and non-communist members and some people with strong Negro nationalistic tendencies. This organization reflects CP policy on some issues and opposes CP policy on others; for example, the CP rejects the concept of Afro-American as a reference term to the American Negro and rejects aspects of nationalism, both of which are reflected in the AAHA program. FLORY is a member of the CP of Illinois and theoretically under the discipline of the CP. He is the guiding force in AAHA and controls policy and decisions in AAHA. CP representatives occasionally are featured at AAHA affairs.

A second source advised on May 14, 1969, that the headquarters of AAHA are presently located at 416 West 63rd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The above source advised that the Afr'Am Book Store, a branch of the Modern Book Store, is also located at AAHA and that this book store is managed by ISHMAEL FLORY.

A third source advised on May 8, 1969, that ISHMAEL FLORY, a current CP member, continues to be the leader of AAHA and as such makes policies and decisions for AAHA. The South Central Freedom of the Press Committee, CP of Illinois, also participates in formulating the policies of AAHA.

CONFIDENTIAL

Group I

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
February 6, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. CG 157-1291

Title BLACK PANTHER PARTY
 CHICAGO DIVISION

Character RACIAL MATTER - ORGANIZATION

Reference Report of SA ALAN R. STEPHENS,
 dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

273-10289

SSC-Request-Access August 20, 1975

PART II # 2

UNEXCISED

EXCISIONS MARKED in Red.

Retain

If delivery REQUESTED - should be cleared with other
appropriate Divisions &

Also, consider necessary classification.

273-10285

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: October 5, 1959

FROM : J. P. MOHR

- Tolson
- Belmont
- DeLoach
- McGuire
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE
10:30 A.M., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1959

Pursuant to your instructions, there are attached from the Administrative Division, the Investigative Division, and the Domestic Intelligence Division those matters which it is felt the Director may wish to bring up at the Attorney General's Staff Conference on October 6.

Contact was had with all of the other divisions of the Bureau and they have indicated they have no problems which they feel should be presented at this time.



Enclosures (3)

NPC:hif
(8)

REC-61

62-97826-159

DEC 8 1959

ENCLOSURE

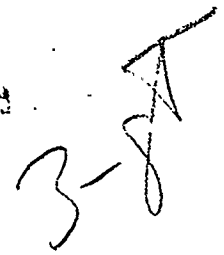


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62-97856-159

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

1. FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS ACT OF 1959 - FBI CANNOT ABSORB ANY COSTS INCIDENT THERETO

The provisions of this new legislation, which was enacted by the 86th Congress, First Session, and approved by the President, become effective July 1, 1960.

Its purpose is to provide health insurance for Federal employees, annuitants, and their families. Employees will have the option of selecting from four health plans with a wide range of benefits. The legislation provides that the Government will contribute 50% of the premium cost of the plan selected, subject to stated minimum and maximum ranges.

We cannot accurately estimate the cost to the FBI of these new benefits until the Civil Service Commission has dealt with the insuring groups to determine the cost of the plans and until the employees have selected the desired coverage. Preliminary estimates, however, indicate an added cost of approximately \$1,000,000 per year to the FBI as the employer's cost of these new benefits, based on the Bureau's experience derived from the operation of its present health coverage plan.

The appropriation request of this Bureau represents an absolute minimum figure. All avenues of possible savings were thoroughly explored in arriving at the minimum figure requested. As a result, it will be impossible for the FBI to absorb any part of the added cost resulting from the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959.

2. ADMINISTRATION'S 2% SAVINGS PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1960

Budget Director Stans, in a letter dated September 21, 1959, to the Attorney General, stated the President had asked him to request the continued cooperation of the Attorney General in reducing civilian employment in the Government. The letter pointed out that during the fiscal year 1959 executive agencies effected a 2% reduction in employment and that the President would like to effect a similar reduction in the fiscal year 1960, and requests the Attorney General to give personal direction to the program and to plan his operations so as to accomplish

it. The reduction would be effected by not filling vacancies as they occur and by not establishing new positions. The letter further directs that agency plans for personnel reductions or facts as to why an agency head believes the requested 2% reduction is impracticable be presented to the Budget Bureau with the October financial plan.

In connection with the 2% savings program in effect during the fiscal year 1959, the Bureau advised the Attorney General that it would be impossible to make any such reduction as the Bureau's operations were already on a "strict austerity" basis.

The Department cut our fiscal year 1961 budget request by \$400,000, reducing it from \$117,500,000 to \$117,100,000, thereby eliminating 45 employees for the field (30 Special Agents and 15 clerks).

The Bureau is in no position to effect a 2% reduction in personnel during fiscal year 1960. Our work loads in all categories continue to be heavy with no sign of any abatement. Legislation enacted in the closing days of Congress, specifically the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, will further bolster our work volumes for which funds have not been provided and to attempt to reduce our personnel by 2% would seriously impair this Bureau's ability to discharge its responsibilities in all fields of work.

3. SALARY RETENTION ACT, PUBLIC LAW 85-737

This act provides a two-year period of salary retention for employees demoted through no fault of their own if they have occupied a higher paying position for two years or longer. This act has caused a most inequitable situation by requiring employees who accepted temporary promotions to be paid more than permanent employees who are doing identical work. By memorandum dated July 17, 1959, we urged the Department to recommend legislation so as to change this situation at the earliest possible time. To date no legislation has been introduced which would effect the desired correction of this inequitable situation.

INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

1. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Public Law 86-257)

The new labor law, as above, became effective upon its signing by the President on September 14, 1959.

The language in the Act conferred authority upon the Secretary of Labor to conduct investigations of the majority of the provisions contained in the law. Authority was also granted to the Secretary of Labor to enter into agreements with other agencies to handle investigations.

The Criminal Division of the Department of Justice during September, 1959, has held conferences with officials of the Department of Labor for the purpose of arriving at an agreement to be signed by the Departments of Justice and Labor specifying those criminal provisions of the law, as well as the prohibition against a member of the Communist Party holding office in a labor union, which the FBI will investigate.

Preliminary conferences indicate investigative jurisdiction of the following violations will be conferred upon the Bureau:

Embezzlement of union funds; payment by an employer of a fine imposed upon a labor union officer; prohibition against communists and convicted felons holding union office; picketing for extortion purposes; deprivation by force or violence of rights of union members; and retention by FBI of an amendment in the Act broadening the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947.

The finalizing of the agreement between the Departments of Justice and Labor has not been effected. Until it is, we are not initiating investigations without a specific request from the Department of Justice.

We have, however, received 85 specific requests from the Criminal Division to determine whether certain convicted felons are holding office at this time in labor unions in violation of that section of the Act (Section 504).

We have also received 52 names of individuals who are reportedly labor union officials, from the Department, requesting a check of Bureau and Identification Division files. Eighteen such name checks have been completed. These were highly placed Teamster officials and trustees. We are not processing the remaining 34 names until the Department provides us with further identifying data as to the individuals.

2. FEDERAL CLEARINGHOUSE OF CRIMINAL INFORMATION

Various proposals have been brought forth in the past by individuals such as Senator Kefauver, Chief William Parker of the Los Angeles Police Department, Milton Wessel of the Department, and Senator McClellan for the establishment of a central Federal clearinghouse of information on crime. More recently New York State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz has proposed a clearinghouse of information concerning frauds on the consumer and investor public.

Our position in the past has consistently been that there is no need for such a clearinghouse and that the necessary and desirable dissemination of criminal-type information is already being accomplished within the framework of existing law enforcement structures.

Some of the serious objections to such a proposed clearinghouse are that it would be an unwarranted intrusion of the Federal Government into local affairs. There is the possibility that such a clearinghouse would provide an official medium for the dissemination of unverified data consisting of rumor and gossip and that corrupt and irresponsible individuals would be presented with the opportunity to use such information for purposes of blackmail or extortion. In addition to the foregoing, the establishment of such a clearinghouse would constitute a costly superstructure on already existing facilities and could result in the establishment of a "black list" characterizing certain individuals as violators on the basis of information not completely verified or authenticated.

The Bureau already disseminates on a daily basis innumerable items of information to local, county, state and Federal agencies. This information may not only relate to matters over which we have jurisdiction but extends to any items which may be of interest to other agencies. The channels for dissemination of information are already established and the use of these channels by all agencies would appear to obviate the need for any central clearinghouse of information.

3. NEED FOR CRIMINAL-TYPE LEGISLATION

Since April 30, 1958, the Bureau has suggested certain items of legislation relative to establishing some effective curbs on the activities of racketeers. The most recent communication to the Department in this regard was a memorandum to Deputy Attorney General Walsh dated September 2, 1959, captioned "Legislative Program, Eighty-sixth Congress, Second Session." These legislative suggestions are as follows:

1. There appears to be a need for legislation to prohibit the interstate transportation of certain gambling paraphernalia, such as number slips and punch boards in addition to the present prohibition of interstate transportation of slot machines.

2. It also appears the interstate transmission of gambling information should be restricted to prohibit the transmission of gambling information in interstate or foreign commerce by any communication facility. Such legislation should also encompass the transmission of information as to the results of horse racing events until after a specified time had elapsed. The inability to have current race results would discourage the operations of bookmaking establishments.

3. Inasmuch as under the present provisions of the Internal Revenue Code income derived from illegal businesses and from gambling constitutes income which is taxable and assessed in the same manner as legitimate income, it appears that if the income from such illicit sources were taxed at vastly higher rates it might make such activities financially prohibitive. Inasmuch as certain individuals would attempt to avoid such taxes, it might be desirable to initiate legislation to provide substantial criminal penalties for the failure to pay such taxes.

4. It also appears legislation may be desirable to amend the White Slave Traffic Act in order that the prostitute herself could be prosecuted. There is considerable activity among those who are engaged in this livelihood and who go from state to state in order to ply their trade.

5. As an added weapon against organized crime, it appears it may be desirable to afford consideration to the enactment of a Federal habitual criminal act which would provide for mandatory sentences upon the commission of offenses within Federal jurisdiction.

In addition, the Bureau is in agreement with the Administration's theory of amending the Fugitive Felon Act to include damage by fire or explosives to religious or educational facilities. The House Judiciary Committee has failed to approve this proposal and has adopted a bill (H. R. 8601) which would prohibit damage to any building, structure, facility, vehicle or dwelling house.

It is our view that such legislation should be restricted to cover educational and religious facilities only. This was called to the Department's attention by the afore-mentioned memorandum dated September 2, 1959, captioned "Legislative Program, Eighty-sixth Congress, Second Session."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

On March 12, 1959, the Director attended a conference in the Attorney General's office in connection with current security programs and matters collateral thereto. The Director expressed the view that security programs had been held in abeyance in the Department of Justice with the result that other agencies of the Government were taking advantage of such delays and offering as excuses for nonaction the fact that the Department of Justice had not yet indicated what should be done or should not be done in view of some decisions of the courts and anticipated decisions of the courts. The Director urged that basic action should be taken on certain of these programs. While some of these matters have been acted upon, others are still pending and are set forth below for the Director's information.

(1) Industrial Security Program - At the time of the March conference it was decided to wait until the Greene and Taylor cases had gone through the Supreme Court. This has now occurred and the Supreme Court has indicated that there was not proper authority for an Industrial Security Program flowing from the President or the Congress. The Court also strongly indicated that even with such authority that there was a need for confrontation of witnesses at such hearings. To meet this, the Administration is discouraging legislation and approaching the matter through an Executive Order, two drafts of which have been examined by the Department and the Bureau. The proposed Order appears impractical in some respects and Yeagley of the Department has advised us that the Attorney General and the Solicitor General do not like the Order as drafted, particularly the "special counsel" concept and Deputy Attorney General Walsh is being instructed to "bounce the Order back to the White House." By letter dated September 30, 1959, to the Attorney General, copies to Walsh and Yeagley, the Bureau went on record that while we would attempt to live up to any Order, the Department should carefully consider the position of the Department and the Bureau under the proposed Order in that we would be forced to turn down numerous requests to produce informants and sources for testimony or interview in view of our overriding responsibility to protect their identities in the interests of national security. This might open the Department and the Bureau up to criticism that we were not living up to the spirit of the Executive Order.

From the standpoint of the conference with the Attorney General on October 6, we think the Bureau's position should be that the Industrial Security Program problem should be settled either through Executive Order or legislation;

Domestic Intelligence Division

that whichever means is used must be practical and not merely drawn up in a visionary manner in an attempt to satisfy the Supreme Court but end up by placing the investigative agencies in an untenable position because they cannot comply with the spirit of the Order.

(2) Port Security Program - There has been no change in the Port Security Program with the exception that Treasury Department has drafted proposed legislation to enable the Coast Guard to subpoena and pay the travel expenses of witnesses to appear at Coast Guard hearings. Treasury has indicated this bill is in the Bureau of the Budget. At the March 12, 1959, conference the Director pointed out that positive action should be taken toward getting such legislation and the confrontation issue should not be used as an excuse to scrap the program because the FBI had supplied a substantial number of witnesses who could appear and testify. The Bureau's position should be the same; namely, that the wherewithal should be devised to carry forth the program instead of scrapping it. It should be borne in mind that in Port Security hearings as in many other security-type hearings the question of confrontation will continue to be an issue and the pattern set by the Executive Order in the Industrial Security Program will probably be applied to the other types of security hearings.

(3) Air Crewmen Screening Program - The Air Crewmen Screening Program is a program proposed by ICIS to screen crews of United States planes engaged in international flights and to screen all holders of Airmen's Certificates. The ICIS also proposed the Federal Communications Commission Radio Screening Program which would require the screening of all operators of radio transmitters. To our knowledge, nothing has been done on either of these programs since the March, 1959, conference with the Attorney General. While the FBI originally concurred that these programs would be helpful, we have not pushed them, believing this is a proper function of ICIS. It is believed the Bureau's position should be that a decision should be reached as to whether these programs should be implemented and they should not be allowed to hang fire on the basis that they might not be agreeable or acceptable to the Supreme Court. In other words, security programs should not be left in a status of hiatus because of pending judicial decisions.

(4) Personnel Security Program - The March, 1959 conference discussed the Personnel Security Program, particularly whether there should be legislation to provide for an over-all security program which would cover both sensitive

Domestic Intelligence Division

and nonsensitive areas. This is still an undecided issue although several bills have been introduced into Congress to remove the distinction between sensitive and nonsensitive areas of Federal employment. Undoubtedly, the Greene decision in the Supreme Court carrying the strong inference that confrontation is necessary in security-type hearings has slowed up consideration of legislation in this field by the Department. This is essentially a Departmental problem and we feel the Bureau's position again should be that the Department should meet these issues rather than coast along in a state of indecision.

(5) In the field of legislation involving security, by letter dated September 2, 1959, the Bureau proposed to Deputy Attorney General Walsh the following items, which the Director might wish to point out to the Attorney General. While bills were introduced into Congress on some of these items, legislation has not been completed as to any of them.

(a) It is desirable that Title 18, Section 791, United States Code, be amended to extend the jurisdiction of the Federal courts over acts of espionage against the United States wherever committed.

(b) Amendment of the Foreign Agents Registration Act to clarify and make more specific the definition of a "Foreign Principal" and to further clarify the exemption to registration afforded business representatives.

(c) Legislation is suggested which would permit the Secretary of State to consider security factors in the granting of passports; however, appropriate provisions should be made to protect FBI informants and sources in this connection. This matter is mentioned in the Bureau's memorandum to Walsh dated May 26, 1959, regarding H. R. 7006.

(d) Another suggestion is legislation to strengthen the Smith Act of 1940 by defining the word "organize" and the word "advocacy." A definition of "organize" was introduced as H. R. 2369 and as S. 1300. S. 1305 attempts to define "advocacy."

(e) Legislation is needed which would prohibit former Government employees from disclosing to unauthorized individuals certain information obtained by them in the course of their employment.

(f) Legislation is needed to amend the espionage laws so as to provide punishment for persons who gather and correlate data from legitimate sources for transmittal to foreign governments.

Domestic Intelligence Division

(6) In addition to the above, the Director may wish to point out to the Attorney General the tendency on the part of the Department of Justice, as well as Government departments in general, to shy away from pursuing logical courses of action in the security field rather than to implement necessary security programs, this tendency apparently based on attempts to anticipate decisions by the Supreme Court. The net effect of this is that the Supreme Court is not required to meet these issues and render decisions and thus, historically, to take responsibility for them. It is our feeling it is a far better course of action to attempt to implement those programs necessary for our national security and give ground grudgingly and only where forced to do so so that the record will show that the Department and the FBI sought to carry out their responsibilities in a proper manner.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: January 18, 1960

FROM : D. J. PARSONS

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parsons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input type="checkbox"/>
Malone	<input type="checkbox"/>
McGuire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tamm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
W.C. Sullivan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ingram	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

Attached are thumbnail memoranda of matters which may possibly be brought up at the Staff Conference on January 19, 1960.

Enclosures

IDM:hcw
(3)

They should have been memo re sent in cases we are investigating. See that such be covered in the future.

EX 111

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ENCLOSURE

62 JAN 28 1960

January 18, 1960

STATUS OF SUN VALLEY, INC.
JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; ET AL.
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION
OF STOLEN PROPERTY
NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT

This is the case in which a half million dollars of Teamsters Union funds were transferred to a Florida bank in 1956, which then made loans in a similar amount to Sun Valley, Inc., a Florida real estate development in which Hoffa had an option to purchase 45 per cent of the stock. During the past week Hoffa furnished this option, which is dated April 15, 1955, to the McClellan Committee, claiming he had recently located it in his old records.

Teamsters Union records were subpoenaed for production before the grand jury in Washington, D. C. January 14, 1960. Some records were produced in response to the subpoena and others are said to be in the possession of the McClellan Committee. The Criminal Division will obtain such records from the McClellan Committee. Our Washington Field Office is making an accounting investigation of the records that were produced before the grand jury and will examine those the Criminal Division obtains from the McClellan Committee.

The Criminal Division has arranged to have another grand jury impanelled to take testimony in this case at Orlando, Florida, beginning February 15, 1960. The Criminal Division expects this grand jury will be in session at least sixty days.

62-77856-12
ENCLOSURE

January 18, 1960

THOMAS ALFRED EPPLEY, JR.
JACK COSGELLAW GRONER
JOSEPH MAYBIN GORE FRIEDRICHS
MAURICE EUGENE PURNELL
THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

As a result of Bureau investigation, on January 11, 1960, captioned subjects, all students at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, admitted stealing a radio antenna from a vehicle belonging to the Internal Revenue Service on the night of September 16-17, 1959. This antenna was valued at approximately \$37.50.

Subjects apparently are members of prominent families, with Purnell the son of a prominent Dallas, Texas, attorney and Friedrichs related to Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee. Groner was a star football player who recently signed with the Dallas team of the new American Football League.

U. S. Attorney John Strickler at Roanoke, Virginia, insisted upon prosecution of all four for Theft of Government Property. Strickler in addition leaked the facts concerning this case to the local press indicating that arrests would be forthcoming.

In view of this matter being a potential source of embarrassment to both the Bureau and the Department, the facts were brought to the attention of the Criminal Division on January 12, 1960. The Criminal Division subsequently advised that they had discussed this matter by telephone with U. S. Attorney Strickler who reluctantly agreed to proceed against subjects by Grand Jury. The Department indicated they were upset with the manner in which Strickler released this information to the newspapers and that Mr. Hayden Crawford of the Department was to separately take up this matter with him.

The Proctor at Washington and Lee University has indicated that University officials are holding any action against subjects in abeyance and would await final action by the Grand Jury. All four subjects remain enrolled at Washington and Lee at this time.

62-97156-116
ENCLOSURE

January 18, 1960

MACK CHARLES PARKER

The Mack Charles Parker case was presented to a Federal Grand Jury in Biloxi, Mississippi, from January 4, 1960, through January 12, 1960. On January 14, 1960, the Federal Grand Jury advised Federal Judge Sidney C. Mize that they had reported a no true bill in connection with all possible violations in this matter.

62-91056-162

ENCLOSURE

January 18, 1960

STATUS OF JOHN GEORGE LEDES;
JOSEPH ABRAMS
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT -
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This case was referred to us by the Attorney General on 12/31/59. It relates to the association between John George Ledes, a former legal advisor to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Commissioner James E. Sargent, and Joseph Abrams, a New York promoter of unsavory reputation.

We have reviewed voluminous SEC files here and in New York and have interviewed numerous persons in and out of SEC who handled cases involving Abrams' firms. We determined that Ledes endeavored to assist Abrams in several SEC matters while Ledes was still with that agency. We are now engaged in interviewing additional persons with possible pertinent knowledge of the association and in the detailed job of tracing Ledes' financial transactions through bank, realty and other records to pin down specifics of loans from Abrams to Ledes relative to financing properties purchased by Ledes. Abrams' loans may constitute payment of compensation to Ledes and thus bring their relationship within the scope of the Conflict of Interest Statutes.

It is noted we have been told that both Ledes and Abrams were associated with Tony Russo, ex-confidential assistant to former Attorney General Brownell. Russo has not been alleged to be involved in any irregularities in this matter.

The case is being given top priority in handling both in the field and at the Seat of Government.

62-97856 - 16

ENCLOSURE

January 18, 1960

STATUS OF MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN
DEPARTMENTS OF JUSTICE AND LABOR
RELATING TO NEW LABOR LAW

The latest information we have received from the Department relative to the Memorandum of Understanding to be signed by the Secretary of Labor and the Attorney General relative to the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, as far as it affects the Bureau, is that it is contemplated we will receive investigative jurisdiction with respect to the six categories of criminal violations as follows:

- (1) Embezzlement of union funds.
- (2) Picketing for extortion purposes.
- (3) Deprivation by force of rights of union members.
- (4) Communists and convicted felons prohibited from union positions.
- (5) Payment by employer of fines imposed on labor officers.
- (6) The amendment to Labor-Management Relations Act Statute of 1947 (previously under our jurisdiction) relating primarily to payments by employers to union officials.

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1/18/60

FRANK GRIGGS, et al.
MELVIN W. SMITH - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

This is the case concerning which Acting Assistant Attorney General Joseph M. F. Ryan, Jr., Civil Rights Division, made a press release on 1/14/60 stating that the FBI has been requested to investigate this matter.

By memorandum 1/14/60, Mr. Ryan requested a preliminary investigation based upon a news article in the "Washington Post and Times Herald," 1/12/60, and an editorial in the same paper, 1/13/60, regarding an incident in Montgomery County Peoples Court wherein one Gordon L. Contee became violent when convicted of rape. He was subdued by officers but Melvin Smith, Contee's 19-year-old half brother, rushed forward from the audience and struck Frank Griggs, an officer who was subduing Contee. It was alleged that Smith was beaten by the officers while being taken to jail after his assault on Griggs.

Colonel James S. McAuliffe, superintendent, Montgomery County Police, Melvin L. Reese, Montgomery County Manager, and Luke Bennett, sheriff, have all been notified that the Bureau has undertaken investigation of this matter.

Pertinent court records were not available over the week end but will be reviewed 1/18/60. The Montgomery County Police Department reports have not yet been made available, but State's Attorney Leonard T. Kardy is meeting with County Manager Reese and County Police Superintendent McAuliffe 1/18/60 to discuss making these records available.

Subjects' attorneys have advised them to make no statement except in attorneys' presence. Subjects Griggs, Bechtel and Devries have advised they are represented by Barnard T. Welsh and will confer with him to determine whether they should furnish statements.

The victim has been interviewed and admits striking subject Griggs in the eye while in court and then running from the courtroom. He was caught in the hall and while being taken up a narrow stairway by Devries and an unknown officer, they met subjects Griggs, Offutt and Bechtel. Griggs, who had a night stick, allegedly said, "That's the one who hit me in the nose." As the victim passed Griggs, he was hit on the head with a hard object but did not see who hit him. As he turned around, Griggs hit him on the head with the night stick. Offutt then hit him with his fist above the left eye and Bechtel kicked him on the leg. Devries hit him on the back with his fist. The victim was not handcuffed at the time but denies that he offered any resistance.

62-9726-102

Dr. William Frank treated the victim on 12/17/59 and found two superficial lacerations at the back of the head which were closed by two stitches each. No other injuries were noted and Smith complained of no other injuries. Officer Devries told Dr. Frank that the lacerations were caused by a night stick.

January 15, 1960

DAMAGE TO NUCLEAR SUBMARINE "NAUTILUS," NUCLEAR
CRUISER "LONG BEACH" AND GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATE "LUCE"
SABOTAGE

The Boston Office is investigating three cases involving possible sabotage in connection with the three captioned vessels of the United States Navy.

Between 9-28-59 and 10-19-59 numerous cuts were found in the electrical cables of the nuclear submarine "Nautilus," which was being overhauled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. On 11-12-59 foreign material was found in a pump on the "Nautilus." The Boston Office has interviewed the entire crew of the "Nautilus" and over 1,500 shipyard employees, submitted numerous cut cables for Laboratory examination and used the polygraph in connection with pertinent interviews.

On 1-5-60 nine small cuts were discovered in the degaussing cables (protection against magnetic mines) of the nuclear cruiser "Long Beach," which is being constructed at Quincy, Massachusetts. These cuts contain no identifying marks for Laboratory comparison with tools. As of 1-14-60, 2,144 of over 5,000 employees having access to this vessel had been interviewed.

On 12-28-59, 21 cuts were found in the fire control wiring of the guided missile frigate "Luce," which is also being constructed at Quincy, Massachusetts. This damage was not reported to us or to the Office of Naval Intelligence until 1-11-60 as the damage was originally considered probably inadvertent. In view of the other two cases involving cut cables, the Boston Office has opened an investigation on this matter also.

The type of damage involved or the lack of any attempt to hide or disguise the damage may be indicative of employees attempting to create more work or of disgruntled Navy personnel. The Boston Office has been instructed to afford these cases vigorous intensive investigation.

GWH:pwf

(5)

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Hall

62-97156 - 164

January 15, 1960

BERNARD J. GOLDFINE

Although we are not involved in the Goldfine matter, this case is currently the subject of a great deal of discussion between the Tax Division and the Treasury Department.

The Goldfine tax fraud investigation, according to our Treasury sources, is scheduled to go before grand jury in Boston next month. Goldfine and his nine New England companies owe the Government approximately eight million dollars. This, of course, includes interest, 6%; delinquency penalties, 25%; and fraud penalty, 50%. You will recall that the approximate figure appeared in the newspapers and the Goldfine defense charged that this was an attempt on the part of the Government to try its case in the newspapers. No action was taken by Treasury to look into this alleged leak of information on the request of the Tax Division of Justice since the total figure of Goldfine's delinquency had been discussed with Goldfine and his tax attorneys. It was felt that they could have planted the story in the press. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has also established a tax case on Goldfine's son, Horace, which approximates \$99,000 delinquency, and a similar case has been made on Mildred Paperman, Goldfine's confidential assistant.

Of course, as previously reported, IRS has established a failure to file criminal violation on Goldfine for the years 1955, 1956, and 1957. However, since this is a misdemeanor, Justice had waited until the tax fraud investigation was developed in order to go ahead with its prosecution. The one weakness in the tax fraud case is proving knowledge and culpability directly to Goldfine. IRS feels that he will argue that his tax affairs were handled by a competent tax firm and he had every right to feel that his tax affairs were being handled within the law.

In addition to the tax fraud investigation, the Inspection Service of IRS looked into the Goldfine matter to determine the extent of any irregularities or misconduct on the part of Revenue employees. The investigation has not developed any criminal violations on the part of IRS employees. The report does reflect gross administrative failures and irregularities in the handling of work in the Boston Region. Much of this was due to the fact that Goldfine assigned all of his tax matters in the New England area to Lawrence P. Harrington, a former IRS employee. Harrington

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knew the policy and procedure of IRS and avoided those procedures which might detect Goldfine's delinquencies. In addition, he used Goldfine's high-level connections in scaring off IRS investigators whenever an inquiry was made concerning Goldfine's tax affairs. You will recall, the IRS investigation has developed gifts and monies paid to Sherman Adams, Senators Payne, Cotton, Bridges, Governor Furculo, and former Governor Dever of Massachusetts, as well as Congressman McCormack, and many other New England local and state political figures.

January 15, 1960

INDUSTRIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

Following the Supreme Court decision in the Greene case on June 29, 1959, prolonged efforts to prepare a Presidential Directive to establish a program under which private contractors may be granted access to classified data have culminated in a draft Order dated January 7, 1960. Budget is circulating this draft to all interested agencies. The more recent Bureau comments concerning this matter were forwarded by memorandum to AAG Yeagley, December 30, 1959; by memorandum to the Attorney General, with copies to Messrs. Walsh and Yeagley, January 6, 1960; by memorandum, January 11, 1960, to Mr. Yeagley; and by memorandum of January 14, 1960, to Assistant Attorney General Kramer, with copy to Mr. Yeagley. The last two of these communications both concerned the same draft which is now being circulated by Budget.

In brief, we have noted that under the proposed Order agencies may consider all of the pertinent information available regardless of source. Under Section 4 A 1 protection is afforded to regular confidential informants. Under Section 4 A 2 information from persons other than current informants may be considered if they cannot appear due to death, severe illness, or some such other good and sufficient cause. It is apparent that information from casual informants who refuse to testify cannot be used under this section.

Section 5 B, according to Mr. Yeagley, would allow use of data from wire taps, microphones, and other sensitive techniques. Mr. Yeagley has indicated, however, that such data would have to be produced in the form of actual quotations from the conversations rather than the paraphrased form in which we disseminate this information. We believe it will not be possible for us to furnish other than paraphrased information in most instances because of the absolute necessity of protecting our sources.

Even though data from casual informants and sensitive techniques may not be used as indicated above, Section 9 of the Order grants and affirms the department head concerned authority.

62-77136 - 1/15

to exercise control over the Nation's military and defense secrets and nothing in the rest of the Order is deemed to limit or affect his responsibility and powers in this regard. Use of such authority and power will permit the department head to act in those instances in which derogatory data is available but cannot be utilized under the procedures established in the balance of the Order. We have observed to the Department that it has undoubtedly considered the public reaction should it turn out that it is necessary to use this summary power in a majority of cases.

We have several times reiterated that FBI will respect the confidence placed in it by both regular informants or other persons and will not disclose their identity without their specific permission. We have summarized by stating that from our standpoint, the Order as drafted, will permit us to furnish all available data to appropriate agencies as in the past and provides appropriate protection for our confidential informants. Data from any casual informants and from highly sensitive techniques will largely be usable only under Section 9. We have stated that the Bureau does not object to the proposed Order from an operational standpoint.

On January 14, John Doherty of the Department informed us of a very minor addition, proposed by Philip Areeda of the White House, which was discussed in memorandum of January 15. This addition would not affect the comments we have previously made concerning this Order.

January 15, 1960

**PROTECTING IDENTITY OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS
CONFRONTATION ISSUE**

The Supreme Court is scheduled to hear arguments on two cases involving hearings and the right of confrontation on January 18, 1960. The cases involve Hannah vs. Larche and Hannah vs. Slawson. Solicitor General Rankin will argue the cases for the Government.

The cases involve the President's Civil Rights Commission which was established by the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1957 to investigate charges of citizens being discriminatorily deprived of the right to vote. The question raised for the Supreme Court is whether the Civil Rights Act of 1957 authorizes the Civil Rights Commission to conduct hearings wherein state registrars and private citizens accused of depriving others of the right to vote are denied notice of charges against them and confrontation.

Although the hearings held by the Civil Rights Commission are investigative rather than judicial or punitive such as the normal Government hearing, the argument and the Supreme Court decision in these cases could shed some light on the issue of confrontation as well as the investigative agency's right to protect the identity of confidential informants. This is particularly true in view of the current negotiations to produce an Executive Order in relation to the Industrial Security Program.

These are the two cases which the "Washington Post" commented upon editorially on December 14, 1959, supporting the Civil Rights Commission's hearing procedures in that it was necessary that the Commission protect their confidential informants from reprisals by segregationists. The "Washington Evening Star" on January 11, 1960, in reporting the Attorney General's first trip to argue a case before the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Federal Civil Rights Act commented that the above cases would prove more difficult for the Government to argue and obtain a favorable decision.

62-97596 - 104

January 18, 1960

SEIZURE POWERS IN NEUTRALITY CASES

The Department for about a year has been negotiating to obtain for us seizure powers under Title 22, Section 401, United States Code, which would enable us to seize arms, munitions of war and other articles about to be exported in violation of law and follow through to final conclusion in the investigation of neutrality cases. This was to be accomplished through the issuance of an Executive Order conferring on the Attorney General powers to seize under this statute which in turn would be delegated to the FBI by the Attorney General.

On November 19, 1959, the Attorney General advised that the Treasury Department had agreed to the proposed Executive Order. The Department advised on December 23, 1959, that the proposed Executive Order had been sent by the Attorney General to the President through the director of the Bureau of the Budget for approval by letter dated December 16, 1959.

On January 15, 1960, pursuant to our inquiry concerning the current status of this matter, Assistant Attorney General Walter Yeagley advised that the proposed Executive Order is presently in the Bureau of the Budget which has sent it to certain agencies for comment. Yeagley advised that the Bureau of the Budget had heard from the Treasury Department but had not received replies from the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, Department of Defense and the State Department. He advised that he could not understand why the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization or the Department of Defense would have any comment on this and stated he was going to check with Mr. Levy at the Bureau of the Budget who is handling this matter in an effort to have it expedited.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: February 8, 1960

FROM : D. J. PARSONS

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
W.C. Sullivan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ingram	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

Attached are brief memoranda of matters which may be brought up at the Staff Conference on February 9, 1960.

Enclosures

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14 ENCLOSURE

REC-42

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EX-153

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February 5, 1960

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
BOMBING OF KEHILATH ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
JANUARY 28, 1960

On January 28, 1960, approximately 10:30 p.m., an explosion occurred in the front courtyard of the Kehilath Israel Synagogue, 800 East Meyer Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri. Property damage consisting of 51 plate-glass windows shattered, broken stained glass window and dented door amounting to approximately \$5,000. Only occupants of synagogue were the janitor and his wife, neither of whom was injured. FBI Laboratory examination indicated characteristics of a dynamite explosion. Laboratory examiner flown to Kansas City to assist in examination of evidence.

Witnesses observed two automobiles leaving area at high rate of speed immediately after explosion. Identification made of occupants of automobile. Interviews being conducted. Other witnesses saw four youths running from vicinity of synagogue immediately after explosion. High school student has made statement that he and another student were responsible for the bombing; however, later denied that they were involved. Students are being interviewed. Approximately one month ago, several thousand blasting caps were stolen from company in Kansas City. Half of stolen caps recovered by Kansas City police in possession of teenagers who are being considered as suspects in bombing.

Investigation determined a number of high school students in Kansas City area recently formed Nazi-type group. Members of group identified and interviewed. Two juvenile members are prime suspects.

FBI immediately offered the services of the Laboratory and the Identification Division to local authorities and is continuing to actively render every possible assistance to them.

A special squad of Special Agents has been formed and this case is being afforded intensive investigation by the Kansas City Division.

February 5, 1960

LOCAL 688
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS,
CHAUFFEURS, AND WAREHOUSEMEN OF AMERICA,
AFL - CIO

ELECTION LAWS

This matter involves the reported contributions by Local 688 to the political campaigns of Federal candidates. Most of the contributions involved were apparently made from the political action committee account of Local 688. Contributions from such accounts would not normally constitute violations of Section 610, Title 18, U. S. Code; however, with respect to this case, the Department by memorandum of December 14, 1959, stated that it had been advised by the U. S. Attorney in St. Louis that the political action committee fund of Local 688 was actually a general fund of the union's which was raised from dues assessments and was not a fund derived from voluntary contributions. Section 610, Title 18, U. S. Code, prohibits contributions by labor unions to the campaigns of Federal candidates.

On November 2, 1959, the U. S. Attorney in St. Louis, Missouri, began subpoenaing a number of witnesses to appear before a Federal Grand Jury in St. Louis which conducted an inquiry concerning the captioned matter. In conjunction with the Grand Jury's inquiry, the Bureau, at the specific requests of the U. S. Attorney and of the Civil Rights Division, conducted certain investigation for the assistance of the U. S. Attorney in presenting this matter to the Grand Jury. Our investigation included interviews with Senator Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.), Senator Thomas Hennings (D. - Mo.), Congressman James Roosevelt (D. - Calif.) and Congressman Henry S. Reuss (D. - Wisc.).

On January 27, 1960, U. S. Attorney Webster and Assistant U. S. Attorney Bigler, St. Louis, advised that on January 26, 1960, they had sent a proposed indictment, together with a summary of the evidence, to the Department for its approval. They advised that they would like, if possible, to present the indictment to the Grand Jury in St. Louis on February 3, 1960. The U. S. Attorney said that the proposed indictment does not include a charge against James R. Hoffa. He said the evidence connecting Hoffa with the check payable to the Congressman Henry S. Reuss campaign seemed insufficient to support a charge against Hoffa. These officials mentioned that the proposed indictment includes 21 counts, involving 10 political contributions.

62-97856-100

February 8, 1960

STATUS OF JOHN GEORGE LEDES;
JOSEPH ABRAMS
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT -
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This case was referred to us by the Attorney General on 12-31-59. It relates to the association between Ledes, a former legal adviser to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Commissioner James C. Sargent and Abrams, a New York promoter of unsavory reputation. Ledes resigned from Reynolds and Company, New York brokers, on 1-28-60.

We have reviewed voluminous SEC files throughout the country and have interviewed numerous persons in and out of SEC who handled cases involving Abrams' firms. We determined that Ledes endeavored to assist Abrams in several SEC matters while Ledes was still with that agency. Abrams made loans to Ledes relative to financing properties purchased by Ledes. These loans may constitute payment of compensation to Ledes and thus bring their relationship within the scope of Conflict of Interest Statutes.

SEC Commissioner Sargent, who originally denied knowledge as to any connection between Ledes and Abrams, has since improved his memory considerably and now feels he may have been taken advantage of by Ledes. Sargent finally furnished a signed statement as to his recollection of these matters on 2-5-60. Sargent told us that Ledes had been in touch with Tony Russo who had arranged for former Attorney General Brownell to talk to Attorney General Rogers in July, 1958, about Sargent's ambition at the time to become U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York. We have been told that both Ledes and Abrams were associated with Russo, ex-confidential assistant to Brownell. Russo has not been alleged to be involved in any irregularities in this matter.

Arrangements are now being made to interview subject Ledes in New York City. Arrangements are also being made to interview subject Abrams who is serving a 30-month sentence on Fraud Against the Government charges, as well as Abrams' uncle, Charles Gordon. These interviews, and subsequent record checks to verify information furnished by the subjects, will complete the investigation.

62-27856-1

February 5, 1960

MRS. SALLY THURMON HUCKS
MRS. VIOLET DAVIS
DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS AT WOODNER HOTEL
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

Hucks, chief telephone operator at the Woodner Hotel, was indicted December 2, 1959, along with her assistant, Davis, for having obstructed justice by destroying records of the Woodner Hotel (telephone toll tickets concerning calls to and from Teamster officials) which had been subpoenaed by the McClellan Committee. The grand jury here in the District, which was hearing this case, has been recessed for several days and it is not expected to resume hearings until later this month. Upon resumption of the hearings, it is expected that additional testimony will be taken from co-defendant Davis, who appeared briefly at her own request before the grand jury during the week beginning February 1, 1960.

The additional hearings are aimed at developing further information showing that subject Hucks committed perjury before the McClellan Committee in denying ownership of a fur stole we located in Falls Church, Virginia. This stole allegedly was received by Hucks from James Hoffa and/or the Teamsters Union.

February 5, 1960

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT
OF 1959

At the Attorney General's Staff Meeting on February 2, 1960, the Director was advised that an agreement had been reached effective December 30, 1959, between the Departments of Labor and Justice as to the division of jurisdiction under the above-captioned law.

We issued detailed instructions on February 4, 1960, to all field offices, outlining our investigative responsibilities as well as instructions covering the investigations.

All cases to be investigated will first clear through the Criminal Division. As soon as we receive them here at the Seat of Government they are being immediately dispatched to the field. The cases are receiving top priority attention and two-week deadlines for completion of the investigations are being set.

67-91856-112

February 5, 1960

STATUS OF SUN VALLEY, INCORPORATED
JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; ET AL.
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY
NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT

This is the case in which a half-million dollars of Teamsters Union funds were transferred to a Florida bank in 1956, which then made loans in a similar amount to Sun Valley, Incorporated, a Florida real estate development in which Hoffa had an option to purchase 45 per cent of the stock. A special grand jury will be impanelled at Orlando, Florida, on February 15, 1960, to consider this case.

Our Washington Field Office has completed examination of financial records of the Teamsters Union that were produced before the grand jury in Washington, D. C. and the results of such examination have been furnished to the Criminal Division. Pursuant to arrangements made by the Criminal Division, additional such records that had been in the possession of the McClellan Committee, were made available on February 4, 1960. These records are now being examined by our Washington Field Office and the deadline for completion of such examination is February 9, 1960. Other investigation requested by the Criminal Division in this case is being handled on a top priority basis.

February 8, 1960

CRASH OF NATIONAL AIRLINES FLIGHT 967
GULF OF MEXICO, NOVEMBER 16, 1959
DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OR MOTOR VEHICLES
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE

On November 16, 1959, a plane with 42 persons aboard, owned by Delta Air Lines but staffed with a National Airlines crew, plunged into the Gulf of Mexico while on a flight from Tampa, Florida, to New Orleans, Louisiana. Only ten of the victims were identified and the other bodies have not been recovered.

On January 17, 1960, we initiated a full-scale investigation in this matter. It had been alleged that Dr. Robert V. Spears, an ex-convict with a long criminal record who had been reported as a passenger on the plane, had induced his friend and former partner in crime, William Allen Taylor of Tampa, Florida, to board the plane in his place. Spears had over \$100,000 worth of insurance with his wife as beneficiary and Taylor purchased \$37,500 worth of flight insurance just prior to the trip with his son as beneficiary.

From the first, our investigation was directed at finding Spears or Taylor since this appeared to be a key point in our investigation. Spears was located by Bureau Agents in Phoenix, Arizona, on January 20, 1960, and charged with the Interstate Transportation of a Stolen Motor Vehicle (ITSMV). Spears admitted Taylor took his place on the ill-fated plane and that following the crash he, Spears, tried to conceal his identity. He took Taylor's car, with his alleged permission, but admitted he had no authority to take it to Arizona and that he and his friend, Dr. William Turska, removed the identification number from it and tried to get a fraudulent title for the car. Spears, with Turska, contacted Mrs. Spears in Dallas, Texas, about January 7, 1960, and Mrs. Spears admitted that her husband persuaded her not to reveal the fact that he was alive so that the insurance policies could be paid to her as beneficiary.

On January 20, 1960, when Spears was arrested in Phoenix, Arizona, he was charged with the Interstate Transportation of a Stolen Motor Vehicle for taking Taylor's car from Florida to Arizona. He was taken to the U.S. Commissioner in Phoenix on that date and held on \$35,000 bond. On February 1, 1960, Spears was brought before the U.S. District Judge in Phoenix and

67-9756-161

charged by information with the interstate transportation of Taylor's automobile. Spears waived indictment and entered a plea of guilty. His bond was continued at \$35,000, and February 15, 1960, was set as the date for sentencing.

Physical evidence from the crash is extremely sparse. Since the examination of the limited physical material found did not indicate an explosion or the reason for the crash, it was hoped that the plane could be located in the Gulf. If the plane could be found and examined, it might reveal some definite physical evidence of the cause of the crash, particularly if a bomb was involved. On January 28, 1960, salvage operations were begun by the Navy in the Gulf of Mexico after sonar contact had located an object which was thought to be the plane. On February 5, 1960, however, the Navy discontinued salvage operations without locating the downed aircraft.

Following an interview with an abortionist in Dallas, Texas, who formerly associated with Dr. Spears, the Miami Office advanced the theory that Spears might have been in Tampa on November 13 to 15, 1959, for the purpose of preparing an abortion formula through a process which involves the cooking of dynamite to obtain nitroglycerin, and that Spears might have prevailed on Taylor to transport the formula to Dallas by plane in Spears' place. The explosion, if there was one, might have resulted from an accidental explosion of the abortion formula. The Laboratory has considered this theory and has advised that it knows of no instance of the use of nitroglycerin in preparations utilized to produce abortions. In addition, during a reinterview with the Dallas abortionist, he advised that all of the ingredients used by Spears in his abortion formula were stable and not volatile or explosive.

All persons contacted in this investigation have denied any knowledge of the wilful destruction of the plane. Nevertheless our investigation is being pressed to determine full facts and to uncover any violations of Federal laws which might have occurred. The United States Attorney at Phoenix has been kept fully advised and has under consideration the question of whether a prosecutable Federal case for mail fraud exists against Dr. Spears, his wife and/or Dr. Turska.

As of February 8, 1960, twenty-five investigative reports in this case have been made available to the Department and to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

February 8, 1960

CRASH OF NATIONAL AIRLINES DC-6B
BOLIVIA, NORTH CAROLINA
JANUARY 6, 1960
DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OR MOTOR VEHICLES

On January 6, 1960, a National Airlines DC-6B plane crashed at Bolivia, North Carolina, killing all 34 occupants. The body of one passenger, Julian Andrew Frank, was found about 20 miles from the crash scene. Frank, a New York attorney, carried insurance of \$997,500 and was reportedly engaged in fraudulent activities.

Investigation at the scene of the crash, including examination of available parts of the plane reassembled in a "mock up," has been conducted by Civil Aeronautics Board investigators. They have been unable to reach a definite conclusion as to the cause of the crash.

Frank's body, which was found near Kure Beach, North Carolina, bore only remnants of clothing. The body was mangled and the lower portion of the left arm and of both legs were missing. His luggage, which reportedly consisted of a zipper-type blue flight bag and a brown leather attache case, has not been located.

FBI Laboratory examination of Frank's right hand and part of his right arm, foreign material removed from his hand and arm and portions of clothing found on his body revealed no explosive residue. Pathologists who examined Frank's body have advised that his body had the appearance of having been subjected to a severe force of unusual nature and they believe his injuries resembled blast damage but they cannot definitely identify them as such. According to the pathologists, similar wounds have been observed on victims of land mine explosions.

FBI Laboratory examination of a life jacket found at Kure Beach on January 28, 1960, disclosed some nitrate present in a dirty smeared deposit in an area of the jacket in which were imbedded metal fragments from a zipper and pieces of blue material. Numerous small blue fragments from the life jacket and from unidentified clothing found at the crash scene were determined to be similar and appear to correspond to the material which composes blue flight bags sold by various airlines. These findings are consistent with what would be expected as a result of a detonation of a high-order type of explosive. These findings are not conclusive and additional material from the scene of the crash will be examined as received by the FBI Laboratory in an effort to reach a definite conclusion.

Extensive investigation of the activities of Frank has failed to develop any direct evidence to date that he was responsible for the crash. The investigation of his activities and of the activities of his associates is continuing. Thirty-two investigative reports have been disseminated to the Department and to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

February 5, 1960

**DAMAGE TO NUCLEAR SUBMARINE "NAUTILUS," NUCLEAR
CRUISER "LONG BEACH" AND GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATE "LUCE"
SABOTAGE**

The Boston Office is investigating three cases involving possible sabotage to three vessels of the United States Navy.

Between 9-28-59 and 10-19-59, 279 cuts were found in the electrical cables of the nuclear submarine "Nautilus," which was being overhauled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. It has been determined that 42 of these cuts could have been made accidentally. On 11-12-59 foreign material was found in a pump on the "Nautilus." The Boston Office has interviewed the entire crew of the "Nautilus" and over 1,500 shipyard employees. As many of the damaged cables as could be made available by the Navy have been submitted for Laboratory examination and additional specimens are being submitted when they can be made available by the Navy. The polygraph has been used in connection with the interviews of suspect individuals and additional interviews using the polygraph are being arranged.

On 1-15-60 nine small cuts were discovered in the degaussing cables (protection against magnetic mines) of the nuclear cruiser "Long Beach," which is being constructed at Quincy, Massachusetts. These cuts contain no identifying marks for Laboratory comparison with suspect tools. An average of 2,700 employees worked on this vessel daily and a total of approximately 5,000 employees had access to it. Over 3,100 individual employees have been interviewed and interviews are continuing.

On 12-28-59, 21 cut wires were found in the fire control wiring of the guided missile frigate "Luce", which is also under construction at Quincy, Massachusetts. This damage was not reported to us or to the Office of Naval Intelligence until 1-11-60 as the damage was originally considered inadvertent. Over 14,000 employees had access to the vessel. The employees assigned to the area of the damage have been identified and are being interviewed. Other employees known to have worked in the area are also being interviewed. The damaged wires have been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

In connection with the damage on the "Long Beach" and "Luce" supervisory employees have expressed the opinion that this damage is of the nuisance and malicious mischief type rather than sabotage as the damage was not hidden and was readily apparent. The Boston Office has been instructed that despite these statements this damage has been

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*DAMAGE TO NUCLEAR SUBMARINE "NAUTILUS," NUCLEAR
CRUISER "LONG BEACH" AND GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATE "LUCE"
SABOTAGE*

reported to us by the Navy as sabotage and an intensive, exhaustive investigation must be conducted to identify the subjects.

Investigation concerning the "Long Beach" and "Luce" has been delayed by a strike at the shipyard where these vessels are under construction which began 1-23-60. Management representatives have been unable to enter the shipyard due to the picket line and thus personnel is not available to furnish the names and addresses of employees particularly those who worked aboard the "Long Beach" and are still employed. The Boston Office has been able to secure the names and addresses of terminated employees assigned to work on the "Long Beach" and is interviewing them.

The Boston Office has been instructed to afford these cases vigorous, intensive investigation. Reports are being disseminated to the Department and the Office of Naval Intelligence in all three cases and to the Atomic Energy Commission in the cases involving the two nuclear vessels.

February 8, 1960

INDUSTRIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

On February 2, 1960, the House passed H.R. 8121, introduced by Mr. Walter, which would authorize the Secretary of Defense to establish a program for screening employees of private contractors for access to classified information. The bill states that procedures prescribed by Defense shall be designed to protect from disclosure all information which, in the opinion of the Secretary of Defense, would affect the national security, safety, or public interest or would tend to compromise investigative sources or investigative methods. The bill has been referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and, if passed, would permit Defense to reinstitute the same program which was in effect at the time of the Supreme Court decision in the Greene Case. Defense could, however, institute a new program offering a maximum of confrontation while protecting sources or techniques in accordance with the terms of the bill.

On February 5, 1960, Assistant Attorney General Yeagley forwarded a new draft of the proposed Executive Order in this matter and stated it was the result of meetings with the Attorney General and the White House and that he hoped that it would be the final draft. This draft introduced four major changes.

The first of these would permit use of information from a so-called "casual" informant without confrontation if the informant could not appear due to death, severe illness, or some other cause determined by the head of the department to be good and sufficient. The underlined words have been added and would considerably broaden the circumstances under which information from such a source might be used.

A second change, however, would require that when an exception to confrontation was granted in the case of death or severe illness, as indicated above, the identity of the source be disclosed to the applicant. This requirement would apply only in the case of death or severe illness and would not apply to the new exception discussed in the previous paragraph. We have repeatedly told the Department that we must respect the

62-27856-10

confidence placed in us by persons who furnish us information and that we will not disclose their identities without their permission. In the case of death or severe illness, we will be unable to secure that permission and we do not understand why this requirement has been added.

A third change makes it possible for either the Attorney General or the Director to certify that an individual is a current confidential informant and that his disclosure would be detrimental to the national security. The previous draft required that this certification be made by the Attorney General and we consider this preferable. If the head of the investigative agency is permitted to furnish derogatory data and, at the same time, to decide whether the applicant is to have an opportunity to confront the source of that data, this procedure may be criticized both by the public and the courts. This matter was discussed with the Department by Mr. Belmont at a meeting in the Deputy Attorney General's Office on August 31, 1959, when it was agreed that both from a logical standpoint and the standpoint of the Supreme Court, certification concerning the need to protect an informant's identity should be made by the Attorney General in the case of the FBI or the appropriate department head in the case of other investigative agencies.

The fourth change clarifies the authority of the department head to deny or revoke access to classified data without regard to the balance of the Order. Although the previous draft granted this authority, the new language is an improvement as it removes all possible doubt as to its meaning.

Our observations concerning the four changes, as summarized above, were forwarded to Assistant Attorney General Yeagley by memorandum dated February 8, 1960.

February 8, 1960

SEIZURE POWERS IN NEUTRALITY CASES

The Department has been attempting to have issued an Executive Order which would give us power under Title 22, Section 401, United States Code, to seize arms, munitions of war and other articles about to be exported in violation of law and follow through to final conclusion in the investigation of neutrality cases. The Department advised on December 23, 1959, that the proposed Executive Order had been sent by the Attorney General to the President through the director of the Bureau of the Budget by letter dated December 16, 1959.

Pursuant to our inquiries, the Department determined that the proposed Executive Order had been sent by the Bureau of the Budget to the Defense, Commerce and State Departments and to the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. It had been previously cleared with Treasury by the Department. This matter has been closely followed with the Department and on February 3, 1960, we ascertained that the Budget Bureau has received replies from all these agencies offering no objection to the issuance of the Order. Commerce, however, in its letter to the Budget Bureau on February 1, 1960, a copy of which was furnished us by the Department on February 3, 1960, asked for assurances from the Department and the FBI that we understood Commerce has jurisdiction under the Export Control Act of 1949 and would keep the Commerce Department advised of any information developed of interest to that agency.

A letter was sent to the Department on February 5, 1960, suggesting that the Department send Commerce a letter similar to the one it previously furnished Treasury assuring that these seizure powers would be used only in neutrality cases and that, of course, the FBI would furnish Commerce any pertinent information developed. It is assumed that upon the receipt of that letter by Commerce the matter will then be cleared for the President's signature.

60-2756-101

January 8, 1960

REQUEST TO REVIEW SOCIAL SECURITY RECORDS IN
ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY SOVIET "ILLEGAL" ESPIONAGE AGENTS

From our experience gained in cases involving Soviet "illegal" agents, we know that the Soviet intelligence services instruct their "illegals" to apply for Social Security cards as a step in establishing a so-called "legal" identity. Examination of Social Security applications filed by several Soviet "illegal" agents known to us revealed certain foreign characteristics, such as style of handwriting and punctuation, and other items which would be susceptible of identification.

In view of the above, we explored with Social Security officials a program involving the screening of Social Security applications at its Federal repository in Baltimore. After some negotiation, Commissioner Mitchell advised he could not comply with our request. He felt Social Security must protect its records and our proposed program opened up Social Security records on too broad a basis.

By letter 1-18-60 we advised the Attorney General of our problem and the potential of our proposed program to detect "illegals." We informed the Attorney General we felt we should take this matter up with Secretary Flemming of Health Education and Welfare (Mitchell's boss).

On 1-19-60 the Attorney General called the Director and stated he could see no reason for the Bureau not to take this matter up with Flemming. He felt there should not be any reluctance to have us look over Social Security files in matters involving possible espionage. He stated that common sense should be the guide, and if everything did not work out, he wanted the Director to let him know so he could see what he could do.

On 1-28-60, Assistant Director Belmont, accompanied by Inspector D. E. Moore, delivered to Secretary Flemming the Director's letter which stated the reasons for our desire to screen Social Security records. Mr. Belmont briefly explained to Flemming the serious problem facing this country in uncovering Soviet agents clandestinely introduced into the United States. Flemming was advised of our previous discussions with Mitchell and told that we respected Mitchell's desire to restrict to the greatest possible extent any access to Social Security files. However, we felt the seriousness of the problem compelled us to carry the matter further. Flemming was told that Director Hoover had discussed this matter with the Attorney General who was vigorously of the belief that this matter should be pursued further.

Flemming said he was highly appreciative that we brought this matter to his attention; that due to pressing budget matters, it might take several days to consult with his officials on it, but that he would look into it carefully and let us know his decision.

*Excessed since it involves peculiarly sensitive
foreign intelligence operations.*

February 8, 1960

HENRY WINSTON
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST
SMITH ACT OF 1940

Henry Winston was one of the eleven functionaries of the Communist Party, USA, who were convicted on October 14, 1949, on a charge of conspiracy to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government in violation of the Smith Act of 1940. Sentenced to five years in prison and fined \$10,000, Winston failed to surrender on July 2, 1951 to begin serving his sentence. He surrendered on March 5, 1956, and received an additional three-year contempt sentence, both sentences to be served in the U. S. Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana.

Since that time, the Communist Party, USA, has been conducting a continuous campaign to effect Winston's release either through parole, executive clemency or amnesty. Recently, this campaign was accelerated because Winston was alleged to be suffering from a brain tumor. On January 22, 1960, Winston was transferred to the U. S. Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri, where the presence of the brain tumor was confirmed. On January 30, 1960, he was removed under guard to the Montefiore Hospital, New York City, where he underwent surgery on February 2, 1960. The tumor was removed but as yet there has been no statement as to malignancy. The last hospital bulletin indicates his condition is satisfactory and his eyesight is improving.

On January 26, 1960, a parole hearing for Winston was held before the U. S. Board of Parole in Washington, D. C., and several known Communists and Communist sympathizers appeared at this hearing in Winston's behalf. Since the attorney representing Winston claimed that his briefcase containing petitions and signatures had been stolen, the Parole Board agreed to postpone the hearing for one week to enable him to duplicate the petitions.

Among the individuals appearing at the Parole hearing was Reverend Elder G. Hawkins of New York City, a strong supporter of Communist front organizations. Bureau files show that since 1940, Rev. Hawkins has been affiliated with, or has lent support to, ten organizations designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450, as well as three other Communist front organizations. Following Rev. Hawkins return to New York, information was received that he plans to contact Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, the President's minister, to urge Rev. Elson to talk with the President regarding the possibility of a full parole for Winston. It was indicated that although Rev. Elson may not want to yield, Rev. Hawkins will "put the pressure on." (Liaison has been instructed to advise Rev. Elson of this possible contact by Rev. Hawkins and to confidentially advise him of Hawkins' subversive background.)

On January 30, 1960, information was received from a confidential source of the New York Office that John Abt, attorney for the Communist Party and for Winston, stated that Director of Prisons James V. Bennett had agreed to the performing of the surgery on Winston at the Montefiore Hospital since he, Bennett, did not want to run the risk of having Winston die in a Federal penitentiary. According to Abt, Bennett is also alleged to have advised Roger Baldwin, an official of the American Civil Liberties Union, that Abt should make immediate application for a hardship parole for Winston which he, Bennett, would support.

INFORMANT NOT TO IDENTIFY AN INFORMANT OF FBI

Through a confidential source of the Washington Field Office which covers the activities of Marcus Goldman, it was learned that on January 28, 1960, Goldman contacted Bennett to determine what could be done for Winston. Bennett offered Goldman no encouragement, pointing out that it was not within his capacity to have Winston paroled, as this matter is within the province of the Board of Parole. Marcus Goldman has a long history of communist associations and is considered by the Communist Party as a "financial angel." Goldman has indicated that at an unspecified period in the past he had been on friendly terms with Bennett and that they used to visit each other. Goldman further stated that the last time he wrote to Bennett he did not receive a reply and that Bennett now has him, Goldman, sized up and does not want to be a friend of his.

February 5, 1960

STUART SUTOR, ET AL.,
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF
STOLEN PROPERTY; THEFT OF
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY; FEDERAL
FIREARMS ACT; NEUTRALITY MATTERS;
CONSPIRACY

On October 14, 1958, 317 weapons were stolen from the National Guard Armory at Canton, Ohio. Approximately one-half of these weapons were seized by Federal Officers at Morgantown, West Virginia, as they were being flown to Florida for eventual sale to forces of Fidel Castro in Cuba. Investigation by Bureau Agents revealed that this theft was plotted and engineered by henchmen of Sam Mannarino, well-known racketeer in the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania area. Two of his principal lieutenants Joe Merola, former jewel thief and Norman Rothman a front man for American gambling interests in Cuba, were indicted along with the pilot of the plane, Stuart Sutor, and three other hoodlums from the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania area. They were charged with violations of Theft of Government Property, Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property, and Conspiracy.

On January 12, 1960, trial convened in U. S. District Court, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, before Visiting U. S. District Judge Rodger T. Foley of Judicial District, Las Vegas, Nevada. After a trial which involved the appearance of over 85 Government witnesses, all subjects were found guilty by the jury and on February 4, 1960, were sentenced by the court. Subjects Sutor, Merola, JFK Act 6 (4), Hanna, and Carlucci received 5-year prison terms. Joseph Giordano, one of the lesser figures received a 3-year term. In addition lengthy suspended sentences were imposed by the court on Sutor, Hanna, Carlucci, and Giordano.

The court immediately ordered all subjects remanded to the custody of the U. S. Marshal, refusing bail and all motions by the defense for new trial. It is expected that the defense will immediately appeal this case.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 27, 1960

FROM : D. J. PARSONS

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE

- Tolson
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Belmont
- Callahan
- DeLoach
- Malone
- McGuire
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Ingram
- Gandy

Attached are brief memoranda of matters which may be brought up at the Attorney General's Staff Conference May 31, 1960.

Enclosures

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(2)

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JUN 2 1960

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at conference from Mr. Belmont

JUN 6 1960

May 27, 1960

1 - Parsons
2 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - Cotter

RE: HOWARD LEWIS RUNDQUIST
WILLIAM J. SHERGALIS, ET AL.
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

The case involves U. S. plane piloted by two Americans, Rundquist and Shergalis, which was shot down March 21, 1960, while trying to smuggle four Cubans out of that country with resulting arrest of Rundquist and Shergalis. FBI source in Miami advised March 22, 1960, that incident was staged by Castro agents to provide Castro with basis for renewed attacks against U. S. for allowing illegal flights to Cuba. On March 23, 1960, this hoax was exposed when Shergalis gave statement to U. S. Embassy admitting role as Castro agent and implicating various Cubans in U. S. and Cuba. We conducted intensive investigation in this matter and developed substantial evidence showing that Rundquist-Shergalis flight was, in fact, instigated by Castro agents. Miami reports of April 1, April 6, April 15, and May 6, 1960, covering our investigation, have been furnished to Department and other interested agencies.

On May 3, 1960, Federal Grand Jury at Miami, which was convened on April 6, 1960, returned indictments against Shergalis and Hector Garcia Soto (Cuban Air Force employee at Miami who served as intermediary between Shergalis and Cuban intelligence officials) charging them with violations of Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. Indictments were also returned against Shergalis and Rundquist charging violations of Federal Aviation Act, administered by Federal Aviation Agency, for failure to file proper flight plan. Shergalis is still in custody of Cuban officials in that country, Cuban Government having rejected U. S. request that Shergalis and Rundquist be extradited to face charges in this country. At time indictments were returned, Garcia was in Cuba and, therefore, indictments were sealed and bench warrants were issued for arrest of Shergalis and Garcia.

Garcia returned to Miami on afternoon of May 4, 1960, and was arrested by our Miami Office at Miami International Airport. Press release was issued SAC, Miami, concerning arrest and subsequently on same date Department issued press release concerning indictments of Shergalis, Garcia and Rundquist. Arraignment of Garcia was originally scheduled for May 6, 1960, but was postponed until May 20, at request of defense attorney. Bond for Garcia was set at \$10,000 and on afternoon of May 6, 1960, bond was posted with money, we confidentially learned, which had been put up by Cuban Consul General in Miami.

INFO tends to identify peculiarly sensitive foreign intelligence operations

62-97856-174
ENCLOSURE

Prior to indictments, Departmental Attorney William Kenney confidentially advised Miami Office on May 2, 1960, that he had recommended that, in addition to indictments against Shergalis and Garcia, indictments also be sought against four other individuals involved in this matter; namely, Carlos Hernandez Lopez (Cuban national serving as assistant to Garcia as Cuban Air Force purchasing agent in Miami), Armando Jose Asencio (American citizen of Cuban extraction who admittedly met with Shergalis on Garcia's behalf on several occasions prior to March 21 flight), Roberto Millares (Cuban national who was present at several meetings between Shergalis and Cuban representatives), and Roberto Fernandez Rodriguez (Cuban Army intelligence representative who accompanied Shergalis to Cuba in February, 1960, and introduced him to Cuban intelligence officials).

No information has been received by Bureau indicating that State Department exerted any influence on Justice Department to limit prosecutive action to Shergalis and Garcia. It appears Department concluded that evidence was insufficient to support prosecution of Hernandez Lopez, Millares and Fernandez Rodriguez. It appears there would be some substantial evidence concerning Asencio's involvement, including his own admissions; however, Department may have decided not to seek indictment against Asencio on basis he will be utilized as Government witness at any future trial held in this case. Asencio has been cooperative and on one occasion agreed to technical coverage of a meeting he had with Garcia and Hernandez Lopez in his car.

On April 28, 1960, Carlos Hernandez Lopez was found in criminal contempt in U. S. District Court in Miami for failure to appear before Grand Jury on April 13, 1960, in response to subpoena in connection with Grand Jury hearings in this matter. On the same day he was fined \$100. On May 3, 1960, Hernandez Lopez again failed to appear at a Grand Jury session and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Hernandez Lopez is reported to be in Cuba at this time. We have not interjected ourselves in efforts to locate him on contempt charges.

On May 20, 1960, Garcia was arraigned in U. S. District Court, Miami, and pled not guilty. A request by his attorney that Garcia be allowed to go to Cuba for the weekend and return to Miami on May 23, 1960, was denied.

May 26, 1960

DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OR
MOTOR VEHICLES - FALSE REPORTS
SUMMARY OF PROSECUTIONS

The following is a summary of the prosecutions under the false report section of the Destruction of Aircraft or Motor Vehicles Statute.

Attached hereto is a thumbnail sketch of each of the cases which are pending prosecution at this time.

Since the U. S. Attorneys' conference early in April, 1960, prosecution has been authorized in 16 of these cases. Arrests were made in 15 of these cases and in one case, the subject Vincent Joseph Micel, Boston, Massachusetts, was permitted to surrender following the return of a true bill of indictment. The Micel violation actually occurred on January 26, 1960, and he was arrested by local authorities. The Assistant U. S. Attorney, Boston, Massachusetts, deferred his prosecutive opinion pending the outcome of local charges. When local prosecution was subsequently discontinued, the case was presented to the Federal Grand Jury at Boston, Massachusetts, on May 19, 1960.

There are also four cases pending in which prosecution was authorized prior to April, 1960.

On May 19, 1960, Donald David Kitch, Portland, Oregon, District Manager for Western Oil Company, who, on May 12, 1960, made a false report while seeing his boss off on a United Air Lines flight in Portland, Oregon, entered a plea of guilty in U. S. District Court. Sentence was not imposed pending the completion of a presentence investigation and subject was released on his own recognizance. This conviction brings the total number of convictions to 17 since the effective date of this statute, July 14, 1956. These convictions, with the exception of the Kitch conviction, in which sentence is not yet imposed, have resulted in 6 years actual sentences, 10 years probationary sentences and \$2,750 in fines.

In summary, it is noted that convictions have been obtained in 17 cases and prosecution is pending in 19 cases.

Enclosure

62-97856-174
ENCLOSURE

PENDING PROSECUTION - CASES DEVELOPED
AFTER U. S. ATTORNEYS' CONFERENCE

JAMES KNOX VAN ARSDALE III, an advertising executive in Sarasota, Florida, who on April 6, 1960, advised a stewardess aboard an airborne Eastern Airlines plane just after departing Louisville, Kentucky, that he had a bomb in his possession, was arrested on April 7, 1960. He was released on bond returnable at Louisville, Kentucky, and the trial date has not been set.

FRED Y. CRONK, who on April 4, 1960, advised a stewardess aboard a Continental Airlines plane just prior to its departure from Denver, Colorado, that other passengers had a bomb in their possession, was arrested on April 7, 1960. He was released on \$500 bond and no trial date has been set. Cronk is President, Cronk, Alexander and Associates, Inc., Petroleum Engineering Firm, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

WATERMAN F. BROWN, area representative for Bendix Aviation, Michigan City, Indiana, on April 11, 1960, advised a stewardess aboard an airborne Lake Central Airlines plane en route to South Bend, Indiana, that he had a bomb in his possession. He was arrested April 12, 1960, and released on \$2,000 bond. On April 15, 1960, the U. S. Attorney advised that Waterman's case would be presented to a Federal Grand Jury in August, 1960.

JULIUS ROUDOLPH RADWANSKI, a sales engineer with the Wingate Construction Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who on April 13, 1960, advised an airlines employee at Columbus, Ohio, that he had a bomb in his luggage, was arrested April 13, 1960. He was released on bond and on April 29, 1960, his attorney requested and was granted a delay until May 31, 1960, to file a motion to the information.

WILLIAM ANDERSON GRANT, employed as a tube bender, Apex Neon Sign Company, San Francisco, who on April 12, 1960, advised an airlines employee that a bomb was aboard a United Air Lines plane departing from the San Francisco International Airport, was arrested April 13, 1960. He was released on \$500 bond and trial date had been set for May 10, 1960. He appeared in U. S. District Court, San Francisco, California, May 10, 1960, and entered a "not guilty" plea. He waived jury trial and trial has been set for June 9, 1960.

62-77856-174

ROBERT CAREY CLARK, a resident of Raytown, Missouri, employed as an engineer at Teletype Corporation, who on April 14, 1960, advised an airlines clerk at the Midway Airport, Chicago, Illinois, that he had a bomb in his luggage, was arrested on April 15, 1960. Hearing held May 11, 1960, before U. S. Commissioner, who entered a finding of probable cause and subject released on \$500 bond on own recognizance. On May 17, 1960, the Assistant U. S. Attorney, Chicago, Illinois, advised no trial date has been set and he has written to the Department for instructions.

JOHN PATRICK LANGAN, JR., bartender at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, who on January 16, 1960, advised an airlines employee at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, that a passenger aboard an Eastern Airlines plane had a bomb in his possession, was arrested April 19, 1960. No trial date has been set. Langan's father, John Patrick Langan, Sr., is a prominent South Orange, New Jersey, businessman who was an unsuccessful candidate for election to Congress in 1958.

JOSEPH ELDON TOOMEY, a dentist at Lompoc, California, who on April 22, 1960, advised an airlines employee at Los Angeles, California, that he had a bomb in his luggage, was arrested on April 25, 1960. An information is scheduled to be filed against Toomey in U. S. District Court, Los Angeles, California, on May 24, 1960, and he is to be arraigned on June 6, 1960.

PETER JOSEPH DI RENZO, a used-car dealer at North Attleboro, Massachusetts, who on May 2, 1960, as he was preparing to board a plane at Warwick, Rhode Island, advised an airlines employee that he had a bomb in his luggage, was arrested May 2, 1960. He was released on \$500 bond.

BARBARA NICHOLSON, a 16-year-old Milwaukee, Wisconsin, high school junior, who on April 26, 1960, made an anonymous call to an Ozark Airlines employee, Moline, Illinois, in which she alleged a bomb was aboard a plane scheduled to depart that evening, was arrested May 2, 1960, and released on \$3,000 bond. No trial date has been set.

PATRICK WILLIAM MC CUNE, a salesman, Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company, Fresno, California, who on April 27, 1960, advised an airlines employee that his wife may have placed a bomb in his luggage, was arrested May 5, 1960. An information is scheduled to be filed against McCune in U. S. District Court, Fresno, California, May 24, 1960. Arraignment date has not been set and may be delayed several weeks because of heavy court calendar.

JOSEPH ROSENBERG, a 41-year-old concert violinist, on May 12, 1960, made a false bomb threat regarding a Pan American jet airliner at Idlewild Airport, New York City. He was arrested May 12, 1960, and arraigned before the U. S. Commissioner, Brooklyn, New York, where he waived preliminary hearing and was released on \$1,000 bond.

IRWIN SAMSON GIELGUD, a member of the Writers Guild of America and script writer for documentary-type films, on May 16, 1960, made a statement "Be careful of that, its explosives" to a stewardess aboard an American Airlines plane, Los Angeles, California, when the stewardess started to move subject's suitcase. Prosecution authorized May 17, 1960, and subject taken into custody by Bureau Agents at Wichita Falls, Texas, same date, arraigned before U. S. Commissioner, and released on \$500 bond returnable to Los Angeles.

VINCENT JOSEPH MICEL, Boston, Massachusetts, sales promotion manager of Kennedy Clothiers, Inc., a large chain with stores in New England, on January 26, 1960, made a false bomb threat aboard an American Airlines plane at Boston. The subject was arrested by Massachusetts State Police, January 26, 1960, but local prosecution was subsequently discontinued. The Assistant U. S. Attorney, Boston, Massachusetts, who had deferred rendering a prosecutive opinion pending the outcome of the local prosecution, presented the case to a Federal Grand Jury at Boston, May 19, 1960, and a true bill was returned, May 23, 1960. This subject was not arrested by Bureau Agents following the return of the indictment since the Assistant U. S. Attorney notified subject's attorney of the indictment and permitted the subject to surrender voluntarily.

ARCHIBALD REGINALD DEWAR, operator of the Commercial Maintenance Service, Las Vegas, Nevada, and who advised he had been a congregational servant in the Jehovah's Witnesses religious sect, on May 24, 1960, made a false statement to a stewardess on a Trans World Airlines flight, number 514, San Francisco, California, when she was removing a box from a package rack above him to the effect, "Be careful, it is a bomb." Dewar was arrested by Bureau Agents on May 24, 1960, and was to be arraigned*before a U. S. Commissioner in San Francisco, California.

PENDING PROSECUTION - CASES DEVELOPED
PRIOR TO APRIL 1, 1960

JULIUS G. STAFF, employed by J. G. Shoes, New York, New York, who on June 23, 1958, advised the stewardess aboard a Trans World Airlines plane which had just departed from New York City that a bomb was aboard the plane, was indicted by Federal Grand Jury at Newark, New Jersey, April 17, 1959. Staff entered a plea of not guilty and due to a crowded court calendar, no trial date has been set. This matter has been followed closely with the U. S. Attorney and the Department and the potentially adverse effect of the delay on successful prosecution has been pointed out. At our specific request the Department instructed the U. S. Attorney in late March, 1960, to seek an early trial date in the matter. By letter April 27, 1960, the Newark Office has advised that the U. S. Attorney has been attempting contact with Staff's attorney, Congressman Cornelius E. Gallagher, in order to arrange a trial date.

RAYMOND JACOB OTTEN, an unemployed paint chemist, who commented to a passenger aboard a United Air Lines plane which had just departed from Chicago, Illinois, that "the mad bomber is aboard," entered a plea of not guilty March 1, 1960, and trial was scheduled for March 21, 1960. Otten who is an epileptic has suffered epileptic seizures since his plea was entered and has been granted two continuances. Assistant U. S. Attorney, Chicago, Illinois, advised May 17, 1960, that subject had filed a motion to dismiss and the Government's answer to this motion is due on May 23, 1960. A hearing on the motion is set for May 27, 1960, and the trial date for this case is now set for May 31, 1960.

LYNDEN KEITH MELLINGER, field engineer at Signode Steel Strapping Company, Chicago, Illinois, who advised an airlines clerk at Chicago, Illinois, that he had a bomb in his luggage, entered a plea of not guilty on April 4, 1960. Trial was scheduled for April 21, 1960, and on that date his attorney filed a motion to dismiss the information. On May 19, 1960, the motion to dismiss the information was denied in U. S. District Court, Chicago, Illinois, and the case continued to June 16, 1960.

PETER WILSON ASKEW, who advised an airlines clerk at New York City that a passenger aboard an Eastern Airlines plane had a bomb with him, was arrested March 19, 1960. Trial date has been set for June 6, 1960. Askew was honorably discharged from the U. S. Army as a first lieutenant on March 17, 1960.

May 26, 1960

VOTER REGISTRATION CASES
UNDER CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1960

The Civil Rights Division has requested the delivery of demand letters to registration officials and subsequent inspections and copying of voter registration records in eight counties and parishes in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana. The desired records were made available in South Carolina and Georgia.

In Louisiana a suit has been filed in Federal Court against the Attorney General, Mr. Joseph M. F. Ryan, Jr., and the Director of the FBI alleging Titles 3 and 6 of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 are unconstitutional and requests an injunction enjoining the Attorney General and the FBI from proceeding under the Act. United States District Judge Ben C. Dawkins, Shreveport, Louisiana, signed an order on May 25, 1960, directing the Attorney General, Acting Assistant Attorney General Ryan and the Director to show cause at 9:30 a.m., June 20, 1960, why preliminary interlocutory injunction should not be granted. Judge Dawkins also signed a temporary restraining order to be effective until June 20, 1960.

In Alabama, in one instance, an injunction has been issued by Judge James A. Hare of the Fourth Judicial Circuit which covers Wilcox County, Alabama. This requires clarification of the Act before granting permission to inspect and copy voter registration records. The Attorney General, Mr. Ryan, plus the Special Agent in Charge of the Mobile Office and the Assistant Special Agent in Charge, are named in the injunction. No reply has been received to the demand letter in a second investigation although one has been promised on June 6, 1960.

62-97856-174

UNKNOWN SUBJECT
RICHARD KENNETH KAUFMAN-VICTIM
EXTORTION, 5-26-60

Richard Kaufman, a student at Syracuse University, New York and son of Federal Judge Irving Kaufman, who presided during the trial of the Apalachin hoodlums, on 3-1-60, received an anonymous threatening phone call. The unknown caller made reference to victim's father and threatened "Just wait until we get hold of you." Kaufman received another call of a similar nature on 4-4-60 and on 4-5-60 received the first of 4 threatening letters, all postmarked Syracuse, New York. The last of these communications bore an April 12, 1960, date.

AUSA Kenneth Ray of the Northern District of New York, has indicated letters coupled with previous phone calls constituted a violation of the Federal Extortion Statute and his opinion was concurred in by the Department on April 8, 1960.

Extensive investigation has been conducted by our Albany Office in an effort to identify and locate the extortionist. To date, no positive information has been obtained, and no suspects have been developed. Of interest, however, is the fact that the rumors prevail among fellow students, faculty members, and advisors of the victim that he prepared the communications in question. While no direct evidence corroborating these rumors has been uncovered, writing paper and envelopes similar to that used in one of the communications found in the victim's room.

The Department has requested copies of all investigative reports. Judge Kaufman will be confidentially advised of the facts developed by our investigation, after which the reports will be disseminated to the Department.

HAS:mlr
(8)

65-91856-111
ENCLOSURE

May 27, 1960

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
ADOLPH COORS, III - VICTIM
KIDNAPING; EXTORTION

Intensive investigation is being continued in this case with two principal objectives—the location and apprehension of Joseph Corbett, Jr., the prime suspect in this case who is carried as one of our ten most wanted fugitives, and the development of evidence to positively identify Corbett as Coors' abductor.

In our program acquainting the public with our interest in Corbett, material has been prepared and transmitted to the field which will be furnished to all newspapers in the United States. In our specialized circularization of persons and businesses with whom Corbett would most likely have contact, we have sent letters and Wanted Flyers to all individuals engaged in the prescribing and dispensing of eyeglasses, including contact lenses, as Corbett's eyesight requires that he wear glasses at all times.

The special squad in the Denver Division is currently engaged in investigation in the mountain area to the west and north-west of Denver with the objective of obtaining some information as to the site of a planned hide-out where the abductor would have taken Coors and indications as to where Coors' body could have been left.

May 26, 1960

STATUS OF JOHN GEORGE LEDES, ET AL.
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT -
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This case relates to the association between Ledes, a former legal adviser to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Commissioner James C. Sargent and Joseph Abrams, a New York promoter of unsavory reputation. We completed an extensive investigation which determined that Ledes endeavored to assist Abrams with several SEC matters while Ledes was still with that agency. Abrams made loans to Ledes to finance properties which Ledes purchased.

The attorney for subject Abrams advised his client not to talk to us. The attorney for Ledes, James M. Mc Inerney, refused to make Ledes available for interview unless he, Mc Inerney, is present. We informed the Department and suggested that they consider calling Ledes before a Federal Grand Jury or interviewing him themselves in Mc Inerney's presence.

On May 13, 1960, Roger Connor, Executive Assistant to Assistant Attorney General Wilkey, advised that Joseph Abrams had been brought down from Danbury, Connecticut, Federal Correctional Institution to Washington, D. C., for appearance before a Federal Grand Jury here. The Grand Jury presentation by three Department attorneys started that date and is currently continuing. Leads growing out of the Grand Jury hearings are being received and are currently outstanding in Washington Field Office, New York, Atlanta and Miami. These matters are being given immediate and continuous attention.

62-97852-174
ENCLOSURE

May 26, 1960

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND
DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1959

Since February 2, 1960, when the Attorney General advised the agreement had been reached between the Departments of Labor and Justice as to this new labor law, 71 cases have been referred to us by the Criminal Division for investigation and 41 have been completed. Of the 3 cases received this week, two had been forwarded to the Criminal Division by the Department of Labor, which makes a total of 31 cases received from the Criminal Division upon referral from the Department of Labor.

These investigations involve (1) embezzlement of union funds, (2) convicted felons holding union office and (3) deprivation of rights of union members by force or violence. They are instituted only upon receipt of specific requests from the Criminal Division. The Department will render decisions as to prosecution. Top priority investigations have been ordered and close deadlines have been set.

In addition, there are 170 cases under investigation concerning the prohibition in the new law against communists holding union office. *what is status of these cases?*

By memorandum dated May 24, 1960, the Criminal Division forwarded us a copy of Labor Department's instructions to its field installations relative to procedures to be followed in handling complaints under the captioned law. These procedures are in agreement with revisions suggested by the Department of Justice and are designed to implement the Memorandum of Understanding which constitutes a general delegation of responsibility to Justice in the six specified areas covered by the Memorandum of Understanding.

memo.

requested

yes

62-91856-114
ENCLOSURE

May 27, 1960

ANTITRUST AND MONOPOLY SUBCOMMITTEE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
ESTES KEFAUVER, CHAIRMAN

Recently Senator Kefauver's Committee requested the Bureau to conduct name checks on 304 individuals reportedly associated with the boxing industry. Several of these names were duplicated on a prior request for a name check by Senator Kefauver's Committee. It appeared that the Committee might be conducting a fishing expedition by submitting such an extensive list. Accordingly, the matter was referred to the Department to answer the Committee's request.

On May 25, 1960, William G. Hundley, Chief, Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, Criminal Division, telephonically advised that following a contact with the Kefauver Committee on that date the original request for name checks on 304 individuals had been reduced to a request for name checks on 30 individuals. Of these 30, Mr. Hundley pointed out that where any individual was the subject of pending prosecution, such as Frankie Carbo, it would be unnecessary for the Bureau to search its files concerning that individual. Mr. Hundley also advised the Committee representatives that it would not be possible in every instance to make name checks on an expeditious basis while the hearings were being conducted inasmuch as the time factor in making the name checks would depend upon the number of references involved. Mr. Hundley is sending a memorandum to the Bureau in the immediate future listing the names which the Committee has now requested be checked.

Upon receipt of Mr. Hundley's memorandum listing the names, the names will be checked and appropriate summaries prepared.

62-97852-174
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Wick	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. DeLoach *DL*

DATE: January 12, 1967

FROM : R. E. Wick *Wick*

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S LUNCHEON MEETING WITH
ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK
1 P.M., FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1967

MA J...

Miss Gandy has advised that in connection with Mr. Hoover's luncheon meeting with the Acting Attorney General tomorrow, it would be helpful if we could set forth for the Director's information any items which might come up for discussion.

The attached data prepared by the various Divisions throughout the Bureau may be helpful to Mr. Hoover in connection with the luncheon meeting.

Enclosures

DL

R

N

MA

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

REW:par
(7)

"ENCL. BEHIND FILE"

REC. MICK
FBI

V. P. ...

62-92857-179

REC. 27

5 FEB 2 1967

CRIME RESEARCH

ENCLOSURE

226

62 FEB 11 1967

Budget

1.1.1-081.B-09

FBI BUDGET REQUEST - FISCAL YEAR 1968

The Bureau's request for 1968 totals \$186,574,000. It will provide for a personnel staff totaling 15,780 (6,638 agents and 9,142 clerks). The request makes provision for an increase of 569 full-year employees (106 agents and 463 clerks) when compared to 1967.

Of the additional employees, 165 (100 agents and 65 clerks) are for assignment to the field to assist in the handling of a heavy volume of civil rights work. (This is the second increment of a total increase of 300 agents and attendant clerical staff and equipment previously ordered by the President for civil rights work over a three-year period to be implemented at the rate of 100 agents a year.) The remaining 404 employees (6 agents and 398 clerks) are for assignment at our headquarters, the bulk to be utilized to handle the tremendous increase in name and fingerprint checks being received.

The request of \$186,574,000 for 1968 is an increase of \$4,249,000 when compared to the total requirements for the current fiscal year 1967 which includes \$175,465,000 already appropriated and by a supplemental request totaling \$6,860,000 brought about by costs growing out of new legislation increasing our payroll costs (\$5,250,000) and by new legislation increasing the costs we must pay to transfer employees to meet the needs of the service (\$1,610,000).

Most careful consideration was given to our request for additional personnel in 1968. We are absorbing much work and will endeavor to make further absorptions. When confronted with a one-million increase in fingerprint receipts, a 43% increase in name checks, a heavy amount of civil rights and other work, we have no alternative but to ask for additional manpower if we are to meet our responsibilities in these areas.

The Bureau's growing work is not limited to these particular areas by any means. The work of the FBI Laboratory mounted to a new all-time peak during the fiscal year 1966, numerous criminal classifications reached new highs, and our work in matters vital to the internal security of the country has continued to increase. We are going to do our best to handle the mounting work in these areas with our existing staff. In addition, new items of legislation continue to be passed adding to our work.

Indicative of our heavy volume of work is the fact that as of January 1, 1967, pending investigative matters throughout the field totaled 150,189, with 5% in a delinquent status. At that time, the average individual assignment in the field was nearly 26 matters as compared with 20 at that time in 1961.

OTHER WORK LOAD VOLUMES
FISCAL YEARS 1965 AND 1966

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Investigative Matters Received</u>	<u>Fingerprint Checks</u>	<u>Name Checks</u>	<u>Laboratory Examinations</u>
1966	718,850	6,964,816	2,426,665	284,304
1965	<u>696,477</u>	<u>5,884,986</u>	<u>1,699,361</u>	<u>276,383</u>
Increases (1966)	22,373 3%	1,079,830 18%	727,304 43%	7,921 3%

Special Investigative Division

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE AND ORGANIZED CRIME SECTION

During the past few months the Department has launched into a program of review of past, current, and contemplated prosecutions to determine if such cases have been materially affected by the use of electronic listening devices. This has required the establishment of special microphone indices at Bureau Headquarters and voluminous correspondence with various field divisions to determine if individuals listed in the Department's inquiries were covered by FBI microphones. With regard to listed individuals on whom we have had some form of microphone coverage, we are so advising the Department and pertinent logs, together in some cases with other supporting material, are being obtained from the field for review by Departmental attorneys.

The Department made public the fact that such a review was under way in the filing of a memorandum with the Supreme Court by the Solicitor General in the Joseph Schipani case, November 30, 1966.

Set forth as follows are the brief circumstances regarding individual prosecutive situations in which, to date, the Department has made disclosures to various courts regarding the FBI's use of electronic listening devices of pertinence to those prosecutions.

Joseph Frank Schipani

Schipani is a New York hoodlum and a member of La Cosa Nostra who was convicted and sentenced to three years imprisonment and fined \$12,500 for violation of the income tax laws for the years 1956 through 1960. In response to the Department's request, they were provided with logs reporting those instances where Schipani was covered by an electronic surveillance. This electronic surveillance was not directly on Schipani but was in an office frequented by top La Cosa Nostra racket figures. On November 30, 1966, the Solicitor General requested the Supreme Court to vacate the judgment regarding Schipani of the Court of Appeals and remand the case to the District Court for a new trial. On December 12, 1966, the Supreme Court complied with the request of the Solicitor General. This was installed under the general authority of the Attorney General, as were all of the following unless otherwise specified.

Louis J. Taglianetti

The Department on December 27, 1966, filed a motion to remand in the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in the Louis J. Taglianetti appeal from the judgment of the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island. Taglianetti, a member of the Raymond Patriarca "family" of La Cosa Nostra, was indicted on February 26, 1963, for income tax evasion for the years 1956, 1957, and 1958. He was found guilty on September 16, 1966. Taglianetti appealed but no brief had yet been filed.

The Department's motion indicated Taglianetti's conversations had been monitored by microphone surveillance at the place of business of a close associate (Raymond Patriarca) where Taglianetti and others met and that this establishment was being utilized for purposes connected with organized crime. On various occasions between March, 1962, when this microphone was installed with trespass under general authority of the Attorney General, until 1965, Taglianetti's conversations related to his income tax indictment. None of the information was used in evidence or was the source of leads to any evidence in the case.

The Department's motion noted that Taglianetti's case was within the ambit of the Supreme Court's decision in the Black case, decided November 7, 1966. The distinguishing feature between the two is the intrusion upon attorney-client conversations in the Black case, for which the Supreme Court vacated the conviction and granted a new trial. The Department's reasons for the motion to remand in Taglianetti was for the limited purpose of enabling the District Court to examine the facts and to determine whether Taglianetti's conviction should stand or a new trial be ordered.

The defense has now filed a motion for new trial claiming that, "The Government, having tasted the forbidden fruit of its illegal bugging and having withheld all knowledge thereof from the defendant, his counsel and the trial judge, cannot now preserve the conviction thus obtained because such forbidden fruit failed to produce a sweet taste." Hearings on these motions have not yet been scheduled.

FRANK DE NIRO, JR.
MICHAEL DE NIRO
LOUIS DE NIRO

The De Niro brothers were convicted 8/23/65 of conspiring to defraud the U. S. in evading estate taxes. They have appealed to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. The Cleveland Office conducted a microphone surveillance from 2/19/64 to 6/16/64 in the office of the National Cigarette Service, Youngstown, Ohio, a vending machine company, operated by the De Niros. In response to the Department's request 10/14/66 we disclosed the circumstances of this surveillance to them by letter 10/18/66, and made available for review the surveillance logs. No information from this source was disseminated outside the Bureau.

The Department subsequently disclosed to the Court of Appeals by memorandum the existence of our microphone surveillance. Considerable reluctance was displayed by the Department to including in this memorandum our general authority for installation of electronic surveillances. They did not clearly record the dates concerning the manner in which the Department requested and was advised of our coverage. Our protests were clearly outlined in correspondence to the Department before this memorandum was filed. Ultimately our authority was recorded as a footnote. This microphone was installed under the general authority of the Attorney General.

Frank Peter Balistrieri

Balistrieri, the "boss" of Milwaukee's La Cosa Nostra "family," and as such the leader of organized crime in that area, was brought to trial in United States District Court, Springfield, Illinois, during October, 1966, on the basis of an indictment charging evasion of Federal income taxes. An early issue in this action was our microphone coverage of Balistrieri and certain of his associates. Microphone coverage had been established on Balistrieri's office, in an apartment maintained by his paramour, and in the office of hoodlum attorney Dominic Frinzi, all in Milwaukee, for various periods between 1961 and 1965. These installations were all made in line with general departmental authorization as outlined in the Department's memorandum filed with the Supreme Court in the Black case.

The defense has made a motion to suppress, based on this electronic coverage. After hearing testimony regarding these installations, including testimony of Bureau personnel, and reviewing logs of the coverage in question, the judge instructed that the trial should be commenced, with the defense having the right to renew its motion after the trial, in the event evidence presented warrants such a proceedings.

Trial was undertaken on 10/17/66. On 11/29/66 Defense Attorney Walsh suffered a heart attack and further trial proceedings have been deferred until March 1, 1967. None of the information produced by this microphone was utilized in obtaining the indictment of Balistrieri.

JFK Act 6 (4)

JFK Act 6 (4) was convicted 6/21/65 for violation of wagering tax laws and has appealed to the U. S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit. The Cleveland Office conducted a microphone surveillance at the Modern News Center and Novelties Company, Youngstown, from 1/22/62 until 3/22/62. JFK Act 6 (4) and his brothers operated a gambling game at this location. Activities covered by this surveillance included gambling with numerous participants. The voices of the individuals covered were never identified. It could not be determined if the appellant was or was not present during the operation of this source.

In response to the Department's inquiry, we disclosed to them by letter dated 11/1/66 the circumstances of this surveillance and made available for review all surveillance logs. By letter dated 1/9/67, the Department indicated its intention to disclose this microphone surveillance by memorandum to the U. S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit. In three letters we have advised the Department of the brief operation of this source and that the individuals covered were never identified. The Department's proposed memorandum to the court notes, "There is a substantial question whether any conversations in which appellant participated were even monitored." In spite of this, the Department apparently feels it must disclose this surveillance. The Department failed to include our general authorization for installation of electronic surveillances over our protests. We feel that at the very least the general authorization of the Department should be in all briefs going to courts so there can be no accusation that the Bureau was operating in an uncontrolled and unrestrained manner.

Jack T. Rainwater

Jack T. Rainwater has conducted a large-scale numbers operation in the Miami, Florida area. He and six associates were convicted of state gambling violations in Florida courts based upon evidence furnished by the Internal Revenue Service and testimony of Internal Revenue Service agents.

In response to the Department's request they were provided with logs reporting those instances where Rainwater and one of his associates who also was convicted in state court, were monitored by an electronic surveillance. Neither of these individuals were the direct subject of an electronic surveillance.

On January 11, 1967, the Solicitor General disclosed to the Supreme Court that an electronic device had been utilized by Federal agents in the Rainwater matter.

Our installation in this matter was made under general authority of the Attorney General. Information from this source was disseminated to Internal Revenue Service who in turn disseminated to local authorities.

Charles Joseph Battaglia, Jr.

Battaglia is a Tucson, Arizona, La Cosa Nostra member who was closely affiliated with Joseph Bonanno a former La Cosa Nostra "Commission" member. A microphone for criminal intelligence purposes had been maintained on him under general Departmental authority. He was arrested by Bureau Agents for violation of the Hobbs Act in March, 1965, as a result of making threats in an effort to force a Tucson firm to utilize his vending machines. Following the granting of several continuances the trial judge in Federal District Court ordered Battaglia to appear for trial on the morning of January 11, 1967. The Department advised that they intended to inform the judge that Battaglia had been covered by microphone surveillances, but that the coverage had no bearing on the evidence to be produced in substantiation of the criminal charges against Battaglia. The Department further advised

they were going to recommend that the judge proceed with the trial and at the conclusion thereof, if the judge feels it necessary, a hearing will be held to determine the validity of the Department's claim regarding the microphone evidence.

A hearing on this motion is scheduled for Monday, January 16, 1967, in Tucson, Arizona.

Edward L. Levinson, et. al., Civil Suit

On December 10, 1965, Edward Levinson, at that time one of the owners of the Fremont Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada, filed a \$6,000,000 damage suit (later reduced to \$4,200,000) against four Bureau Agents, charging invasion of privacy and asking injunctive relief against further invasion by use of electronic listening devices. Levinson filed a similar suit against the Central Telephone Company of Las Vegas and certain of its employees.

The case has recently been taken over personally by Assistant Attorney General Barefoot Sanders who is presently reviewing all of the material in connection with preparing a response to plaintiff's motions. No date has been set for trial in matter. The Bureau has been pressing the Department to take depositions in this case from such major hoodlums as Meyer Lansky and Gerardo Catena who have hidden interests in the Fremont Hotel.

Fred B. Black, Jr.

Fred B. Black, Jr., named as being hired by front men in Las Vegas to represent their interests in Washington, D. C., where Black was alleged to have influence, was convicted on May 5, 1965, of evading income taxes for the period of 1956 through 1959. After a number of appeals he petitioned the Supreme Court for issuance of a writ of certiorari which was denied on May 4, 1966.

On May 24, 1966, Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall filed a memorandum with the Supreme Court reporting a listening device had been placed in Black's hotel suite in 1963, but

none of the evidence used in Black's trial was obtained as a result of the listening device. The Supreme Court on June 13, 1966, ordered a response by the Department to questions raised by the Court with regard to the initial memorandum filed by the Department which was answered on July 13, 1966, by supplemental memorandum.

This memorandum indicated the listening device, installed with trespass under general Departmental authorization had monitored conversations of Black and his attorney.

The United States Supreme Court on November 7, 1966, vacated the income tax conviction and granted a new trial, which will not be set until after the Robert Baker trial.

.....

To date, the Bureau has received over 1,000 names of individuals of prosecutive interest for a determination if such subjects have been covered by FBI microphones. A number of problems have resulted.

One problem which has been encountered, and which can be expected to be even more serious in the future, is the lack of identifying data accompanying the names of individuals on whom the Department has made inquiry in these matters. For example, one list recently received included 475 names, in some cases with a minimum of identifying data and in others with no identifying data at all. In order that an accurate determination can be made whether an individual in question has, in fact, been covered by one of our microphones, it will be necessary that the Department provide adequate identifying data when submitting these names for review.

An attendant problem has arisen in certain inquiries in which the Department has made unreasonable requests for such reviews on extremely short notice. One of these involved a request for the results of the review later the same day it was received. Thoroughness and accuracy, of absolute necessity in this type review, make extremely rapid checks such as this in most cases impossible, and at best, a very dangerous procedure.

With regard to those situations in which the Department has made disclosures to the various courts, continuing reluctance has been evidenced on their part to inform the court of the fact that the installation in question has been utilized by the FBI under either specific authority from the Attorney General, or under the general Departmental authority which was granted. The Department has been repeatedly reminded of their reluctance in these individual situations.

The volume involved in this project has caused a decided strain on the Bureau in processing these numerous inquiries to date, and these problems become magnified when the enormity of the entire project is assessed, in view of indications by the Department that the full review may encompass as many as 30,000 names.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION.

FUGITIVE SECTION

Cassius Marcellus Clay

Cassius Clay, world's heavyweight boxing champion and Black Muslim, earlier this year filed a claim as a conscientious objector and more recently has applied to his draft board at Louisville, Kentucky, for a ministerial deferment as a minister of the Black Muslim religion. After a very extensive investigation by the Bureau, Clay's draft board denied his claim as a conscientious objector and placed him in a 1-A classification. Since the board's vote was unanimous, he has no further appeal as a conscientious objector. His ministerial deferment request will now have to be considered by his local board which our sources indicate will meet in the next few days. If the local board denies this request, Clay has the right to appeal.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
FEDERAL JUDGESHIP INVESTIGATIONS

ALFRED BURKA: On 1/11/67 we initiated an investigation of Alfred Burka, a District of Columbia attorney who is being considered for appointment as Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. Previous applicant investigation in 1953, which was favorable concerning Burka, showed his father was indicted in 1944 for violation of the Internal Revenue Code but the case was not prosecuted. Current investigation of Burka is pending.

WILLIAM COURTLEIGH GARDNER: Gardner, a District of Columbia attorney, is under consideration for appointment as Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. Investigation completed 1/12/67 was favorable except in 1965 and 1966 income tax liens totaling \$6,828.54 were filed against him by the District of Columbia and the Federal Government for delinquent income taxes. These accounts have now been paid.

MILTON DANIEL KORMAN: Korman is under consideration for appointment as Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. He has been Assistant Corporation Counsel for the District of Columbia since 1937. Investigation of Korman, which has been completed was favorable.

FRED LOUIS MC INTYRE: He is a candidate for the position of Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. We completed investigation of him 1/9/67 and it was favorable.

HAROLD FRANK REIS: Reis is Executive Assistant to the Attorney General. He is a candidate for a judgeship on the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. He is a Kennedy supporter and has been the cause of discord between the Department and the Bureau concerning electronic surveillance matters.

Attached are background memoranda concerning the above individuals.

Enclosures (5)

Mr. Gale

1/11/67

W. V. Cleveland

ALFRED BURKA
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
JUDGE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

The Office of the Deputy Attorney General has requested investigation of Alfred Burka, who is under consideration for appointment as Judge of the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions.

Burka, aged 38, was born in Washington, D. C., and received his LL.B. degree from Georgetown University Law School in 1951. He served in the United States Army from 1951 to 1953 when he was honorably released as a first lieutenant. He served as Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia 1953 to 1958 and since 1958 has been engaged in the practice of law in the District of Columbia and Bethesda, Maryland. He also served as Assistant States Attorney for Montgomery County, Maryland, from 1962 to 1965. This was part-time employment.

We conducted a Departmental Applicant investigation of Burka in 1953 when he was under consideration for appointment as Assistant United States Attorney. That investigation was favorable concerning Burka. Our inquiries disclosed, however, that his father, Israel S. Burka, and others were indicted by a Grand Jury in Washington, D. C., in December, 1964, for violation of the Internal Revenue Code because they failed to maintain proper records in respect to the sale and distribution of distilled spirits. It was also indicated that the defendants had listed addresses of people who supposedly purchased whiskey and that such addresses were fictitious. It was also shown they had listed names of people who supposedly purchased whiskey and that these people could not be identified. An offer of \$4,000 was submitted by the defendants in compromise of civil and criminal liabilities. The compromise offer was accepted and the case was not processed. Israel S. Burka also had a record of 38 traffic violations between

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Cleveland
① - Mr. Connell

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(6)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Gale
Re: Alfred Burka

1926 and 1947 for which he forfeited sums ranging in amounts from \$4 to \$12. (77-58541)

Bureau files also show that in September, 1957, Alfred Burka, while Assistant United States Attorney, called upon the Director to pay his respects. He stated he had always held the Bureau in high esteem and he had very kind words to say about his contacts with our local office. In October, 1957, while serving as Assistant United States Attorney, he requested that the Director autograph a copy of the book "The FBI Story," for him and also give him an autographed photograph. His request was granted. (94-4-39-12218)

ACTION:

The field has been instructed to bring the previous investigation of Burka up to date. Appropriate memoranda will be submitted upon completion of our current inquiries.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Walters	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Gale *W*

FROM : W. V. Cleveland *W*

SUBJECT: WILLIAM COURTLEIGH GARDNER
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
ASSOCIATE JUDGE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

DATE: 1/3/67

W. V. Cleveland

The Office of the Deputy Attorney General has requested investigation of William Courtleigh Gardner, who is under consideration for appointment as Associate Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions.

Background data furnished by the Department indicates Gardner, aged 49, was born in Springfield, Ohio. He served in the United States Army from 1942 to 1946. He received his A.B. degree from Howard University, Washington, D. C., in 1948 and his LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1951. From 1951 to the present he reportedly has practiced law in Washington, D. C. Gardner listed membership in various bar associations and civic organizations including present membership in the District of Columbia Special Police Trial Board.

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Gardner.

ACTION:

The investigation of Gardner has been initiated. Appropriate memorandum will be submitted upon its completion.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Cornell

P ✓ *CD*
W. V. Cleveland
1/3

JFC:jmm
(6)

Mr. Gale

12/14/66

W. V. Cleveland

MILTON DANIEL KORMAN
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
JUDGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

Investigation of Milton Daniel Korman, who is under consideration for appointment to the position of Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions, has been completed.

BACKGROUND:

Korman, aged 62, received his law degree from Georgetown University in 1925. He practiced law in the District of Columbia, (D. C.), from 1923 to 1931, operated a taxicab company in Virginia 1931 to 1934 and thereafter practiced law in Washington, D. C., until 1937. From 1937 to date he has been an Assistant Corporation Counsel in D. C., and during the past year was Acting Corporation Counsel until the appointment of Charles T. Duncan, October, 1965.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION:

A Departmental Applicant investigation conducted concerning Korman in 1942, when he was being considered for a judicial position in D. C., was generally favorable; however, several individuals stated Korman was inclined to be dominating, loud, and blustering.

RESULTS OF CURRENT INVESTIGATION:

The previous investigation has been brought up to date. Numerous individuals including judges of the D. C. Court of General Sessions and United States District Court, the United States Attorney, D. C. Commissioners Walter Tobriner and John B. Duncan; Charles Duncan, present Corporation Counsel; and local bar officials recommended Korman. He was described as a very competent attorney who is exceptionally well versed in the laws of the District of Columbia and fully qualified for a judicial position.

Korman was also recommended by several Congressmen, who are members of the House District of Columbia Committee, including Thomas C.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Cleveland
① - Mr. Connell

CONTINUED - OVER

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(6)

Memorandum to Mr. Gale
Re: Milton Daniel Korman

Abernethy (Dem.), Mississippi, and Joel T. Eroyhill (Rep.), Virginia.

Numerous professional associates and acquaintances who recommended Korman pointed out that in the 1950's Korman, as an Assistant Corporation Counsel, was placed in a position of having to defend segregation in the D. C. public schools because the laws at that time provided for a segregated school system. They stated because of this some individuals unjustifiably criticized Korman feeling he was too vigorous in defending segregation in the schools. These associates pointed out that Korman, as a member of the Corporation Counsel's Office, was obligated to defend the position of the District of Columbia at the time and was only doing his job. They further stated that Korman is not prejudiced in racial matters and if appointed judge would handle such matters fairly and without bias.

Korman was recommended by Negro attorneys as well as H. Carl Maultire, President, D. C. chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Sterling Tucker, Executive Director of the Washington Urban League. Reverend Walter E. Fautroy, Chairman of the Coalition of Conscience, Washington, D. C., who has limited knowledge of Korman, stated he would neither recommend or oppose Korman's appointment.

Korman was also recommended by representatives of the various religious faiths in Washington, D. C., with the exception of Rabbi Herman Gerstenfeld. Korman was a member of Rabbi Gerstenfeld's congregation until approximately 1953. Rabbi Gerstenfeld stated Korman, when a member of his congregation, was arrogant, uncongenial and created dissension among the members of the congregation. He said he does not feel Korman possesses judicial temperament and would not recommend him for a judicial position. Rabbi Gerstenfeld, however, stated he has had very limited contact with Korman for the past 14 years.

ACTION:

Reports containing the results of the investigation of Korman are being furnished to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Walters	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: 1/5/67

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: FRED LOUIS MC INTYRE
 DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
 JUDGE
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

W. V. Cleveland
 1/5/67

The investigation of Fred Louis McIntyre, candidate for the position of Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions, has been completed with the exception of one agency record check.

We have brought up to date prior applicant type investigations of McIntyre conducted in 1950 and 1953. These investigations were favorable. McIntyre, aged 47, received his A.B. degree in 1948 and his LL.B. degree in 1950 from George Washington University. McIntyre was employed by the National Security Resources Board from 1950 to 1951; by the Defense Production Administration from 1951 to 1953; as an Assistant U. S. Attorney in the District of Columbia from 1953 to 1961 when he resigned to accept appointment as counsel for the District of Columbia Committee of the United States Senate, which position he presently holds. He has been a member of the District of Columbia Bar in good standing since November 3, 1950. He served in the United States Air Force from 1941 to 1946.

Senators and Representatives on the Senate and House District of Columbia Committees respectively, U. S. Court of Appeals and Federal District Court Judges, D. C. Court of General Sessions Judges, District Commissioners, bar association officials, local attorneys who have opposed applicant in court, civil rights and religious leaders, neighbors and social acquaintances highly recommended applicant for a judicial position. They stated he has a judicial temperament and would be impartial and unbiased in his decisions. His legal associates stated they have been impressed with applicant's emotional stability and his competence as a lawyer. They noted that he has had extensive experience before the various courts in the District of Columbia. His legal ethics were not questioned and his character, reputation, associates, and loyalty were stated to be above reproach.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Gale

- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Bruggeman

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CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Gale
Re: Fred Louis McIntyre

ACTION:

The reports of the current investigation are being sent to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General. The remaining agency check is being expedited and the results of this check will be sent to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General promptly upon receipt.

RFB

OEC

ad [unclear]

✓ *J*

Mr. Gale

2/5/67

W. V. Cleveland

HAROLD FRANK REIS
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Reference is made to my memorandum of 1/3/67 advising that the Deputy Attorney General's Office had requested a name check and Internal Revenue Service record check on Reis and it was understood Reis is being considered for a judicial appointment to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. An up to date name check has been completed on Reis and disclosed the following pertinent information.

BACKGROUND: Reis was born on 7/22/16 in New York City. His parents were born in Russia and became naturalized citizens. He received a B.S. degree from City College of New York in 1937 and a LL.B. degree from Columbia University, New York City, in 1940. He was first employed by the Department on 8/29/41 as an attorney in the Criminal Division. He resigned 9/21/42 and was again appointed an attorney in the Office of Alien Property 5/3/43. He subsequently served in the Office of Legal Counsel and was appointed first assistant in that office on 8/31/60. On 2/1/61 he was designated Acting Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Office of Legal Counsel. He has served in his present position as Executive Assistant to the Attorney General since March, 1965.

RESULTS OF PRIOR INVESTIGATIONS: Reis was first investigated by the Bureau in 1942 at the request of the Department and that investigation was brought up to date in 1965. In 1960 we conducted an Atomic Energy Act applicant investigation of him in connection with his access to restricted Atomic Energy data. The Department is in possession of the reports of the above investigations.

Our investigation in 1942 disclosed that while Reis was at the City College of New York in 1935 he was listed as a member of the Politics Club which was reported as being headed by two boys associated with communist activities at the college. Reis's membership in this club was not verified and it was reported that the heads of the organization were known to put down the names of persons who were not members and got to put down the names of persons who were members.

Enclosures

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Bruggeman

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CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Gale
Re: Harold Frank Reis

In 1942 Reis was classified by his draft board as 3-A because of the dependency of his mother. His draft file contained an affidavit by a physician, who was a relative, to the effect that due to a congenital heart disease Reis should not engage in any strenuous physical effort. Several persons interviewed in 1942 said Reis was in good health and engaged in sports. Reis told another individual he was perfectly healthy. Reis never served in the Armed Forces and on 8/22/42, after a physical examination at an induction center, Reis was found physically disqualified for military service by reason of chronic, valvular heart disease, rheumatic, and was classified 4-F.

Two of the individuals listed by Reis as references in 1942 were members of the National Lawyers Guild which has been cited as a communist front.

Reis registered a preference for the American Labor Party in 1937, 1938 and 1940, while a resident of the Bronx in New York City. Although the communists put forth efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State they succeeded in capturing only the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the party.

OTHER REFERENCES TO REIS IN BUREAU FILES: On a press release of the Department announcing Reis's appointment as First Assistant in the Office of Legal Counsel the Director noted that Reis was the individual who selected Department representatives to accompany him (Reis) to a State Department conference in Puerto Rico ignoring the FBI. Reis was designated by the Attorney General in February, 1963, to serve as his alternate on the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and as his alternate on the President's Council on Equal Opportunity. The Director noted concerning this designation of Reis to "watch this carefully as Reis is inclined to throw his weight around. H." On a background memorandum regarding Reis dated 6/21/66 the Director noted that Reis was "another foul ball. H."

A highly confidential source advised on 6/22/65 that Harry Wachtel, Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights which furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases, told Reverend Andrew Young, Executive Assistant to the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, that he was to meet with Harold Reis who was described as "our best friend up there." This information was not approved for dissemination to the Department and has not previously been disseminated.

In a memorandum 10/10/66 to the Acting Attorney General, which was read by him but not retained by the Department, his attention was brought to the procedures being followed in connection with requests made by the Bureau for approval by him of technical surveillances commonly known as wire taps. In this memorandum it was

Memorandum to Mr. Gale
Re: Harold Frank Reis

pointed out that Mr. Reis had wanted to know the basis on which wire tap continuation requests were sent to the Department every six months. It was pointed out that the procedure was based on the suggestion of former Attorney General Katzenbach and that former Attorney General Katzenbach had approved all of the continuation requests with the exception of one that was used in coverage of Martin Luther King which had been approved by former Attorney General Kennedy. Katzenbach declined to authorize the continuation of the wire tap on King. It was pointed out that previously highly sensitive matters of this kind were supposedly known in the Department only by the Attorney General; however, additional information concerning these matters was being requested by personnel in the Acting Attorney General's Office.

Mr. DeLoach was contacted by Reis on 10/8/66 and in their discussion Reis stated that he thought it had been a good idea to admit to the Supreme Court the usage of a microphone in the Black Case. Mr. DeLoach told him this was one of the most stupid blunders the Department had ever pulled and that there had been no necessity to admit the usage of a microphone. Reis said it had been a good idea to admit usage in this particular case since there was less tainted evidence in this case than in any other and that if the Supreme Court had been presented with a case which involved considerable "bedroom gossip" the Supreme Court would have had no alternative but to issue a sweeping declaration preventing usage of all electronic devices in the future. Reis stated he had assisted Attorney General Katzenbach with the preparation of the draft given to the Supreme Court in the Black Case.

Mr. DeLoach advised 10/11/66 Reis reportedly stated on one occasion that he owed considerable loyalty to Bobby Kennedy inasmuch as Kennedy had brought him into the Attorney General's Office and had given him a higher position and private office. Reis obviously is quite loyal to Bobby Kennedy. Mr. DeLoach stated it should also be noted that in a conversation with Acting Attorney General Clark on the night of October 10, 1966, Clark told him (Mr. DeLoach) that Reis in answer to a specific question had told Clark that "It was alright to wait a week or 10 days to approve requests for wire taps as sent over by the FBI" and Clark was straightened out on this matter. Clark stated he realizes he was wrong in depending on Reis for these facts.

On October 11, 1966, Mr. DeLoach stated he brought up the matter of Harold Reis and Jim Flug in the Attorney General's Office with Acting Attorney General Ramsey Clark. Mr. Clark was advised

Memorandum to Mr. Gale
Re: Harold Frank Reis

that the Director and personnel in the FBI felt that Reis and Flug were the deliberate perpetrators of discord between the FBI and the Department. Mr. Clark was advised that obviously Reis had deliberately caused a great deal of unpleasantness in our dealings in the Black Case. Mr. DeLoach further told Mr. Clark that we not only had an intense dislike and distrust of Reis but that Justice Fortas of the Supreme Court had advised of his feelings concerning Reis and that Justice Fortas had even advised the President concerning this matter. Mr. Clark stated that he was glad to get these facts and that he would take this matter under consideration.

ACTION: Attached is a memorandum to the Acting Attorney General referring to the Department's request for a name check and Internal Revenue Service record check concerning Reis and briefly summarizing the derogatory information developed by the three investigations conducted concerning Reis.

It is suggested that the attached memorandum to the Acting Attorney General be delivered to him by Mr. DeLoach and at that time the Acting Attorney General again be advised of our past unsatisfactory relations with Reis and he be furnished the information received from the highly confidential source indicating that persons connected with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference considered Reis "our best friend up there." Attached is a copy of Atlanta's memorandum 6/23/65 reporting the details of this information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Bruggeman

The Acting Attorney General

January 3, 1967

Director, FBI

HAROLD FRANK REIS
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Reference is made to the memorandum of Mr. John T. Duffner, Executive Assistant to the Deputy Attorney General, dated December 30, 1966, requesting a name check and Internal Revenue Service record check concerning the captioned individual.

Our files show that Mr. Reis was the subject of applicant-type investigations requested by the Department in 1942 and 1953. In 1960, at the request of the Atomic Energy Commission, we brought up to date the prior investigations concerning Mr. Reis in connection with his clearance for access to restricted atomic energy data. The reports of these investigations have previously been furnished to the Department.

The investigations of Mr. Reis disclosed that in 1935 he was listed in the records of the City College of New York as a member of the Politicon Club. This club was reported to have been headed by two individuals associated with communist activities at the City College of New York. Mr. Reis's membership in this club was not confirmed and it was reported that the leaders of the organization were known to erroneously index nonmembers as members and to refrain from indexing actual members.

Mr. Reis registered a preference for the American Labor Party in 1937, 1938, and 1940, while a resident of the Bronx in New York City. With regard to the American Labor Party, the House Committee on Un-American Activities has stated:

"For years, the communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing

RLB:bab:jmm
(8)

The Acting Attorney General

the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control."

When reviewed in May, 1942, Mr. Reis's selective service file disclosed he had been classified 3A because of the dependency of his mother. His file contained an affidavit from a relative who was a physician to the effect that Reis should not engage in strenuous physical activity because of a congenital heart disease. Several persons interviewed in 1942 stated Mr. Reis was in good health and engaged in sports. Mr. Reis told another individual that he was perfectly healthy. In August, 1942, at an induction station, Mr. Reis was found physically disqualified for military service by reason of "chronic valvular heart disease, rheumatic," and was classified 4F.

Two of the individuals listed by Mr. Reis as references in 1942 were members of the National Lawyers' Guild which has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a communist front.

The Internal Revenue Service has advised that its records show that income tax returns were timely filed by Mr. Reis for the years 1933, 1934, and 1935. There was no record of unpaid taxes, liens, or intelligence investigations concerning these returns.

Domestic Intelligence Division

ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCES

As of January 12, 1967, the Bureau has 17 domestic intelligence telephone surveillances. These provide coverage of domestic subversive organizations and individuals.

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

All of the above electronic surveillances which we have in operation were approved in writing by the Acting Attorney General on December 29, 1966, for a period through March 31, 1967.

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

DOMINICAN SITUATION

The FBI was ordered into the Dominican Republic by the President in May, 1965, to develop information to be used in preventing communists from gaining control in that country. We set up a staff of ten Agents. In August, 1966, at White House instructions we established a permanent Legal Attache office there, staffed with three Agents.

The six-month-old government under Joaquin Balaguer has brought about a degree of stability. Nevertheless, there continue to be strong undercurrents of dissension. The rightists reportedly have considered plots to remove Balaguer. Juan Bosch's political party, loser in the June, 1966, election, has been most vocal in its opposition to Balaguer's programs. The communist groups have suffered much internal dissension but to accomplish a common cause could be expected to regroup as they have in the past. In fact, a student strike in Santo Domingo, which began January 9, 1967, has attracted strong communist support and has served as a rallying point for the extreme leftists. Within two days, seventy percent of the students in secondary schools had joined the strike.

This is but one of numerous problems which beset Balaguer, although to date he has been able to meet each one head on.

JUAN MARI BRAS

Juan Mari Bras, a San Juan attorney and Security Index subject, is the founder and current Secretary General of the Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico, which is the principal militant group seeking independence for Puerto Rico. He is involved in a Cuban intelligence network operating in Puerto Rico.

Proof?

A telephone surveillance on Mari Bras was initially authorized by Attorney General Kennedy on October 4, 1963. By letter dated May 31, 1966, Attorney General Katzenbach was advised that Mari Bras was the attorney for a Selective Service violator. He authorized the continuance of the coverage on Mari Bras on June 7, 1966, and at that time requested that he be immediately informed of any interceptions of conversations involving the individuals who are parties or attorneys in the case. Acting Attorney General Clark approved the continuance of this surveillance on December 29, 1966. By letter dated January 9, 1967, Clark questioned the continued necessity for this surveillance since it had been necessary to dismiss or decline prosecution of some ten or twelve Selective Service violators. The Acting Attorney General was advised by letter dated January 10, 1967, that the telephone surveillance had been discontinued even though it had continued to provide valuable intelligence information.

The Government of Puerto Rico last month enacted a law calling for a plebiscite to be held on July 23, 1967, to determine if the people desire statehood, independence, or to continue the present commonwealth form of government. Facing certain defeat at the polls, the groups advocating independence have indicated that they will go to any length to prevent the holding of the plebiscite. Mari Bras has stated that the plebiscite could lead to civil war.

This page has been removed since it involves pending litigation.

HERBERT WILLIAM BOECKENHAUPT

informant's role to identify peculiarly sensitive ongoing intelligence operations

In early 1966 our Tophat informant, who is a defector-in-place in the Soviet Military Intelligence Service, identified Boeckenhaupt as an important Soviet intelligence agent. The identity of this source must be protected under all circumstances.

Boeckenhaupt, a Staff Sergeant, United States Air Force, entered military service in 1960. He is a cryptographic systems maintenance and repairman and possessed "Top Secret" clearance. On April 20, 1966, he was detected by FBI Agents in a clandestine meeting in suburban Virginia with Aleksey R. Malinin, Soviet Embassy employee and reportedly a Colonel of Soviet Military Intelligence.

On October 24, 1966, Boeckenhaupt was arrested by Air Force representatives at March Air Force Base, Riverside, California, for violating the Uniform Code of Military Justice in that he failed to report his contacts with representative of a foreign government (Malinin).

On October 31, 1966, a complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner, Los Angeles, charging Boeckenhaupt with conspiracy to commit espionage. He was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, Eastern District of Virginia, Alexandria, Virginia, on December 16, 1966, for conspiracy to commit espionage and for conspiracy to act as an agent of a foreign government without prior notification to the Department of State. On January 9, 1967, his court-appointed attorney submitted data to the Clerk of the United States District Court, Alexandria, Virginia, requesting that Boeckenhaupt's trial be kept in the Central District of California, and that Boeckenhaupt not be removed to the Eastern District of Virginia to stand trial in this matter.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, is currently writing a book to be entitled "Where Do We Go From Here" to be published in the spring. This book allegedly will deal with the resurgence of the "white backlash" "black power," and propose a course of action the Federal Government should take concerning the civil rights movement. King has been counseled by Stanley Levison, his principal advisor and long-time communist, to run for President of the United States in 1968. He has this suggestion under consideration and reportedly has made no decision. We maintain a wire tap on Stanley Levison to determine the degree of communist influence in the racial field.

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

Stokely Carmichael, Chairman, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a highly militant civil rights organization, continues to make inflammatory statements advocating violence as a means of obtaining Negro objectives as well as urging Negroes not fight in Vietnam. At present, Carmichael is facing charges of "inciting to riot" in Atlanta, Georgia, and Selma, Alabama. He was convicted of these charges in Selma, Alabama; however, the conviction is currently under appeal by him. Carmichael recently underwent a physical re-examination to determine his suitability for military service. The results of this examination have not been made known.

General Investigative Division

ROBERT G. BAKER
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The most recent development relative to the trial of Baker is the disclosure in the afternoon edition of "The Evening Star," 1/12/67, that the Narcotics Bureau of the Treasury Department installed a "bug" in the Baker case. It is reported that this installation relates to the Department's admission during the trial that it had planted a microphone and transmitter on Wayne Bromley, a prime Government witness, in order to record the results of a meeting held on 3/26/65, at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel, Los Angeles, California; which was attended by Baker, Clifford Jones and Bromley. The article points out that the FBI had refused a request of the Department to cover this meeting. It also points out that according to Edward Bennett Williams, Baker's attorney, that in compliance with an order of Judge Gasch to turn over tapes and transcripts, only notes made by two monitors were received indicating the tape was not usable or available.

This meeting at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel is the meeting which was arranged during telephone calls on 3/25/65, between Bromley and Baker and Bromley and Jones which were monitored and tape recorded by the Bureau at the request of the Department, with the Department's assurance that such action was legal and with the written consent of Bromley. A complete transcript of these recordings was made available to the Department.

Although the Department did on 3/25/65, request that we monitor the meeting in Los Angeles, we refused to do so. Upon revelation during pretrial hearings that this meeting was monitored, Acting Attorney General Ramsey Clark was questioned as to who performed this monitoring. He stated that he had ascertained that upon the FBI's refusal to comply with the departmental request, the Department had then turned to either the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) or the Bureau of Narcotics. He was certain that it was the Bureau of Narcotics.

The only other coverage of any conversations by Baker was accidental in nature and resulted from installations which had been placed on Fred B. Black in Washington, D. C.; the Fremont Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada; Edward Siegelbaum, Miami,

Florida, (all in connection with organized crime matters) and the Dominican Embassy (in connection with security matters). Details concerning these installations were set forth in a summary memorandum regarding the Bureau's involvement in the prosecution of Baker, dated 1/10/67.

Logs relative to the electronic surveillances on Black, the Fremont Hotel and Siegelbaum were furnished to the Department and excerpts were furnished to the trial judge who ordered that they be made available to the defense. These logs were the subject of pretrial hearings during November, 1966, following which the judge ruled that there was no causal relationship between the information in the logs and the charges in the indictment.

Logs concerning Baker's conversations intercepted on the Dominican Embassy installation were similarly furnished to the Department and to the trial judge who placed a protective order thereon and has instructed that any discussions relative to them must be held only in his chambers. Information as to the existence of these logs has been leaked to the press, presumably by Edward Bennett Williams to cause some action favorable to his client. His reporting to the trial judge that the FBI was responsible for this leak is absolutely ridiculous and is completely unfounded.

JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; ET AL.
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

James Riddle Hoffa and three others were convicted in Chattanooga Federal Court, 3/4/64, of obstruction of justice related to their efforts to tamper with certain members of the jury in a previous trial of Hoffa. These convictions were upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court on 12/12/66.

In response to a request from Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., we furnished a letter to the Acting Attorney General on 12/29/66, of instances in which the conversations of Hoffa and two other defendants were overheard through the use of electronic devices. Hoffa, his office, and his home were not the direct targets of any electronic devices in the development of this case, and the Acting Attorney General was so advised in our memorandum of 12/29/66. The instances in which he appeared to have been present at conversations monitored occurred in Detroit, Michigan, and Las Vegas, Nevada.

In 1961 and 1962 our Detroit office overheard three conversations of Hoffa. These conversations were broadcast to and from radio-telephones in automobiles operated by Teamsters Union personnel in the Detroit area. This was accomplished through the use of a tunable commercial-type FM radio receiver which was in operation in our Detroit office. No trespass was involved in this connection.

In addition, between 2/1 and 8/12/63, Hoffa appears to have participated in four telephone conversations with two Las Vegas hoodlum figures who were being covered by electronic eavesdropping devices (trespass involved). Hoffa's part of these conversations was not overheard.

Zeno Thomas Osborn, Jr., (Nashville lawyer and former attorney for Hoffa) was convicted 5/29/64, in Nashville Federal Court of obstruction of justice arising from his attempts to influence a potential juror in a forthcoming trial of Hoffa. In this investigation, a miniature recorder was concealed on a cooperative Government witness during a meeting with Osborn. This installation was made at the request of the Department and with the prior approval of the two Federal judges in Nashville. No trespass was involved, and the use of this installation was brought out fully during Osborn's trial. His conviction was affirmed by the Supreme Court 12/12/66. The Department is fully aware of

this installation and details of same were included in our letter to the Acting Attorney General 12/29/66.

At the specific request of former Attorney General Kennedy, a microphone surveillance (trespass required) was conducted on the Washington, D. C., hotel room of James E. Haggerty (former attorney for James Riddle Hoffa) during period 8/7/61, through 8/11/61. This coverage was for the specific purpose of identifying an alleged "contact" of Hoffa's in the Justice Department, whom Kennedy thought Haggerty would meet in Washington. Information concerning this coverage was included in our letter to the Acting Attorney General dated 12/29/66. In addition, in response to a letter from Vinson dated 12/29/66, we furnished the Acting Attorney General copies of logs prepared in connection with this coverage by memorandum dated 1/6/67.

JURY PANEL INVESTIGATIONS

On January 9, 1967, a letter was forwarded to the Acting Attorney General advising him that in view of the increasing sensitiveness to intrusion by the Federal Government into the rights of defendants in criminal trials and in order to assure that future requests for jury panel investigations would be made only in truly exceptional cases, investigations of this nature should not be undertaken by the Bureau except upon the specific written request of the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General and that our field offices were being so instructed.

CIVIL RIGHTS MATTERS IN MISSISSIPPI

Two major civil rights cases are awaiting prosecutive action in Mississippi. One of these cases involves the murder of three civil rights workers near Philadelphia, Mississippi, in June, 1964, in which case eighteen subjects were previously indicted on civil rights charges by a Federal Grand Jury. The other case involves the shooting and burning of the residence of Vernon Ferdinand Dahmer, past president of the NAACP, near Hattiesburg, Mississippi, in January, 1966, resulting in the death of Dahmer. A Federal Grand Jury indicted fifteen members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi relative to the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and Civil Rights Statute.

In view of a court decision subsequent to the above indictments, it was determined by the Government that all of the indictments in these two cases are faulty because certain minority groups including Negroes had been excluded from the grand jury. The Department has been pushing for early representations to a properly composed grand jury and had contemplated that both of these cases would be given to a Federal Grand Jury being empaneled 1/16/67.

On 1/3/67 U. S. District Judge Harold Cox advised SAC Roy Moore that he had instructed the U. S. Attorney to use the January grand jury for the purpose of checking into possible misuse of funds in the Headstart project sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity in Mississippi. The Judge referred to press accounts stating that the Government was providing additional money for this project although it has been alleged that several hundred thousand dollars of the initial appropriation was unaccounted for. Judge Cox said that he felt "first things come first" and therefore decided to use the grand jury to ferret out any possible fraud in connection with the failure to account for these funds. He stated he would advise SAC Moore when he convenes another grand jury to hear the civil rights cases. Judge Cox added that this will be done sometime in the near future but that no specific date has been set. It has been speculated in the press that if Judge Cox fails to promptly call a grand jury to hear the civil rights cases the Government will seek mandamus from the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the purpose of forcing Judge Cox to call a grand jury to hear these cases.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION REGARDING CRIMES
AGAINST BANKING INSTITUTIONS

By letter to the Attorney General 3/1/65, we called attention to the rise in crimes against banking institutions and recommended the Department propose legislation which would require bank supervisory agencies to establish minimum security requirements for all banks under Federal Charter. A follow-up letter was sent on 3/29/65, and again on 3/1/66. The Department advised on 4/12/66, that a legislative proposal was being developed. A proposed bill was submitted for our review on 6/6/66, which we returned on 6/9/66, recommending no changes. In reply to our inquiry on 7/25/66, the Department, on 8/3/66, advised the Bill was under study by the Office of the Deputy Attorney General.

We inquired again on 10/6/66, and on 10/26/66, were advised that since the 89th Congress was so near an end, the legislation would be included on program for 90th Congress. By letter 11/28/66, we were advised that the Bill had been returned to the Criminal Division with certain observations and suggestions. On 1/9/67, we again called attention to the increase in violations. Current figures show that during calendar year 1966, violations increased to 1871, a new all-time high, surpassing the 1749 violations in calendar year 1965.

WALTER BERYL CHIPMAN, ET AL.
CRIME ON HIGH SEAS

Alvin Junior Cupp, who had received a five-year Federal term on 3/16/65, in Marquette, Michigan, furnished information to Chicago Agents pinpointing officials and "goons" of the Seamens International Union (SIU) responsible for the 1963 bombing of the Canadian freighter, -"Howard L. Shaw" in Chicago, Illinois.

Upon Cupp's parole from prison 12/23/66, he was immediately contacted by union officials allegedly for the purpose of paying him off a promised \$8,000 for maintaining his silence relative to the "Howard L. Shaw" bombing while in prison. The U. S. Attorney's office in Chicago requested that an electronic device be attached to Cupp's person to record conversations with union officials, anticipating evidence would be obtained whereby prosecution of these officials would be forthcoming. SAC, Chicago advised the U. S. Attorney on 1/4/67, that the Bureau could not accede to his request since the Solicitor General had publicly announced that all eavesdropping is illegal.

At approximately 9 P. M., 1/5/67, the Acting Attorney General called Mr. DeLoach relative to this case, indicating he felt this was a legal device and he could see no reason why it should not be used. Mr. DeLoach informed the Acting Attorney General if he felt this way he should put these views in writing, since the FBI could not afford to be criticized on one hand and then on the other hand be directed by the Department to enter into such procedures. The Acting Attorney General, upon a moment's reflection, stated that in view of the "psychological situation" he probably would not put this request in writing and perhaps would inform the Organized Crime Section of the Department not to request the FBI to utilize this device. We have since received no such request from the Acting Attorney General.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	✓
DeLoach	✓
Mohr	✓
Wick	✓
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

Handwritten initials and checkmarks

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: March 16, 1967

FROM : R. E. Wick

Attorney General's Staff

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S LUNCHEON MEETING WITH
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1967

Conference

Mr. Tolson has instructed that a background memorandum be prepared in connection with the Director's scheduled luncheon meeting with the Attorney General on Friday, March 17, 1967.

All Divisions have been contacted and there is attached brief succinct data regarding items which might logically come up for discussion. An appropriate table of contents precedes the report.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Tolson - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Mohr - Enclosure

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ENCLOSURE

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I. Items of
Current Interest

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S TESTIMONY
HOUSE JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE
MARCH 15, 1967

The "Washington Post" reported on March 16, 1967, that Attorney General Clark opened hearings before a House Judiciary subcommittee on March 15th relative to the Administration's request for 50 million dollars next year and 300 million dollars the following year to assist state and local governments in modernizing their law enforcement and corrective systems. Clark said that a successful war on crime depends not on making it easier for police to seek confessions but on improving their training and methods.

The Attorney General also said he had seen no evidence that court decisions limiting admission of confessions had hampered efficient law enforcement. Clark is reported to have opposed action reversing court orders that suspects be told of their rights and be offered counsel before being questioned.

Attorney General Clark said that since 1948 the FBI has followed generally the same interrogation procedures which the courts have now ordered the states to follow. The FBI has maintained a very high average of convictions, showing "what excellence in training and standards can do," Clark said.

Clark also said he hoped Congress would not go "too far on too little" until more evidence is in on the effect of the Supreme Court's decisions.

COMMENT

The Attorney General failed to consider the fact that FBI investigations are not normally hot pursuit, on-the-street situations. When the FBI interrogates a suspect or subject, usually considerable investigation has already been conducted and corroborative facts have been developed which greatly assist the course of the interrogation. On the contrary, police are frequently faced with fast-moving, developing situations on the street where there is no opportunity for the orderly accumulation of facts to supplement interrogation.

Congress is currently investigating the effect of the Miranda decision on law enforcement and public safety. Senator Birch Bayh (Democrat - Indiana) has been holding hearings around the country regarding Miranda; however, testimony he has received has been conflicting. Generally law enforcement officials testify that they have been handcuffed and defense lawyers and civil libertarians take the opposite view. As of this time, neither side has demonstrable statistical proof to substantiate its contentions. The absence of clear proof is due, at least partially, to the fact that Miranda is a new decision, being handed down on June 13, 1966. As of now there are few reported court decisions showing how trial courts will interpret the requirements laid down in Miranda.

02

PRESS RELEASE OF MARCH 15, 1967
ISSUED BY REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN'S "WEDNESDAY CLUB"
ENTITLED "ARE WE ORGANIZED TO FIGHT CRIME?"

On March 15, 1967, a group of 21 generally liberal Republican Congressmen, members of the "Wednesday Club," issued a press release challenging the adequacy of the Federal Government's organization to fight crime effectively and called for expansion of the House Judiciary Committee's hearings considering crime legislation to examine this aspect of the war on crime. The gist of their argument is that a reorganization of Federal law enforcement and investigative agencies is needed to effectively carry on the war against crime. The press release suggests that there is "confusion, competition and duplication" among Federal law enforcement and investigative agencies which is hindering the war against crime and that this can be eliminated only through a complete reorganization of these agencies.

The entire argument of the "Wednesday Club" is based on a false premise. Traditionally and historically, law enforcement in this country has been the responsibility of local governments and states. The Federal law enforcement agencies make only approximately 50,000 arrests per year for Federal violations, while local and state police make over six million arrests for criminal acts, not including traffic offenses. Federal investigative agencies have very little jurisdictional control over the more than three million serious crimes committed in the United States in 1966. Reorganization of the Federal law enforcement agencies is not the answer to the crime problem. The real problem is at the local level where there are 40,000 investigative agencies, ranging from city constables to state police, and the problem of multiplicity of jurisdiction is within the state. From the standpoint of the FBI, there is daily liaison and exchange of information with all Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies; our important cooperative services are made available to all law enforcement agencies, both on the state and Federal level; and the FBI's National Crime Information Center is an example of the cooperation which exists among law enforcement agencies on all levels.

The press release of the "Wednesday Club" states that the FBI maintains an informal semi-autonomy from Administration

regulations, although organizationally responsible to the Department of Justice, and cites as an example recent debates over wiretapping procedures. This statement is without any basis in fact. The Director's testimony before various legislative committees, as well as documentation produced by him in the recent "wiretapping" controversy, clearly shows that the FBI's use of wiretaps was done with the specific knowledge and approval of the Attorneys General and under strictly controlled conditions. There is no exercise of autonomy whatsoever by the FBI in this field.

The press release also charges that the FBI's involvement in the foreign intelligence field, such as the Dominican crisis in 1965, could detract from its domestic law enforcement and crime detection functions. This allegation also is factually unsupportable. FBI Agents were sent to the Dominican Republic in 1965 at the specific order of the President; only three Special Agents are presently there, functioning solely in a liaison capacity; statistical accomplishments by the FBI during this period have been at their highest levels.

The action of the "Wednesday Club" was an obvious attempt to secure a headline, which they incorrectly feel they have found in the question of Federal organization.

MARCH 12, 1967
TELEVISION INTERVIEW
OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attorney General Ramsey Clark was the guest of CBS program "Face the Nation" which was telecast in Washington over WTOP-TV, at 12:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Sunday, March 12, 1967. This program was moderated by CBS newscaster Martin Agronsky assisted by correspondents George Herman of CBS and James Clayton of the "Washington Post."

The principal topics discussed during this interview of the Attorney General were: 1. The New Orleans investigation into the assassination of former President Kennedy; 2. Wiretapping; 3. The Supreme Court "Miranda" decision; 4. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell; and 5. The death penalty.

Several references were made to the Director and the FBI during this interview and all were favorable.

NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATION

The Attorney General expressed his confidence in the Warren Commission conclusion, based on FBI investigation, that assassin Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing former President Kennedy. He commented that most--if not all--of the individuals mentioned in the New Orleans investigation were known to the FBI, which developed no evidence that they were involved in the assassination. Clark declined to comment on the mysterious individual known as "Bertrand" since New Orleans authorities were then holding court proceedings to determine his identity.

WIRETAPPING

Clark commented that there were 38 wiretaps presently authorized by his department, and that all of these were in national security-type cases. He emphasized that procedures for his authority in the use of all such devices have been improved, and he was satisfied that none would ~~not~~ be used without his approval.

"MIRANDA" DECISION

The Attorney General remarked that it was still too early to determine what effect this decision would have on law enforcement performance. He noted, however, that it has had no appreciable effect on FBI investigations which have for many years informed suspects of their constitutional rights prior to interrogation.

MARCH 12, 1967
TELEVISION INTERVIEW
OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

POWELL

No decision has been reached by the Department concerning possible Federal violations committed by Powell, according to Clark. However, he expressed the hope that their determination might await any further action against Powell by Congress.

DEATH PENALTY

The Attorney General stated he would recommend the death penalty be abolished for certain Federal violations.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
1966 PRELIMINARY ANNUAL RELEASE

On Wednesday, p. m., March 15, 1967, the FBI's preliminary crime reports for 1966 were released to the press.

This report highlighted the fact that crimes of violence were up 11%. There was a 9% increase in murder, a 10% increase in aggravated assault, a 10% increase in forcible rape, and a 14% increase in robbery. As a group, crimes against property increased 11% during 1966.

The sharpest crime increase was noted in the group of cities having less than 10,000 inhabitants. Crime in these cities rose 14%. Large cities with over 100,000 inhabitants had an average increase of 10%, while crime in rural areas was up 7% and crime in the suburbs rose 13%.

In the release dated March 15th the Director reiterated the need for adequate firearms legislation, noting that there was a 23% increase in 1966 in serious assaults where guns were used. The Director also highlighted the fact that six out of every ten murders were committed with the use of a firearm. 71% of these murders were committed with handguns, 17% with shotguns and 12% with rifles or other type firearm.

This crime report release also indicated that in 1966 police arrests of adults for all criminal acts (excluding traffic offenses) dropped 1%; however, arrests of persons under 18 years of age increased 9%.

Our preliminary annual release also noted that nationally, police solutions of crime index offenses averaged 25% and noted that police solved 89% of murders, 72% of aggravated assaults, 65% of forcible rapes, 35% of robberies and 21% of property offenses.

CRIME LEGISLATION

The Congress is presently holding hearings with respect to the President's request for crime legislation entitled "Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967." This Act has its basis in many of the recommendations of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. The report of the Commission entitled "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society" was released February 18, 1967. The proposed legislation would provide for a substantial financial aid program to local and state law enforcement agencies for the purpose of purchase of equipment, training, education and research. It would also establish in the Department of Justice an agency to administer the program headed by a Director of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance. Depending on how this new legislation would be administered within the Department of Justice, it will have an impact and could conflict with the FBI's long-standing cooperative services for local law enforcement.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT
AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

By letter dated March 10, 1967, the Attorney General requested FBI participation in a national conference of local and state law enforcement administrators to be held in the State Department Auditorium on March 28-29, 1967. This conference was called by the President and has as its purpose a discussion on how to implement the proposed crime legislation. Since this conference and any new crime legislation would affect directly the long-standing FBI cooperative services to local law enforcement, Assistant to the Director DeLoach, Assistant Director Casper and Inspector Jerome J. Daunt have been designated to attend. The Attorney General is being advised by letter dated March 17, 1967.

03

NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (NCIC)

The National Crime Information Center (NCIC), a computerized index of law enforcement information on crime and criminals, successfully began its pilot test operation on January 27, 1967. At the present time the following police agencies are directly on-line to the FBI computer:

Boston Police Department
Philadelphia Police Department
New York City Police Department
Washington, D. C., Metropolitan Police Department
Chicago Police Department
St. Louis Police Department
New Orleans Police Department
Maryland State Police
Virginia State Police
Georgia State Patrol
Texas Department of Public Safety, and
✓ Denver FBI Field Office

These agencies are entering records on wanted persons, stolen motor vehicles, and identifiable stolen property. They are receiving replies to inquiries in a matter of seconds. For example, a police officer on the street in New Orleans through the use of his car radio is able to get information from the FBI computer here in Washington within 1 1/2 minutes. The California Department of Justice and the New York State Police are scheduled to join the NCIC system on March 20, 1967. The system has had a steady growth in building up the information that is stored in the computer, increasing the number of hours that the computer is "on the air" and in adding new participating police agencies.

**INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
BY NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES C. GARRISON**

In December, 1966, we received information that New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison was conducting an investigation of the assassination of the late President Kennedy. Garrison reportedly was attempting to develop evidence showing that David William Ferrie, a homosexual who was a former airlines pilot, and Lee Harvey Oswald conspired with anti-Castro Cubans to assassinate President Kennedy.

We were informed by several sources that Garrison was basing much of his investigation upon information furnished to him by Jack S. Martin and David Lewis. Martin is a private investigator in New Orleans and Lewis is a baggage handler at a New Orleans bus station. Both Martin and Lewis appear to be mental cases. During our investigation of the assassination, we thoroughly investigated allegations that Ferrie and Oswald were acquainted but we found no evidence to show this was true.

Garrison has made one arrest in his case - Clay L. Shaw, a homosexual who was former Director of the International Trade Mart in New Orleans. Shaw's name did not come up during our investigation of the assassination. Garrison claims Shaw is identical with one Clay Bertrand, an alleged contact of New Orleans attorney Dean Andrews. We never located Bertrand and Andrews' acquaintance with Bertrand highly doubted. We developed no information indicating Oswald knew Clay Shaw.

On March 14, 1967, during a preliminary hearing in New Orleans for Shaw, Garrison produced a mystery witness Perry Raymond Russo who alleged that he was present at a meeting when Leon Oswald, David Ferrie and Clay Shaw planned the assassination of President Kennedy. Russo identified Leon Oswald as identical to Lee Harvey Oswald. Russo admitted receiving psychiatric treatment since 1959 and his testimony at the preliminary hearing was highly contradictory to information he previously furnished to news media. Russo appears to be lying and during our investigation of the assassination, we developed no information indicating Oswald ever knew Russo.

James C. Garrison is an egomaniac, is politically ambitious and it appears his whole investigation was triggered by his desire for publicity. The Director has instructed that we have no contact with Garrison or any member of his staff and that we stay meticulously out of Garrison's investigation. It appears Garrison is looking for an attempt to dump his investigation on this Bureau and the Director has instructed that we should avoid such possibility "like a plague."

II. Intelligence
Matters

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SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

The field of education has long been a major target of the Communist Party. The communists' emphasis on students in the recent past was best expressed by the Party's General Secretary, Gus Hall, when he stated "Communism is big, really big, on college campuses now. You've got to play the ball game where the players are and the really good players are in college." Today there is considerable unrest and agitation on college campuses throughout the Nation. Subversive agitators constitute the major source behind this unrest and, from a long-range viewpoint, these campus subversives may well become seriously damaging to our national security. In light of this, the FBI will continue to carry out its defined responsibilities, whether they be on the college campus or elsewhere, while at the same time respect the spirit of academic freedom on which our college system is based.

The two major student and campus groups in the United States today are the communist-inspired W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, with an approximate membership of 425 members, and the Students for a Democratic Society, with approximately 5,000 members. The Students for a Democratic Society has been described by Gus Hall as a new left group which the Party has "going for us."

Today there is a concerted effort on the part of student groups to "knock" the FBI and other Government agencies off the college campuses and to prevent such agencies from carrying out their assigned duties. For example, in early March, 1967, a handful of Students for a Democratic Society members at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, alleged that the FBI in conducting investigations on that campus was infringing on academic freedom by securing information from responsible campus officials and students. While we have interviewed officials and students at the University in matters within our jurisdiction the charges that the FBI was infringing on academic freedom are baseless.

Another example involves allegations made by a group of "liberal" faculty members at State University College, Brockport, New York. This group alleged that the FBI was having faculty members "spy" on other faculty members, again raising the cry of infringement of academic freedom. These charges also were baseless and without foundation.

(S) ✓

TRAVEL OF THE PRESIDENT TO URUGUAY

At the request of the White House, a representative of this Bureau* recently traveled to Uruguay and participated in briefings, surveys, and discussions relating to security to be provided for the President when he attends the Summit Conference of heads of American States to be held in Punta Del Este, Uruguay, during the period 4/12-14/67. The same Bureau representative is returning to Uruguay to assist a White House group in the implementation of security measures prior to the President's arrival. A general assessment of the situation in Uruguay at the present time indicates that adequate security can be provided to the President if he restricts his travel to Punta Del Este. If he travels to Montevideo proper, security problems could arise because of a very militant Communist Party which already is manifesting its protests to the President's visit. The Communist Party in Uruguay practically controls the labor movement and potentially is in a position to paralyze facilities such as light, gas, water, and street transportation. Furthermore, there is a good potential for committing sabotage and inciting riots. Under the present plan, the President will not go into Montevideo proper. Security problems at Punta Del Este are greatly minimized because the geographic location and the resort-type atmosphere do not present any serious obstacles for instituting good security. The police and security services in Montevideo are not efficient by our standards, and it will take continuing prodding to make certain that the necessary security measures are carried out. The political stability of the Uruguayan Government is not good. There is a new Government which is shaky and is suffering economic problems. There have been a series of strikes during the last several weeks. We have been told that there will be between 1500 and 2500 newspapermen who will attend the conference. There may be some commotion among them because of inadequate housing and communication facilities. Newspaper reporters may also find it disappointing to find any news of real significance at Punta Del Este if there are no disturbing incidents.

* Special Agent Rappich

WIRE TAPS AND OTHER COVERAGE UTILIZED IN THE
INTERNAL SECURITY FIELD

Wire taps are utilized only in the internal security field and when absolutely essential to carrying out our investigative responsibilities. Their number varies and as of this date we have 42 wire taps in operation. In addition,

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

The importance of utilizing wire taps in the internal security field cannot be overemphasized in view of the dangers that exist in the internal security of the United States. The intelligence data obtained from such coverage makes it possible to keep appropriate officials of our Government currently aware of the activities, plans, strategy, and tactics of subversive organizations and individuals. Also, information gathered from these sources is of immediate interest to the United States intelligence agencies and officials of the Government in the formulation of plans in the foreign policy field.

We are not utilizing any microphone surveillances, mail covers, or trash covers in connection with our investigations. We are utilizing security informants and confidential sources to provide us necessary coverage. Currently, we have [326] security informants who are members of the Communist Party and some of these are operating at the highest level. In view of the valuable coverage these informants provide us, we place a great deal of emphasis on their utilization. It may be interesting to note that during [1965, 15] of our security informants became members of the Communist Party and this was increased to [30] informants becoming members of the Party in [1966.] In this connection, we noted that during those two years while [45] informants became members of the Party, [39] discontinued their association with the Party primarily due to personal reasons, thus leaving us a total gain of [six] informants in the Party.

INFORMATION goes to identify FBI informants

COUNTERESPIONAGE WORK AGAINST THE SOVIETS.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and its intelligence organs constitute the major counter-espionage problem confronting the FBI. The United States is the major target against which the Soviet espionage apparatus is directed. All information received from sources in a position to know confirms this. At this time 529 Soviet officials with 643 dependents are in the United States. Of these officials, 225 are known and suspected Soviet intelligence officers. There has been a steady annual increase in Soviet intelligence officers to this country.

We have achieved substantial success in penetrating the Soviet espionage apparatus. We are currently operating two Soviet intelligence officers as defectors-in-place (FEDORA and SHAMROCK). They are furnishing detailed information on Soviet intelligence operations and on Soviet policies pertaining to this country.

Another Soviet intelligence officer (TOPHAT) who was successfully operated by us, and who subsequently went home, was posted to a country in the Far East (Burma). Contact has been re-established with him and he continues to furnish information on Soviet moves and operations.

Three Soviet officials who were successfully operated by us during their duty tour in the United States are presently out of touch in the Soviet Union (NICKNACK, MITER, and KITTY HAWK). They constitute excellent potential for future exploitation if their government subsequently sends them on an assignment to another country.

*information tends to identify peculiarly sensitive
ongoing foreign intelligence operations*

CHINESE COMMUNIST INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

Communist China today has no diplomatic establishment in the United States and its major intelligence efforts directed against this country emanate from two major sources, [the United Nations and the New China News Agency office in Ottawa, Canada.]

We have identified two ethnic Chinese employees of the United Nations Secretariat in New York as Chinese communist intelligence agents. [The first, Paul You, is a Senior Interpreter engaged in collecting sensitive United Nations documents which are transmitted to Communist China through an accommodation address in Switzerland. FAN Chia-ching, also employed as Interpreter at United Nations, has been in close contact with the Chinese Communist Consulate in Geneva, Switzerland, and during recent months with a member of the U.S. military who has a "Top Secret" clearance and is knowledgeable in the field of ballistic missiles. FAN has been positively identified as a Chinese communist intelligence agent.]

[Through our liaison with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, we have learned that the Chinese communists are building a base in Canada for intelligence operations directed against this country. The New China News Agency (which is used as an arm of Chinese intelligence) in mid 1966 sent an agent to New York City and Washington, D. C., with the specific assignment of establishing a cover for a resident illegal agent.]

[A Bureau informant who has been directed against the Chinese communists since 1964 returned to the United States March 13, 1967, following a mission to mainland China in behalf of the FBI. This informant had a series of conferences with Chinese communist intelligence officials, has been recruited to operate in the United States in behalf of the Chinese communists, and was furnished a clandestine communications address in Canton, China. We, of course, will use this informant to uncover other Chinese communist illegal activities in this country.]

In anticipation of Red China's admission to the United Nations; we have greatly stepped up our efforts in the past two years to build a solid base of quality informants to operate against the Chinese communists.

information tends to identify possibly sensitive ongoing foreign intelligence operations.

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COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

The Communist Party, USA, is operating in an atmosphere of optimism as a result of the March 3, 1967, decision of the United States Court of Appeals, Washington, D.C., which stated that the Party could not be forced to register under the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950. The feeling throughout the Party is that it has won its fight for existence and now must move to capitalize on this victory by becoming an effective force on the American scene.

Within this week the Party adopted various programs in an effort to move out of its isolation from the American people. It is working toward the establishment of a daily newspaper which is expected to be in operation in time to have an effect on the national elections in 1968. Originally, the Party planned to merge peace, labor, and civil rights groups into a new political party which would nominate a candidate for President of the United States in 1968. Now, the Communist Party is seriously considering running its own candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States in 1968.

May 1, 1967, is to mark the institution of a massive recruiting drive by the Party to take advantage of the favorable Court decision and each Party district is being instructed to start making plans for this recruiting drive now. In addition, Party leaders have called for more infiltration by Party members into the trade union movement in an attempt to regain the power the Party had in this movement in the 1940's.

The Party believes that youth must be the central concentration for its work in the future. In order to have the most impact on the young generation and to gain recruits quickly, the Party must make an effective appeal to youth. Therefore, it is instituting a massive campaign against United States policy in Vietnam, instituting resistance to the military draft, and encouraging all types of demonstrations by youth. The Party also will start a movement to have Congress pass a bill guaranteeing full employment for all youth.

The Party considers recruiting of youth its most important project in 1967. Current plans call for doubling the number of youth in the Party during the Summer of 1967, and the nationwide establishment of Party schools to fully indoctrinate these youth recruits in the principles of Marxism.

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DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM

○

Since United States aircraft attacked selected targets in North Vietnam following torpedo-boat assaults against destroyers in the Gulf/Tonkin in early August, 1964, there have been in the United States almost daily demonstrations to protest United States intervention in Vietnam. Many of these demonstrations have reached major proportions.

The Communist Party and other subversive groups such as the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, a communist-inspired Marxist-oriented youth group; the Socialist Workers Party, which has been designated as subversive by the Attorney General, and its youth affiliate, the Young Socialist Alliance; the Workers World Party, a communist splinter group and its youth affiliate, Youth Against War and Fascism; and the Progressive Labor Party, a pro-Chinese Marxist group, have actively supported and participated in demonstrations along with the Students for a Democratic Society, a militant youth group which has been described by Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, as a group which the Party has "going for us." Pacifist groups such as Women Strike for Peace, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Committee for Nonviolent Action, and the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy have also taken a leading role in sponsoring such demonstrations. Summaries showing the highlights of these demonstrations are furnished to the White House and other Government officials two or three times a week.

The Spring Mobilization Committee and the Student Mobilization Committee, both of which include members of the Communist Party and other subversive groups in their membership, are sponsoring demonstrations throughout the United States April 8-15, 1967. The focal point of the week-long activity will be massive demonstrations at New York City and San Francisco, California, on April 15. The Reverend James Bevel is the National Director of the Spring Mobilization Committee. Bevel is an official of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, a civil rights group which is headed by the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. The Student Mobilization Committee is the brainchild of Bettina Aptheker, a student at the University of California at Berkeley and a member of the Communist Party, USA, National Committee. An attempt is being made to have 500 individuals burn their draft cards at New York City during the demonstration on April 15, 1967, as a mass protest against the war and the draft.

○ ✓

DOMINICAN SITUATION

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The FBI was ordered into the Dominican Republic by the President in May, 1965, to develop information to be used in preventing communists from gaining control in that country. At the height of the Dominican Revolution, we had a staff of 14 Agents. In August, 1966, at White House instructions, we established a permanent Legal Attache office there staffed with three Agents.

Since his inauguration July 1, 1966, Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer has brought about a degree of stability, however, there continues to be strong undercurrents of dissension. The rightists reportedly have considered plots to remove Balaguer. Juan Bosch's political party, the loser in the June, 1966, election, has been most vocal in its opposition to Balaguer's programs and only recently published a document which appears intended to set the stage for a vast movement of resistance against Balaguer. The communist groups have suffered much internal dissension but to establish a common cause could be expected to regroup as they have in the past. They possibly would be willing to let Bosch's political party provide the overt leadership.

III. Criminal
Matters

J. J. Hoover

BOMBING OF YUGOSLAV
DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS
IN THE UNITED STATES
AND CANADA
JANUARY 29, 1967

Our investigation has developed a great deal of substantial information implicating the following individuals in a conspiracy to bomb Yugoslav diplomatic establishments in the United States and Canada on 1/29/67:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Reverend Radomir Chkautovic | Lebanon, Pennsylvania |
| Reverend Stojilko Kajevic | Youngstown, Ohio |
| Zivko Kajevic | Youngstown, Ohio |
| Djordje Djelic | Cleveland, Ohio |
| Milan Nikolic | Cleveland, Ohio |
| Desimir Marjanovic | Cleveland, Ohio |
| Miomir Radovanovic | Chicago, Illinois |
| Dragisa Kasikovic | Chicago, Illinois |
| Borislav Kornic | Los Angeles, California |
| Kosta Stanojevic | Toronto |
| Branco Stanojevic | Toronto |
| Branislav Petrov | Toronto |
| Becir Rakocevic | Toronto |

We have evidence of meetings by the conspirators at Chicago, Illinois, 6/26-28/66; Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, 8/27-28/66; Libertyville, Illinois, 9/30 - 10/2/66; and Perrysburg, Ohio, 1/24-25/67.

Borislav Kornic has admitted to two different individuals that Kornic, Milan Nikolic, and Desimir Marjanovic bombed the San Francisco Consulate with explosives Marjanovic transported to Los Angeles from Cleveland, Ohio. One of the persons to whom Kornic made these admissions has testified at the grand jury; the other is not willing to testify at this time.

Other evidence includes proof that Stojilko Kajevic's automobile was used prior to the bombings in an attempt to buy dynamite and a pattern of long distance telephone calls between the suspects at pertinent times.

Presentation to a Federal Grand Jury, Washington, D. C., commenced 3/10/67 but the grand jury is available to hear this case only on Fridays. Additional witnesses are appearing 3/17/67 and it is anticipated further testimony will be given the grand jury 3/24/67 and possibly 3/31/67.

Brandon Alvey, the trial attorney handling this case, has described the Bureau's investigation as outstanding and said he has never before seen so much good information gathered in such a short time. Alvey states that if there was a statute making it a violation to bomb diplomatic establishments in the United States, the evidence now available would support a conspiracy conviction. There is no such statute; however, the statute the Department considers most applicable (Section 956, Title 18) makes it a violation to conspire in the United States to damage property owned by a foreign government in a foreign country.

To successfully prosecute under Section 956, it must be proven that the conspiracy originated in the United States. No violation would exist if the conspiracy originated in Canada even if subsequent discussions and other overt acts occurred in the United States. It is unlikely that this point can be established unless a confession is obtained from one of the conspirators. Alvey is making every effort to develop the necessary evidence on this point in examining witnesses before the grand jury and has laid the groundwork for possibly forcing testimony from one or more prime suspects by offering immunity coupled with a threat of contempt proceedings if testimony is withheld.

Trial attorney Alvey has indicated the grand jury is enthusiastic but he does not expect to obtain a true bill unless additional evidence is developed to prove the conspiracy to bomb the Canadian establishments originated in the United States. We are vigorously pursuing all logical possibilities to develop such information by continuing investigation.

JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; ET AL.
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

Hoffa and three others are presently serving prison terms as a result of their conviction in Chattanooga Federal Court 3/4/64, on charges of obstruction of justice. The only legal issues presently pending are two motions in the Circuit Court of Appeals, Cincinnati, on which arguments were heard 2/7/67, and a motion for new trial filed in U. S. District Court, Chattanooga, 2/28/67 alleging the Government's use of wire tapping and electronic eavesdropping against Hoffa, his attorneys, and others. These charges, so far as the Bureau and its personnel are concerned, are completely false and the Government filed its response to this motion on 3/10/67. The Chattanooga court is expected to rule on this motion in the near future. Although Hoffa is now in prison, his attorneys have continued unsuccessfully to shop around the U. S. Supreme Court in an effort to have one of the Justices release Hoffa on bail pending disposition of the pending motions.

ROBERT EARL BARNES
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY

Robert Earl Barnes is the notorious burglar with an extensive arrest record who was the main witness at the trial in District Court of 5 policemen charged with bribery and conspiracy. Trial, which ended March 11, 1967, resulted in the conviction of 3 District of Columbia police officers and the acquittal of the other 2.

Barnes has admitted to our Agents the theft on June 12, 1964, of a 34.10 carat diamond ring (appraised at \$120,000) from Mrs. John R. McLean, a guest at the Lucayan Beach Hotel, Grand Bahamas Island. The diamond ring was transported by Barnes and an associate to New York City where it was sold. Some of the evidence has been presented to a Special Federal Grand Jury, however, prosecution of Barnes for the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property violation was held in abeyance pending completion of the trial of the police officers.

On March 13, 1967, Assistant U. S. Attorney Harold T. Sullivan, who is handling this matter, advised that it was the specific instruction of U. S. Attorney David Bress that prosecution of Barnes in connection with the McLean diamond should be pursued and pertinent witnesses are to be called before the Grand Jury.

This is being followed most closely.

MEETING WITH
ATTY GENL

MAR 17, 1967

BOMBING DEATH OF
WHARLEST JACKSON
AT NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI
ON FEBRUARY 27, 1967
CIVIL RIGHTS
BOMBING MATTERS

MMW

A full investigation is being conducted at the Department's request concerning the death of Wharlest Jackson at Natchez, Mississippi, as a result of a bomb exploding in his pickup truck as he left work at the Armstrong Tire and Rubber Company in Natchez shortly after 8 p. m. on February 27, 1967.

Jackson had been employed by the Armstrong Company since June, 1955. On February 20, 1967, he began training for a new job as a cement mixer, a type of position previously held only by white men. His particular job was a new position and was based on seniority. Jackson had held the position of treasurer in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the Natchez branch and is survived by his wife and five children. George Metcalf, a Negro fellow employee, also active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who previously customarily rode to work with Jackson, was seriously injured in a similar type explosion in 1965.

On the scene examination by Laboratory experts indicates that a high-order explosive was detonated under the cab portion of Jackson's truck directly beneath the driver. Fragments of wire recovered at the scene appear to be wire from an electric blasting cap, indicating that such a cap may have been connected to and activated by the electric wiring system of the truck. Portions of the wires to the brake light, tail light, and left rear turn indicator light, which were originally located on the inside of the left frame, are missing as a result of the explosion. No additional physical evidence has been disclosed to date.

Extensive investigation conducted under the on-the-scene supervision of Inspector Joseph A. Sullivan indicates that a group known as the Silver Dollar group is responsible for the bombing. The Silver Dollar group is reportedly a secret group of Mississippi and Louisiana Klansmen founded in June, 1965. One informant is presently a member of the group but to date has been unable to establish the identity of

persons responsible for the bombing. Intensive efforts are being made to develop additional sources to furnish further penetration of the group and to trace the electric blasting cap probably used to detonate the explosive.

CLIFFORD A. JONES
PERJURY

Clifford A. Jones, former Lieutenant Governor of Nevada who is closely allied with Nevada gambling interests, was indicted January 5, 1966, on three counts of perjury as a result of his having testified falsely before the Bobby Baker grand jury. This testimony concerned payments Jones arranged through one of his companies of \$10,000 to Baker through Wayne Bromley, a close associate of Baker. U. S. District Court Judge Gasch presently has taken under advisement pretrial motions of Jones for continuance of trial and change of venue.

On March 25, 1965, in response to request of Criminal Division, Bureau monitored telephone calls from Bromley to Jones and Baker. Bromley and his attorney had asked that this be done. Department held such monitoring would be legal. On March 26, 1965, Department requested we monitor meeting to be attended by Jones, Bromley, and Baker at a hotel in Los Angeles. Purpose of meeting was to get Bromley, a Government witness, to tailor his testimony to agree with testimony Jones had given. Bureau declined to monitor this meeting because of lack of security of the premises involved which presented a risk of disclosure of the coverage. Department then got Bureau of Narcotics to assist in monitoring of the meeting.

Recently we have responded to Department's request regarding Bureau electronic coverage of Jones. Such coverage involved twenty conversations over four Las Vegas and one Miami electronic device. All conversations were inconsequential and have no bearing on perjury charges against Jones. This coverage will be subject matter of future pretrial proceedings.

SAM HOLLOWAY BOWERS, JR., ET AL;
BURNING OF PROPERTY AND SHOOTING,
FORREST COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI,
JANUARY 10, 1966;
VERNON FERDINAND DAHMER, SR., ET AL - VICTIMS
VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965
CIVIL RIGHTS - ELECTION LAWS

At approximately 2 a.m. on January 10, 1966, the residence and business of Vernon Ferdinand Dahmer, Sr., a 58-year-old Negro and past President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Forrest County, Mississippi, was shot into and completely gutted by fire. Dahmer died the afternoon of the same date in a Hattiesburg, Mississippi, hospital.

Extensive around-the-clock investigation conducted by the FBI resulted in the indictment of 15 members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan on June 22, 1966. The indictment charged these Klansmen with violation of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and Civil Rights Statutes. Those indicted included Sam Holloway Bowers, Jr. imperial wizard of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi.

A motion was filed on behalf of 13 of the defendants to dismiss this indictment based upon an objection to the array of the jurors. Based upon this action the facts were re-presented to a Federal Grand Jury at Jackson, Mississippi, which resulted in the indictment of 12 members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi on February 27, 1967. Lawrence Byrd, Sr., who was one of the original 15 indicted, was named as a co-conspirator but not as a defendant by the Federal Grand Jury on February 27, 1967.

This matter is presently pending prosecutive action.

MURDERS OF THREE CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS

Civil Rights workers Michael Henry Schwerner and Andrew Goodman, both white, together with James Earl Chaney, Negro, were murdered near Philadelphia, Mississippi, on June 21-22, 1964.

On October 2, 1964, a Federal Grand Jury indicted 18 persons for Civil Rights violations pertaining to these murders. These indictments were dismissed October 7, 1966, on legal grounds on the basis that certain groups, including Negroes, were excluded from the grand jury panel. This case was re-presented to the Federal Grand Jury at Jackson, Mississippi, and on February 27, 1967, indictments were returned against 19 persons. They are presently free on bond. No trial date has been set.

Of the 19 persons indicted, 17 are identical to those previously indicted in this case. Jimmy Lee Townsend, who was 17 years old at the time of the murders, was the one who was previously indicted but not indicted at this time. In addition to those previously indicted, this grand jury indicted Ethel Glen "Hop" Barnett, former sheriff and present candidate for sheriff of Neshoba County, Mississippi, and Sam Holloway Bowers, Jr., Imperial Wizard, White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi.

The following law enforcement officers were among those indicted: Lawrence Andrew Rainey, Sheriff of Neshoba County; Cecil Ray Price, Deputy Sheriff, Neshoba County, and Richard Andrew Willis, Patrolman, Philadelphia, Mississippi, Police Department.

SHORTAGES OF U. S. DISTRICT JUDGES

AND

SHORTAGES IN THE U. S. ATTORNEYS' OFFICES

We have, on a number of occasions, instructed the field to advise us of any shortage of U. S. Attorneys or Federal Judges, which is affecting our prosecutions.

In this connection, since September 1, 1966, we have written to the Department, pointing out a shortage of a Federal Judge or a U. S. Attorney in the Southern District of Ohio, the Middle District of Florida, the Eastern and Southern Districts of Illinois, the Eastern District of Louisiana, the District of Puerto Rico, the District of New Jersey, the Eastern District and Western District of Wisconsin, the Middle District of Tennessee, the Eastern and Southern Districts of New York, the Eastern District of Michigan, and the Northern and Eastern Districts of Texas.

REQUEST OF ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
VINSON, MARCH 14, 1967, RE LAKE COUNTY,
INDIANA, CRIME CONDITIONS

Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Criminal Division, requested preparation of an extensive summary crime condition report concerning Lake County, Indiana. He asked for information on gambling, racketeering, counterfeiting, narcotics, shoplifting and other such matters. By letter to the Attorney General on March 16, 1967, we pointed out we no longer make such reports and our commitments preclude the preparation of such a study. This is apparently a "fishing expedition" type request for Vinson's and Petersen's Task Force. We advised them they have reports in gambling and racketeering-type cases in Lake County, Indiana, where recent prosecutive action has been taken against hoodlums.

The Department has embarked on a Crime Task Force Program which solicits the active participation of the various Federal investigative agencies. We informed the Department that there are inherent drawbacks to such a program and are not actively participating in it. We have, however, advised the Department that if matters within our jurisdiction arise during the Task Force Program, we will handle such upon referral of these matters to us. We have also agreed to conduct an indices and credit check of grand jury panel in the Buffalo area, which is to be convened for the Task Force in operation in that area.

Department attorney Peloquin advised a Canadian police official that the FBI was participating in a "buy back" of United States Postal Money Orders and we directed a letter to the Attorney General on March 8, 1967, pointing out that Peloquin had misinformed the Canadian authorities on our participation.

WIRETAPPING

The Attorney General testified before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on March 15, 1967, that microphone and wiretapping were unnecessary in connection with control of crime in the United States. Various bills to outlaw wiretapping and eavesdropping or to legalize such practices are pending in the Congress. We directed a letter to the Department dated March 6, 1967, concerning legislation proposed by Senator Eastland which would authorize wiretapping and use of microphones with court approval in organized crime investigations. We informed the Attorney General that such legislation would be very beneficial to our efforts in the field of organized crime and would appear to provide a statutory basis for practices now being followed in connection with use of such devices in national security matters. Microphones were of inestimable value in determining La Cosa Nostra weaknesses and day-to-day organizational moves, and enabled us to develop excellent informants, disseminate information to local authorities and to make counter moves to dry up La Cosa Nostra sources of income.

In connection with Departmental disclosures of our prior microphone coverage in cases presently before the trial and appeals courts, there has been to date no complete reversal of any of such cases which were actually brought to trial. In several cases, notably, Kolod-Alderisio in Denver, Colorado; Robert G. Baker in Washington, D. C.; Frank Peter Balistrieri in Springfield, Illinois; Charles Battaglia in Tucson, Arizona; and Gilbert Lee Beckley in Miami, Florida, disclosures were made and hearings held, and in each instance the court has ruled against the defendants and in favor of our position that these cases were not tainted. In the Black case and in the Schipani case in New York, the Supreme Court has remanded for retrial and these are still under consideration. v

GAMBLING CASES

In our gambling cases, we have already recorded a total of 78 convictions thus far this fiscal year, which represents 30 more convictions than at a similar time last year. In addition, we have in excess of 350 individuals arrested and/or indicted and awaiting trial for violations of these statutes. As a result of our dissemination policies of gambling information to local authorities, we have directed telling blows against La Cosa Nostra members active in this field by virtue of numerous arrests made by local authorities.

During this fiscal year we have disseminated 159,823 items of criminal information to local authorities, which is an increase of 50,000 items over this same period last year.

SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD
CONFLICT OF INTEREST
ELECTION LAWS

In early 1966 we conducted detailed investigations concerning six items of possible irregularities (Conflict of Interest) on the part of Senator Dodd. These investigations were conducted at the specific request of the Department following its review of voluminous documents made available by columnist Jack Anderson (Drew Pearson's leg man). These matters have been under consideration by the Department since May of 1966 when our investigations were completed.

Today (3/16/67) we received a letter from Assistant Attorney General Vinson requesting investigation concerning possible election laws violations based on testimony given before the Senate Select Committee on Standards and Conduct which is now holding hearings concerning Senator Dodd. Vinson's letter is being analyzed and appropriate recommendations will be submitted.

22 a

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1965

The 79th Session of the FBI National Academy begins Monday, March 20, 1967. There will be 100 law enforcement officers in attendance with representatives from 45 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and 7 foreign officers from 5 foreign countries (Australia, Canada, Colombia, Malaysia and Thailand). (The Attorney General presented diplomas to the graduating class of the 75th Session of the National Academy on May 26, 1965, when he was Deputy Attorney General.)

On January 25, 1967, the Director sent a memorandum to then Acting Attorney General Clark requesting that National Academy representatives be included under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 as soon as possible for financial assistance in helping to defray living expenses while attending the FBI National Academy. We referred Mr. Clark to previous correspondence on this same matter and a reply dated August 24, 1966, that indicated that such support would be appropriate under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act. The Director pointed out that while we anticipate having a continuing demand and desire to attend this Academy, we do not feel this factor should have a bearing on the allocation of funds under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act. It was assumed in the Attorney General's reply in August, 1966, that in view of the current limited capacity of the Academy plus the ample demand and desire of local agencies to send candidates it would be unnecessary at this time to be concerned about subsistence aid.

It was estimated that approximately \$80,000 for subsistence and travel would be needed for the March class and that it would vary somewhat for each class and that if the Acting Attorney General approved this concept, the Director stated a request for a grant would be submitted on proper documents to the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance.

We have never received a reply to this memorandum even though we pointed out that several grants under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act have been awarded for the conduct of police seminars and have included funds for financial assistance of the attendees. The Director may wish to point out to the Attorney General that we are not asking for this money for the FBI but that the funds would be helpful to the agency sending the man to the National Academy. Although we have not conducted a nation-wide survey, we are aware that many departments do not submit applications to the National Academy because they do not have the funds to pay the living expenses of their officers while they would be in Washington.

POLICE TRAINING

Assistance in training matters continues to be one of the most sought after cooperative functions of the FBI. During calendar year 1966, the FBI assisted municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies in 5478 training endeavors, attended by 163,302 people. Over 1200 Special Agents of the FBI are trained as police instructors, and during 1966, they contributed 45,383 hours of instruction time, free of charge, at police training schools. Assistance is rendered in all types of schools, however, special emphasis is being placed on police administration and management, search and seizure, probable cause for arrest, due process in criminal interrogation, laboratory matters, crime scene search, collection and preservation of evidence, human relations in police management, and police-community relations.

NEW FBI ACADEMY

In May, 1965, the Director submitted a proposal to the Attorney General for the building of a new FBI Academy on the Marine Corps Base at Quantico, Virginia. This suggestion was immediately endorsed by the President and the Attorney General. The Director's proposal outlined that with the new facility, instead of training 200 local law enforcement officers annually at the FBI National Academy, we could train 1,200 and up to 1,000 local law enforcement officers in specialized courses. The Congress has appropriated funds for the construction of this new facility.

The planning and engineering work on the site is in progress and it is anticipated that the contract for the construction of the Academy will be let sometime during the summer of 1967. It is believed that the new Academy will be ready for occupancy during fiscal year 1969.

IV. Auxiliary
Matters

EXECUTIVE ASSIGNMENT SYSTEM

Executive Order 11315 established an Executive Assignment System for filling positions in Grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule. The FBI was specifically excluded. The Director by statute has the authority to fill the 110 Super-grade positions allotted to the FBI. An inventory of skills of employees throughout the Government in Grades GS-15 through 18 is being established by the Civil Service Commission to fill vacancies in other agencies and it proposes to include in this inventory all such employees, including those in the FBI. This would make our executives available for consideration by other agencies although we are still exempt from having to consider employees of other agencies in filling our vacancies. The Department, therefore, was requested by letter dated December 21, 1966, to approve a letter to the Civil Service Commission requesting exclusion of FBI executives from the proposed inventory as retention by the FBI of its executives is considered essential. We have been following with the Department but the matter has not yet been acted upon by the Attorney General.

"THE FBI" -- TELEVISION SHOW
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY
8 P. M. , SUNDAY EVENINGS

"The FBI" has been a highly successful television show which stars Efrem Zimbalist, Jr., as Inspector Erskine. The show has been renewed for its third year (1967-68).

The National Television Index ratings for the fourth quarter of 1966 show that "The FBI" had an audience of 13,230,000 homes for each program and that this was up one million from the 1965 season. The ratings also indicate that 29,350,000 view the program. More than 22 million of these viewers are above the age 18.

The series has been produced by Quinn Martin Productions in cooperation with Warner Brothers Studios at Burbank, California. The show is sponsored by the Ford Motor Company.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Gale *JWG*

FROM : W. Y. Cleveland *WYC*

DATE: 7/6/67

[Handwritten initials and signatures]

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S LUNCHEON MEETING
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1967

Attorney General's Staff Conference

In accordance with the request of the Crime Records Division, attached are original and seven copies of memoranda prepared by the Special Investigative Division containing information concerning items which might come up for discussion between the Director and the Attorney General at their luncheon meeting on Friday, July 7, 1967.

Summarily these memoranda deal with the following matters:

Warren Minor Christopher, new Deputy Attorney General; recent appointment of Simon Francis McHugh, Jr., a person of doubtful qualifications, as a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board; four year extension of Selective Service Act; investigation to locate killers of two border patrol officers in southern California; information concerning shooting by Bureau Agents of James Lee Kirby, a parole violator fugitive when apprehending him on 7/5/67; accomplishments in the drive against organized crime; the Department's disclosure policy in electronic surveillance matters and new guidelines from the Attorney General concerning the use of electronic surveillances in criminal matters; and gambling cases.

ACTION:

This memorandum and the attached memoranda should be routed to the Crime Records Division which is handling the overall co-ordination of this matter.

Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Gale

JJC:jmm
(8)

REC 18 62-97856-197

- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Eddy
- 1 - Mr. McAndrews
- 1 - Mr. Connell

13 JUL 10 1967

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	✓
DeLoach	✓
Mohr	✓
Bishop	✓
Casper	✓
Callahan	✓
Conrad	✓
Felt	✓
Gale	✓
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	✓
Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holmes	✓
Gandy	✓

JPM

TO : Mr. Bishop *JPM*

DATE: 9-7-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1967

CD [unclear]
G. [unclear]
W. [unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]

SYNOPSIS:

Director has accepted Attorney General's luncheon invitation for Friday, September 8. Pertinent items of possible interest for discussion at luncheon include:

(1) The Attorney General (AG) called Mr. DeLoach on 9-5-67 concerning FBI's pending requests for approval of electronic surveillances. AG said he had contacted Clark Clifford and Walt Rostow at White House and also planned to meet with Dick Helms of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and General Carter of National Security Agency (NSA). AG said Clifford and Rostow were surprised FBI had so little coverage--and they hinted that because of FBI reluctance to use surveillances, it might be good idea to transfer FBI responsibilities in domestic intelligence to CIA. AG said he was opposed to this idea; that it would take time to bring Clifford and Rostow around, but FBI would come out ahead and he (the AG) would have more liberal hand in approving FBI requests.

Regarding above, Mr. DeLoach noted it would be premature to talk with Rostow or Clifford now; but after a decision has been reached, they could be confidentially briefed on such FBI operations. Information confidentially obtained reflects that Helms of CIA had a meeting scheduled with AG on 9-6-67--the subject of which probably was electronic surveillances.

EX 101 REC-65 62-97856-117

FBI has 31 telephone surveillances in FBI cases; JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

[Redacted area]

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

(2) On 7-19-67, the House passed H.R. 421, which provides Federal penalties for interstate travel with intent to incite a riot. Many persons question its practical and legal usefulness due to difficulty in proving intent. Our sources on the Hill indicate there is a hope the bill may be bottled up in committee--but that it will pass the Senate if it reaches the floor. We took no stand on the bill with the Department, but did cite examples of interstate travel to areas where strife developed. The bill could increase our investigative responsibilities substantially.

- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Miss Holmes

M.A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

(3) On 8-8-67, the House passed H.R. 5037, the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act of 1967 (originally the Administration's "Safe Streets and Crime Control Act")--but with considerable changes. One amendment to the original Act would empower regional institutes to engage in police training--thus duplicating and competing with FBI police training. This matter has been brought to attention of FBI friends on Senate Judiciary Committee. Our Hill sources advise that Senators McClellan and Hruska plan to combine their bills regarding controlled use of wiretaps and eavesdropping devices and add this to H.R. 5037.

(4) AG has indicated desire to achieve about 400 convictions in organized crime field during this fiscal year. As of 9-7-67, a total of 382 individuals in this field were awaiting Federal prosecution. By letter of 7-27-67, we called the AG's attention to a situation wherein 23 persons arrested in New York for gambling law violations in 1964 were still awaiting final prosecutive action. To date, no reply has been received from AG.

(5) Latest two issues of "Life" magazine contain articles by Sandy Smith, former Chicago newsman, focusing attention on La Cosa Nostra leaders, as well as their political affiliations, and the need for electronic surveillances to cope with organized crime. Smith has extensive background and contacts qualifying him to write on organized crime. It is obvious he obtained help from such persons as Professor Robert Blakey of Notre Dame, formerly in the Organized Crime Section of Department.

(6) The "task force" organized under direction of Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of Department conducted an operation against bookmaker Ernest Reinhart in Niagara Falls, New York, area and learned from the Customs Service that the Niagara Falls Police Department was also interested in Reinhart's activities. According to officials of Niagara Falls Police Department, attorneys and others on the "task force" appeared at the police department and "took over" entire investigation. "Task force" was so inept that it "blew" the case against Reinhart, and "task force" surveillances were discovered by Reinhart and associates. Although Reinhart's gambling activities were across state lines from New York to Canada, our Buffalo Office was not notified. Pertinent details were brought to AG's attention by letter of 9-5-67, and we requested that "task force" be instructed to immediately advise FBI of matters within our jurisdiction.

- 1a -

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M. A. Jones To Bishop Memo
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

(7) For first month (July) of new fiscal year, FBI convictions decreased 189, or 22 percent. Decrease primarily due to: (a) shortage of judges and prosecutors, resulting in overcrowded court conditions, and (b) policy enunciated by Department's Criminal Division to reduce Federal prosecutions of juvenile offenders. In July, 1966, Assistant AG Vinson sent letter instructing U. S. Attorneys regarding diversion of subjects under age 21 to local authorities--which has principally been felt in Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle violations, where experience indicates about 65 percent of violators are under 21 and where FBI convictions decreased 109 in July, 1967, compared with July, 1966. For sometime, we have been advising AG whenever shortages of Federal judges or shortages in U. S. Attorneys Offices exist.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information in connection with the Director's luncheon with the Attorney General on Friday, September 8, 1967.

Handled.
H

TSB

ADDENDUM BY C. D. DeLOACH (CDD;hmm 9/7/67): The Coordinator of U. S. Attorneys, John W. Kern, III, stopped DeLoach in the Attorney General's Office on the morning of 9/7/67 and posed two questions: (1) Should U. S. Attorneys attend meetings of Federal Executive Boards (groups composed of all Federal agencies in various metropolitan areas) when meeting on monthly basis (2) If U. S. Attorneys joined and attended such meetings, should these U. S. Attorneys comply with recent requests by John Macy, Chairman,

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(DETAILS BEGIN ON PAGE 2)

- 1b -

M. A. Jones to Bishop
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

Civil Service Commission, and sponsor a one-day seminar on law enforcement managed by Federal Executive Board groups.

Kern was told that it was, of course, desirable to have U. S. Attorneys participate in civic affairs but that U. S. Attorneys should not attempt to sponsor one-day seminars on the subject of law enforcement inasmuch as this would only promote confusion and chaos. Kern was also told that the FBI is already sponsoring such seminars and conferences and that in some instances representatives of the U. S. Attorneys' offices were invited to participate in these conferences. The subject of discussion this year is Legal Problems involving Law Enforcement Officers and the National Crime Information Center..

M. A. Jones to Bishop
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

DETAILS:

The Director has accepted an invitation for a luncheon with the Attorney General on Friday, September 8, 1967. There is contained in this memorandum succinct data concerning pertinent items which might be of interest for discussion on this occasion. The General Investigative, Special Investigative and Domestic Intelligence Divisions have contributed salient information for this memorandum.

ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCES:

On 9-5-67, the Attorney General called Mr. DeLoach regarding the Bureau's pending requests for approval of electronic surveillances. He said he had finally made contact with Clark Clifford and Walt Rostow at the White House on 8-31-67 and that he planned to meet with Dick Helms of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and General Carter of the National Security Agency (NSA) regarding this matter. The Attorney General said Clifford and Rostow knew little about electronic surveillances and were very surprised that the FBI had so little such coverage. He said that Clifford and Rostow, without saying so, hinted that because of FBI reluctance to use surveillances, it might be a good idea to transfer FBI responsibilities in domestic intelligence to CIA.

The Attorney General said he was opposed to this idea. He said it would take a little time to bring Clifford and Rostow around but that he believed the Department and the FBI would come out ahead in the discussions and that he, the Attorney General, will then have a more liberal hand in approving requests from the FBI. In this connection, Mr. DeLoach noted that it would be premature to talk with Clifford or Rostow at this point but after a decision has been reached, these two individuals could be briefed on a confidential basis regarding such FBI operations. It was also noted that it did not appear the Attorney General could adequately represent the FBI in his discussions with Clifford and Rostow.

We have confidentially obtained the information that Richard Helms, Director of the CIA, had a meeting scheduled with the Attorney General at 5 p. m., on Wednesday, September 6, 1967, and that the subject of the meeting was probably electronic surveillances.

A. A. Jones to Bishop
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

At the present time the Bureau has the following electronic surveillances in operation: (1) In Bureau cases, 31 telephone surveillances:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

As of this date, there are four telephone surveillances pending approval by the Attorney General with subjects and dates of request to the Attorney General as follows: Ralph Alan Dale, since 3-27-67; Charles Morris, since 7-25-67; Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, since 8-2-67; Frederick Douglas Andrews, since 8-14-67. In addition, we have a request for FBI assistance

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

pending with the Attorney General since 6-16-67.
INT-ORINT-110 is funds to identify security sensitive foreign intelligence operations
H. R. 421, INTERSTATE TRAVEL TO INCITE RIOTS:

This bill was passed by the House on 7-19-67. It provides for Federal prosecution of persons who travel interstate with the intent to incite a riot. Its practical and legal usefulness has been questioned by a number of people, including many Senators, due to the extreme difficulty in obtaining evidence to prove intent. Our Hill sources have advised there was a hope the Bill could be bottled up in committee unless it could be changed to make it more practical. These sources concede the Bill will pass the Senate without difficulty if it reaches the floor because many Senators would consider it politically unwise to vote against it. We took no stand on the Bill with the Department, but did cite examples of interstate travel by militant Negroes and hate group leaders to areas where strife developed. The Bill, if passed, could substantially increase our investigative responsibilities, depending, of course, on the policy established by the Department.

H. R. 5037, LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1967:

This is the Administration's bill, originally called the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act, although it has been changed considerably by Republican-sponsored amendments made when the House passed the bill on 8-8-67. One of these amendments by Congressman Robert McClory (R. -Ill.) which changed Title 3 of the Bill, would empower the regional institutes to engage in police training. This would duplicate and compete with the extensive police training program we conduct on our own and in cooperation with local and state agencies. This has been brought to the attention of our friends on the Senate Judiciary Committee. Many of them have voiced agreement and stated they will take the necessary action to correct this wrong. Our Hill

(CONTINUED - OVER)

M. A. Jones to Bishop
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

sources have advised that Senator John McClellan (D. -Ark.) and Senator Roman Hruska (R. -Neb.) plan to combine their bills authorizing controlled use of wiretaps and eavesdropping devices and to add this to H. R. 5037 in Committee. They feel wiretap legislation as a part of the Administration's crime bill will have an excellent chance for passage and possible acceptance by the President.

ORGANIZED CRIME :

As of September 7, 1967, there were a total of 382 individuals, involved in organized criminal activities, who have been arrested, indicted, or awaiting further prosecutive action in connection with violations of various Federal statutes.

By letter dated July 27, 1967, the Bureau called to the attention of the Attorney General a situation where 23 individuals arrested in New York for violations of the gambling laws in 1964 were still awaiting final prosecutive action. It was called to the attention of the Attorney General that prosecutive action taken at the earliest possible date with reference to these individuals would greatly assist in increasing accomplishments in the organized crime field during the present fiscal year. To date no response from the Attorney General has been received to this communication.

The Attorney General has indicated that he is desirous of achieving in the neighborhood of 400 convictions of individuals involved in organized crime during this fiscal year. With 382 such subjects already awaiting prosecution, the Attorney General's goal would appear to be readily available if vigorous prosecutive action is taken of these individuals at the earliest possible date by the Department.

"LIFE" MAGAZINE ARTICLE:

"Life" magazine has run articles for the last two weeks on La Cosa Nostra, which articles were written by Sandy Smith, former crime reporter for the "Chicago Tribune". * Smith has done an excellent job in these articles in focusing public attention on the Cosa Nostra leaders as well as their political affiliations and the need for electronic surveillances in order to cope with the menace of organized crime.

Smith is an outstanding investigative reporter who has a wealth of independent knowledge built up over the years on La Cosa Nostra. He also has tremendous contacts among the local and state police intelligence agencies throughout the country. In addition, it is obvious that he obtained considerable help from such persons as Professor Robert Blakey of Notre Dame, former Departmental Attorney in the Organized Crime Section, in

*and "Chicago Sun-Times."

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M. A. Jones to Bishop
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

connection with this article. He also has used the information disclosed from our microphones in court cases in such cases as the Raymond Patriarca matter, etc.

DEPARTMENT TASK FORCE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK:

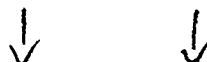
In October, 1966, under the direction of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department, a "task force" was organized as an investigative operation, supervised by Department Attorneys, and to which were assigned representatives from various Federal investigative agencies.

On August 21 and 23, 1967, the "task force" conducted investigative activity, including physical surveillances in the Niagara Falls, New York, area. The subject of its investigation was one Ernest Reinhart, a bookmaker from Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, who was said to be making trips daily to Niagara Falls, New York, to establish regular contacts and gambling pickups from other known gamblers. The Niagara Falls, New York, Police Department, which was also investigating the activities of Reinhart, had requested the assistance of the United States Customs Service to develop sufficient evidence to establish a violation of the local gambling statute. A representative of the Customs Service notified the "task force" representatives of the local police department's interest in this matter and immediately thereafter, according to the officials of the Niagara Falls Police Department, attorneys and other members of the "task force" appeared at the police department and "took over" the entire investigation.

SAC Neil J. Welch of our Buffalo Office has since determined from representatives of the Niagara Falls Police Department and the Customs Service that the investigative activity of the "task force" was so inept that the case against Reinhart was "blown." (In conducting a surveillance the task force utilized a panel truck and their actions, while in the panel truck, were such that they caused the truck to rock back and forth revealing to the gamblers who were watching, that people were inside the truck.) Surveillances conducted by the "task force," including attorneys assigned thereto, were readily discovered by Reinhart and his associates. Reinhart remarked to a customs agent at the border crossing that he would give the investigators a good run around.

Although Reinhart's gambling activities were being carried on between Canada and the United States, that is across state lines, in apparent violation of the Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering Statute, the FBI Office at Buffalo was not notified. The FBI has a substantial investigative

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M. A. Jones to Bishop
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

responsibility in the investigation of violations of this statute. In this instance, Customs Service, Internal Revenue Service, and the local Niagara Falls, New York, Police Department also have investigative responsibilities.

Pertinent details concerning this matter were brought to the attention of the Attorney General by our letter dated September 5, 1967, with the request that necessary instructions be issued to the "task force" personnel that matters within FBI jurisdiction be immediately reported to our Buffalo Office.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS - CONVICTIONS:

At the end of July, 1967, we had recorded 189 fewer convictions than were recorded during the first month of the prior fiscal year. This represents a decrease of 22%, which is primarily the result of two factors: (1) shortages of judges and prosecutors which result in overcrowded court conditions and (2) the policy enunciated by the Criminal Division of the Department to reduce prosecutions in Federal court relating to juvenile offenders.

In this connection, our potential for increasing conviction statistics was decimated as a result of a letter sent during July, 1966, by Assistant Attorney General Vinson instructing all U. S. Attorneys to give primary consideration to the diversion of subjects under 21 years of age to local authorities. These instructions are being followed by a majority of U. S. Attorneys and have hurt us principally in Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle violations where experience has shown that approximately 65% of all violators are under 21 years of age. At the end of July, 1967, we recorded 109 less convictions in this category as compared to the first month in the previous fiscal year.

We have for sometime been following the practice of advising the Attorney General whenever shortages of Federal judges, U. S. Attorneys or their assistants exist. For example, we recently sent the following letters to the Attorney General^{to} bring to his attention shortages of judges or U. S. Attorneys in the indicated areas:

- 9-1-67, Southern District of Georgia;
- 8-16-67, Eastern District of Michigan;
- 8-7-67, District of Kansas;
- 8-3-67, District of New Jersey;
- 8-2-67, Southern and Northern Districts of Mississippi;
- 7-31-67, Western District of New York.

(CONTINUED - OVER)

M. A. Jones to Bishop
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

In connection with the situation in the Western District of New York, we originally called this to the Attorney General's attention on 3-30-67 and we have received no information indicating that an appointment has been made for the vacant judgeship. Considerable newspaper publicity has attended the failure to appoint a judge for this district.

With regard to the two vacant judgeships in the Eastern District of Michigan, it is noted that we first called this to the Attorney General's attention on 3-16-67 and we have not received any current information indicating these judgeships have been filled.

Each SAC has been instructed to keep the Bureau currently advised of any shortages of judges or U. S. Attorneys and we will continue to bring these matters to the attention of the Attorney General.

As an example of shortages which have been brought to the Attorney General's attention, in connection with the shortage of judges in the Southern District of Georgia, it is noted that as of September 1, 1967, there was a total of 87 Bureau cases awaiting prosecution involving 121 defendants. Of these 22 representing 32 subjects have been pending prosecution for more than six months.

It is also noted that in the District of New Jersey as of July 1, 1967, there were approximately 200 Bureau cases awaiting prosecutive action involving approximately 392 defendants. Our New York Office has also advised that it has 775 cases awaiting prosecution representing 874 subjects.

TEB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
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Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 9/14/67

FROM : G. C. Moore

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Trainor

SUBJECT: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

la
RUBBING

The following data concerning the antipoverty workers' involvement in racial disturbances has been prepared for the Director's information and possible use at the forthcoming luncheon conference which will include the Attorney General and Mr. Shriver of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO).

ALLEGATIONS OF INVOLVEMENT OF ANTIPOVERTY EMPLOYEES

There have been a number of allegations regarding the involvement of antipoverty employees in racial disturbances and involving the misuse of antipoverty funds in connection therewith. Allegations with respect to the misuse of these funds are exceptionally difficult to substantiate because the funds provided to local antipoverty agencies by OEO or other Federal agencies are usually furnished on a grant basis with the grants becoming the property of the local group at which time the Federal character of the funds is lost.

However, there have been instances wherein certain officials and employees of local agencies receiving Federal antipoverty grants have reportedly not conducted themselves in a manner conducive to law and order. Examples follow.

New York City

The largest privately-operated antipoverty program receiving Federal funds is said to be Haryou - Act in the Harlem area of New York City. Several of its employees are known to have subversive backgrounds or to have engaged in improper activities. Harriet Noel and John Anderson, members of the Revolutionary

Enclosure
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CONFERENCE

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

Action Movement, a clandestine all-Negro revolutionary group that calls for the overthrow of the U. S. Government by violence and which is procommunist Chinese-oriented, were suspended as employees of Haryou - Act following their arrest last June along with a number of members of the Jamaica Rifle and Pistol Club, a Revolutionary Action Movement front group, on charges including conspiracy to advocate anarchy. Another member of this rifle club who was arrested, Arthur Harris, was also suspended as an employee of an antipoverty organization in Jamaica, New York City, which is funded by OEO.

Newark, New Jersey

In Newark, antipoverty funds were reputedly utilized by the United Community Corporation to rent two station wagons used to transport people who had been encouraged to appear at meetings at the city hall to protest action of a city planning board. Reportedly, one of the vehicles was equiped with a loud-speaker and was used to make inflammatory remarks regarding the incumbent city administration. Also, it is reported that inflammatory posters prepared by the United Community Corporation had been circulated.

Syracuse, New York

Employees of the Crusade for Opportunity, an antipoverty agency funded by OEO, are alleged to have been involved in the racial disturbances which occurred in Syracuse, New York, 8/16-18/67. An officer of the Syracuse Police Department advised that a Crusade for Opportunity automobile bearing U. S. Government license plates was used by two Negro males and two Negro females to cruise through Negro neighborhoods in Syracuse on 8/15/67. They utilized a loudspeaker to advertise a meeting on 8/16/67 regarding the alleged rape of an 11-year-old Negro girl by a white man.

A field worker of this organization, Leroy Glenn Wright, was arrested during the first night's disturbance on 8/16/67 and charged with inciting to riot and resisting arrest.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR
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DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

Washington, D. C.

Individuals affiliated with two organizations funded in part by OEO were involved in the disturbance which occurred in the House of Representatives on 8/7/67 in protest of the shelving of the so-called "Rat Bill." The leader, Jesse Gray, a former Communist Party organizer in Harlem and a militant black nationalist, is the head of the Harlem Back Street Youth, Incorporated, which was the recipient of OEO funds. Such funds have since been suspended. Gray and at least one other member of the above organization were arrested for their part in this disturbance. Also involved in this disturbance and arrested was Robert Bailey Ransom, an employee of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) Associates, an OEO-funded organization.

Hate-type Schools

The New York City Police Department advised on 8/9/67 that the walls of a school handling a program entitled "Special Training in Reading" for children 8 to 10 years of age contained numerous hate slogans. Examples of the signs noted thereon were "Don't love them to death, shoot them to death; make revolution not war; burn, baby, burn; arm yourselves; Johnson is losing sleep; Newark, '67; Chicago South Side, '66; Watts, '65, and Harlem, '64." There was also a picture of President Johnson's face superimposed on an Army sergeant carrying a rifle captioned "Public Enemy Number One, Wanted for Murder." The committee handling this particular program was funded in part by OEO.

A somewhat similar situation occurred in Nashville, Tennessee, in connection with a "Liberation School" which has been in operation teaching 10- and 11-year-olds. Antipoverty funds from OEO had been earmarked for the school; however, the funds were withdrawn when national publicity resulted concerning this matter. Meantime, however, certain services including the rental of an automobile and school supplies had been furnished.

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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

MISUSE OF FBI INFORMATION BY OEO

In connection with the recent arrest by Kentucky authorities of Alan and Margaret McSurely, employees of the Southern Conference Education Fund, and Joseph T. Mulloy, an employee of an organization being funded by OEO, on a state sedition charge, someone in OEO apparently leaked to the press a report prepared by an OEO investigator which contained statements attributed to the FBI. An article concerning this matter appeared in the 9/1/67 issue of "The Evening Star."

The Director approved the lodging of a vigorous protest with OEO concerning the fact that information appearing in an FBI memorandum subsequently was published in "The Evening Star." In approving this action, he noted "Yes, and if they can't or won't give us the necessary assurances against leaks, we will cut off all investigative services to OEO."

Such a protest was lodged through liaison with Mr. Edgar May, Assistant Director, OEO, on 9/5/67 who advised that steps had been taken to insure that such did not recur in the future. A detailed memorandum is attached.

STATEMENTS AGAINST ESTABLISHED LAW AND ORDER

While no direct evidence has come to the Bureau's attention of outright seditious statements on the part of anti-poverty workers, allegations have been received of statements against established law and order and of statements tending to incite the people. Examples follow:

Marion S. Barry, Jr., former Washington Director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, joined the United Planning Organization, Washington, D. C., as a \$50-a-day consultant on 7/21/67. This organization is funded by OEO. On 6/30/67 Barry reportedly conducted a press conference on the steps of the 13th Precinct, Metropolitan Police Department, at which time he denounced the Police Department and stated that Negroes would

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR
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MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

continue to threaten the police until policemen are trained properly in how to deal with Negroes. Captain Al Prezio of the Troy, New York, Police Department, advised on 8/25/67 that Freeman Robinson, an employee of an antipoverty organization funded by OEO, uses the office of the antipoverty organization as a headquarters to conduct militant civil rights work and to recruit teen-agers to incite riots and arouse a Negro community on any issue that would create racial unrest.

Willie Wright, a duly-elected board member of the United Community Corporation, Newark, New Jersey, is alleged to have made statements concerning Negro rioting such as "To hell with President Johnson when he says something about not tolerating riots. We've tolerated these conditions for more than 400 years." He is also quoted as having said: "It is my firm conviction that in order to overcome the white man's complete human and legal jurisdiction over my black brothers and sisters, we are going to defend ourselves against all kinds of aggressions that are being perpetrated against us by the white man. I most emphatically want to make sure the majority of my black brothers and sisters have a piece of firepower in their home possessions to protect themselves against the most brutal atrocities to be seen anywhere committed by the New Jersey National Guard, the Newark and State Police in the recent rebellion in the City of Newark." The OEO has requested Wright's suspension pending its investigation of statements attributed to Wright.

"The Washington Post" of 9/13/67 contained an article by Columnist Roscoe Drummond captioned "Mayors Say OEO Programs Helped Suppress City Riots" in which he refers to a nationwide survey conducted by OEO in 64 cities, half of which had riots this summer. In citing OEO figures he pointed out that of 30,000 Community Action employees only 16 were arrested during the course of the riots and none were convicted. Poverty programs had 244 buildings in the hearts of the riot areas with none being burned or destroyed.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR
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DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

We have, of course, kept OEO promptly advised of all allegations received of misconduct on the part of antipoverty employees as well as allegations regarding the misuse of anti-poverty funds. In accordance with the Director's instructions such information is furnished the White House and the Attorney General.
ACTION: ^{also}

Submitted for the Director's possible use.

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W. J. ...

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Casper	_____
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Sullivan	_____
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Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 9/15/67

FROM : G. C. Moore *gem*

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Trainor

SUBJECT: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

gem

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE

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My memorandum of 9/14/67 set forth for the Director's information data concerning antipoverty workers' involvement in racial disturbances for his possible use at the forthcoming luncheon conference mentioned above.

The following additional information received from the Dallas Office today is being submitted for the Director's consideration in connection with this luncheon.

In response to a request from Mr. Randolph Ratliff, Director of the Neighborhood Organization War on Poverty in Dallas, Texas, a representative of this Bureau explained the FBI's jurisdiction in racial matters to members of Ratliff's staff, who work in the poverty areas in Dallas County Texas, on 9/6/67. The Neighborhood Organization War on Poverty is funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

On 9/13/67 one of Ratliff's staff workers confidentially advised that after our representative had left the above meeting, Ratliff instructed his staff members to give the FBI no information and said that the FBI is the white man's police and they want nothing but "stool pigeons." This individual further alleged that all of Ratliff's 44 staff members were hand-picked by Ratliff and that most of them are racial agitators. He charged that Ratliff and most of the staff members are working at creating racial incidents in order to stir up local Negro

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T. J. [unclear]
RACIAL

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR
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OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

communities. He further alleged that Ratliff is the driving force behind a program of racial agitation in Dallas County and that his statements to staff members are antiwhite and antipolice. He said it is his belief that Ratliff is trying to create a crisis in Dallas in order to receive additional antipoverty funds.

The source of the above information also alleged that in April of this year Ratliff was vigorously critical of the Dallas Police Department regarding the arrest of a 15-year-old Negro female on a charge of disturbing the peace and was in the process of organizing a march on city hall to protest the arrest when officials of the Office of Economic Opportunity learned of his activity and told him to desist. He stated that in another instance several months ago, Albert Lipscomb (phonetic), staff member, learned of a plot by a group of Negro men who were in possession of rifles and Molotov cocktails to initiate a riot. He claimed that Lipscomb personally prevented the riot by calming the Negro group and personally collecting the rifles and Molotov cocktails but that when Ratliff learned of Lipscomb's role in preventing the riot, he officially took credit for the action. Our source stated that Ratliff unofficially considers Lipscomb an "Uncle Tom."

The above information is being made available to Mrs. Stegall at the White House, Mr. Shriver of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Attorney General by letters dated 9/18/67.

ACTION:

Submitted for the Director's possible use.

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Lipscomb

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10/15/67

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: April 30, 1969

FROM : A. Rosen

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Gale

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S MEETING WITH
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
WILL R. WILSON, CRIMINAL DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APRIL 30, 1969

Attorney General's Staff Conference

SYNOPSIS: In accordance with your request; we have prepared a memorandum concerning items which the Director might care to use in connection with captioned matter. This has been coordinated with the Special Investigative Division.

Assistant Attorney General (AAG) Wilson is scheduled to be the featured speaker before the Federal Bar Association on April 30, 1969, at 12:30 p.m. The speech will be given in the National Lawyers Club and is entitled "Don Quixote Among the Mafia."

Attached for ready reference are more detailed writeups concerning the following matters:

Organized crime - Details of the Manhattan Joint Strike Force established by the Department are set forth, including the identities of the members of the supervisory council. In the Extortionate Credit Transaction case involving Albert M. Billiteri, the Attorney General on April 23, 1969, approved microphone and technical surveillance at two of Billiteri's key locations. Billiteri is a Buffalo, New York, La Cosa Nostra member.

Status of Antiriot Laws investigations in Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia, and Washington, D. C. set forth. In addition, mention is made of recent campus disorders at Brandeis and American Universities.

Mention is made of the fact that we have written five letters to the Department requesting its views concerning the prosecution of Dyer Act violations since there is a divergence of opinion among the United States Attorneys as to which cases should be prosecuted. Our last letter to the Attorney General dated March 5, 1969, has not been answered.

RIS:jny
(7)

CONTINUED - OVER 14 JUL 25 1969

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: Director's Meeting with
Assistant Attorney General
Will R. Wilson

A number of case writeups are set forth which are believed to be of interest to the Department, particularly AAG Wilson. Included are fraud cases against the Universal Fibreglass Corporation (thirteen million dollar contract to produce mail delivery trucks); Youth Pride, Inc., Washington, D. C. (payroll padding); Chromcraft Corporation ("paper" corporations formed to act as subcontractors in connection with production of rocket launchers for United States Navy).

Writeups are also submitted concerning financier Louis Wolfson and his alleged dealings with Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas based upon information furnished by the Internal Revenue Service; the bribery case involving Congressman George H. Fallon (allegations received that payoffs totaling \$200,000 were made to Congressman Fallon and Lawson B. Knott, Jr., former General Services administrator, in return for obtaining commitments for Government occupancy of office buildings). Our New York Office developed information that a theft ring existed at John F. Kennedy Airport, New York City, and it is anticipated Federal Grand Jury will indict 15 to 17 individuals. Attorney General Mitchell has reportedly expressed interest in this case (Sidney Steinschreiber; And Others, Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property).

ACTION:

This is submitted for information, and attached are more detailed writeups concerning the above matters.

P *V* *JH* *AS*
R *AS*

DETAILS:

ORGANIZED CRIME

ALBERT M. BILLITERI
EXTORTIONATE CREDIT TRANSACTIONS

Billiteri is a Buffalo, New York La. Cosa Nostra member in the "family" of "Commission" member Steve Magaddino, and operates a major loan-shark racket in the Buffalo area on behalf of Joseph Fino, the "underboss" of the Magaddino family. On 4/23/69, the Attorney General approved a recommendation for microphone and technical surveillance at two of Billiteri's key locations where this illegal activity is carried on. The Attorney General authorized a Department Attorney to handle the filing of affidavits with the Federal court in Buffalo, New York, to obtain the necessary court order for the electronic surveillance sought, pursuant to Title 3 of the Omnibus Crime Bill. The Department Attorney, in conjunction with our Buffalo office, was to make application to the court on 4/28/69, the necessary affidavits to be filed by a Bureau Agent. This is the first such application we have made pursuant to the provisions of Title 3.

MANHATTAN JOINT STRIKE FORCE

The Department has proposed a strike force with the stated objective of making a concentrated drive against organized crime in the borough of Manhattan in New York City. This apparently has been enlarged to include the Bronx in view of the inclusion of the Bronx County District Attorney on the Strike Force Council. This strike force is to be composed of Department Attorneys, members of the staffs of the District Attorneys of New York and Bronx Counties, members of the New York City Police Department and investigators from the various Federal investigative agencies, including the FBI. The Federal Government is to provide the office space and office equipment. A supervisory council has been named to make decisions of strategy and timing and approve all planning. The members of the Council have been named as Assistant Director in Charge John F. Malone of our New York office, the District Attorneys of New York and Bronx Counties, Police Commissioner of New York City, Assistant Attorney General Will Wilson, the Assistant Secretary for Law Enforcement of the Treasury Department, the Chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department, and the U. S. Attorney of the Southern District of New York.

ANTIRIOT LAWS

Chicago Cases

On March 20, 1969, the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago, Illinois, based upon extensive Bureau investigations, returned indictments against seven leaders of the New Left and one leader of the Black Panther Party all of whom were charged with Antiriot Laws violations in connection with the Chicago disturbances at the time of the Democratic National Convention. Trial has been set for September 24, 1969.

San Francisco Case

After extensive FBI investigation the Department commenced grand jury proceedings on April 23, 1969, at San Francisco in connection with Antiriot Laws violations allegedly committed by three Black Panthers who gave instructions in the use of firearms and explosives during a conference held by the Black Panther Party in San Francisco last November.

Philadelphia Case

We have conducted extensive investigation into Antiriot Laws violations in connection with the Black Power Conference held in Philadelphia in August and September, 1968. Approximately 3,000 to 4,000 Negroes from all over the country attended this conference during which five subjects provided instruction in the use of firearms and explosives for a closed meeting of approximately 70 persons.

Inauguration Disturbances

On April 18, 1969, the Department requested investigation of fifteen subjects who allegedly came to Washington, D. C., on inauguration day for the purpose of creating disorders. This investigation is being conducted on an expedite basis.

Campus Disorders

At the present time there are also a number of Antiriot Laws investigations being conducted with regard to recent campus disorders,

most notably at Brandeis University where two professors from San Francisco State College allegedly contributed to the seizing of the Administration Building on January 8, 1969, and American University, Washington, D. C., where members of the Students for a Democratic Society allegedly traveled to Washington, D. C., and participated in seizing a building on the campus on April 23, 1969.

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION
OF-STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE
INVESTIGATIONS (DYER ACT)

In the fall of 1967, the former Attorney General and his staff held conferences with various United States Attorneys (USA) here in Washington, D. C. Following these conferences, we learned of a divergence of opinion among USAs concerning the Department's views in prosecuting Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle (ITSMV) cases. Some had the opinion that only automobile theft ring cases should be prosecuted in Federal court while others were of the opinion that only cases having commercial aspects should be considered for such prosecution. Other USAs felt only cases possessing aggravated circumstances should be considered. Some continue to consider each case on its individual merits. During the period October, 1967, through May, 1968, we wrote four letters to the former Attorney General requesting the Department's views concerning the prosecution of these cases. In a letter dated April 12, 1968, to the Department, we set forth our views that prosecution of Dyer Act cases in Federal court should not be restricted to commercial matters and to adults, but rather that each case should be considered on its individual merits. None of these letters were answered. On March 5, 1969, we wrote the present Attorney General informing him of the divergence of opinion among USAs. This letter also requested the Attorney General furnish us his views concerning this matter; however, an answer has not been received to date.

UNIVERSAL FIBREGLASS CORPORATION
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

Following a partial audit by General Services Administration, we instituted an investigation, at Department's request, of alleged overcharges to the Government by Universal Fibreglass Corporation (Universal) on a \$13 million contract to produce mail delivery trucks. All logical investigation has been completed and reported except the review of the Universal records. Access to the pertinent records was recently achieved through court action and an extensive audit is now being pressed. Criminal prosecution of several subjects is now indicated.

Congressman H. R. Gross (R-Iowa) has publicized this matter. Press items have indicated that the office of then Senator Hubert H. Humphries may have been instrumental in having the contract awarded to Universal.

YOUTH PRIDE, INC.
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

In January, 1969, following administrative investigations by General Accounting Office and Department of Labor, the Department requested we review subpoenaed records of Youth Pride, Inc., a Washington, D. C., organization funded by Labor Department to help underprivileged youths, to identify individuals participating in payroll padding in violation of Fraud Against the Government Statutes. Grand jury began hearing witnesses March 10, 1969.

CHROMCRAFT CORPORATION; ET AL.
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

We conducted an extensive investigation in this case of a multimillion dollar fraud scheme in which "paper" corporations were formed to act as subcontractors in connection with the production of rocket launchers for the U. S. Navy. Millions of dollars in overcharges to the Navy were channeled by subjects into Swiss bank accounts. On August 7, 1968, two corporations and four individuals, including Francis Rosenbaum, a Washington, D. C., tax attorney, were indicted in Washington, D. C., on charges of conspiring to defraud the Government of more than \$4 million. Trial date is set for September 8, 1969. On January 29, 1969, civil suits were filed in Federal courts in Washington, D. C., and St. Louis, Missouri, demanding judgment for double damages arising from the fraud charges in the criminal indictment.

LOUIS WOLFSON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

At request of the Department, received April 17, 1969, we are ascertaining subscribers to some 400 telephone numbers in various parts of the United States called from the Florida farms of Louis Wolfson, who was recently convicted in two Securities and Exchange Commission cases in New York. Most of these have been determined and furnished Criminal Division. Remaining are being expedited and results being furnished to Department as received. Bureau records also checked with negative results regarding \$20,000 check from Wolfson Family Foundation to Abe Fortas, Supreme Court Justice, dated January 3, 1966, and \$20,000 check from Fortas to Wolfson Family Foundation dated December 22, 1966. Internal Revenue Service conducted investigation and determined \$20,000 check to Fortas was allegedly for discrimination study and \$20,000 returned to Wolfson Family Foundation by Fortas as study was not undertaken.

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE H. FALLON; ET AL.
BRIBERY

Investigation is being conducted of allegation made by Joseph J. Weiner, a Washington, D. C., mortgage broker, that payoffs totaling \$200,000 were to be made to Congressman Fallon and Lawson B. Knott, Jr., former General Services Administration Administrator (GSA), in return for obtaining commitments from GSA for Government occupancy of office buildings in Baltimore, Maryland, and Durham, North Carolina, to be constructed by Piracci Construction Company, Baltimore, Maryland. Weiner was granted immunity by U. S. Attorney, Baltimore, from prosecution in Federal Housing Administration Matters case provided he was truthful in Congressman Fallon case. Investigation awaiting results of visit by Dominick Piracci and Weiner at GSA sometime in May, 1969.

SIDNEY STEINSCHREIBER;
AND OTHERS
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF
STOLEN PROPERTY (ITSP)
THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT (TFIS)
CONSPIRACY

Captioned investigation concerns theft ring operating at John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York City. Special Prosecutor Daniel P. Hollman, Department of Justice Task Force, is presenting evidence to Federal Grand Jury wherein 15 to 17 indictments anticipated probably April 30, 1969. Organized Crime Section of the Department of Justice and Attorney General Mitchell particularly interested.

In October, 1968, four individuals, including Steinschreiber and Mario Alessi, were arrested by the FBI in connection with theft of drugs. Since that time, Alessi, a Pan American Airways cargo supervisor, has been cooperating and named others in connection with pharmaceutical thefts amounting to over \$100,000, as well as a series of general merchandise thefts, such as furs, jewelry, and firearms probably in excess of \$250,000 involved. Alessi has identified Raymond Wood, U. S. Customs Examiner, as being involved. Wood has been interviewed, but denies complicity. Customs Agency has been apprised of Wood's alleged involvement.

This Bureau has long been aware of the serious problems of thievery at airports in the New York metropolitan area, particularly at John F. Kennedy International Airport. Special Agents of this Bureau are assigned on the scene at that airport and are actively handling investigations of violations within our jurisdiction. In performing our duties, we enjoy close working cooperation with other law enforcement agencies, with the airlines, and with the Airport Security Council formed in 1968 to cope with these problems.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Bishop

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Walters
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TO : MR. DE LOACH *DK*

DATE: March 6, 1970

FROM : S. B. DONAHOE *SBD*

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE
WEDNESDAY, 5:00 P. M.

M. A. G. J.

The Attorney General's memorandum of 3/5/70 instituting weekly staff conferences listed a number of invitees. Among those who will attend are the following:

Benjamin F. Holman, Director,
Community Relations Service

Shiro Kashiwa, Assistant Attorney General,
Land and Natural Resources Division

Sol Lindenbaum, Executive Assistant to
the Attorney General

Richard W. McLaren, Assistant Attorney General,
Antitrust Division

Herman G. Moeller, Director (Acting),
Bureau of Prisons

George J. Reed, Chairman,
Board of Parole

William H. Rehnquist, Assistant Attorney General,
Office of Legal Counsel

George H. Revercomb, Associate Deputy
Attorney General

REC 4

Maurice A. Roberts, Chairman,
Board of Immigration Appeals

MAR 12 1970

Donald E. Santarelli, Associate Deputy
Attorney General

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SBD:amr

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Continued. Over

M. A. G. J.

Donahoe to DeLoach, 3/6/70
Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference

Lawrence Traylor, Pardon Attorney (Acting)

Johnnie McK. Walters, Assistant Attorney General,
Tax Division

Harlington Wood, Jr., Director, Executive Office
for United States Attorneys

ACTION:

For the information of the Director, a memorandum will
be submitted each Wednesday morning concisely setting forth those items
which might arise for discussion.

[Handwritten initials] *[checkmark]* *[initials]*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Walters	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
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Felt	_____
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Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 3/18/70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE IN CONNECTION WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE WEDNESDAYS, 5:00 P.M.

Reference is made to my memorandum of 3/13/70, submitting a brief for the Director's use in connection with captioned conference. You were advised this material would be edited each week to insure that it was in a current status.

Don
(10/2)

There are attached amended pages 11, 12, 16, and 26 which should be inserted in the brief.

The change on page 11 is under the subheading "Stock and Bond Thefts," and the last sentence has been changed to reflect that the amount recovered is now \$8,026,000 and that 29 individuals have been charged. The change on page 12 is the fact that the last sentence on the page has been added to show that the United States Attorney in Baltimore, with the approval of the Attorney General, plans to seek the indictment of Congressman Dowdy and two others on 3/31/70. The change on page 16 is in the first paragraph, reflecting that the Identification Division made an identification in connection with the Wilkerson bombing in New York. It also points out that Cathlyn Wilkerson and Kathy Boudin are among six other fugitives being sought by the FBI after they failed to appear to answer local felony charges in Chicago on 3/16/70 growing out of the October demonstrations. The change on page 26 was made to include additional Laboratory findings in regard to the Bel Air explosions.

Enclosures (4)

EX-110
REC-30
MAR 19 1970

- 1 - Mr. Tolson - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Walters - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Mohr - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Callahan - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Casper - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Felt - Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Tavel - Enclosures
- 1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosures
- 1 - Miss Holmes - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Beaver - Enclosures
- 1 - M. A. Jones - Enclosures

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: April 8, 1970

FROM : J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1970, 5:00 P.M.

In accordance with the Director's instructions, I attended the captioned briefing which was commenced at 5:03 p. m. by the Attorney General who introduced the Director and the Director thereafter briefed all attendees on the work of the FBI. As the attendees arrived for the meeting I made available to each individual the bound FBI exhibit to which they could refer in following the Director's presentation. There were 29 departmental representatives present at this staff meeting. They were very attentive to the Director's presentation as indicated by the many questions following the Director's discussion. When the Director was providing the conference with the number of Negroes employed by the FBI, including Agent and clerical breakdown, Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst interrupted the Director and asked the Director to repeat these figures in order that he might record them.

At approximately 5:25 p. m. the Attorney General left the room to receive a telephone call. The Director questioned Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst as to whether he should continue or wait for the Attorney General's return. Mr. Kleindienst suggested the Director wait until the Attorney General returned.

Mr. Kleindienst asked the Director concerning his references to the volume of civil rights work - whether this included both civil and criminal investigations handled by the FBI under the Civil Rights Statutes and the Director replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Kleindienst then referred to the number of organized crime type cases the Director said are pending prosecutive action. He said are these all organized crime individuals. The Director replied they all have some connection with the many facets of organized crime. The Director went on to say many of these cases are pending a year or two and he felt if we had swift prosecution and substantial punishment a greater inroad could be made in removing the menace of organized crime. Mr. Kleindienst then commented that he felt that some of the

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

JJC:aga

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Copied left for Mr. Tolson

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference
Wednesday, April 8, 1970, 5:00 P.M.

problem here might be due to the resourcefulness of the organized crime subject's attorneys. The Director replied that certainly this is true where such shysters as Edward Bennett Williams represent these characters and he uses every technical trick to avoid prosecution and conviction. The Director went on to say that Attorney Kuntsler does the same thing in his field.

At this point, Wilson's Deputy, Petersen, of the Criminal Division, took this opportunity to point out to Kleindienst that what is needed here are more Assistant United States Attorneys, whereupon the Solicitor General added that Federal judges were also needed. Kleindienst then asked Petersen if he had studied these cases and the reason for delay that Mr. Hoover referred to and Petersen stated he did not have these figures at the end of his tongue but he had a survey made and, as he recalled it, there were 185 of these type cases delinquent six months or more. The others were delayed because of some court motion or action. The Solicitor General asked whether there was any concentration of these cases and Petersen said the Southern District of New York. Kleindienst then asked Petersen how many Assistant United States Attorneys he needed to do the job and Petersen said he could not give him a figure; however, he said he felt the District of Columbia's, for example, staff could be increased by half again as many at least and other appropriate increases would be necessary in major metropolitan centers.

Mr. Hoover at this point, pointed out Senate Bill 30 is going to put the FBI, if passed, into the local gambling picture and that we, in order to fulfill our responsibility, will probably have to ask for an additional 600 Agents. He pointed out that he hoped that the Criminal Division would draw up appropriate guidelines to prevent local authorities from relinquishing their responsibilities to also investigate local gambling.

At approximately 5:35 p. m., Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst advised the conference that the Attorney General was called to the White House and requested the Director ^{to} proceed with the briefing. At approximately 5:55 p. m., the Director completed his briefing and was congratulated by the Deputy Attorney General for the excellent presentation and the Deputy then opened the floor for questions.

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference
Wednesday, April 8, 1970, 5:00 p.m.

Assistant Attorney General Leo M. Pellerzi, Administrative Division, referred to the FBI exhibits and in particular Exhibit No. 25 and questioned Mr. Hoover as to why the State of Virginia had such a high number of Laboratory examinations. Mr. Hoover explained that Virginia had no Laboratory and that that was the reason for the high usage of the FBI Laboratory. Mr. Hoover took this opportunity to explain the FBI's policy in not making our experts available when local experts have already examined the evidence or are going to testify as to the evidence. He also explained there are many "phonies" who are traveling about the country conducting examinations and testifying but we, in these cases, have briefed the prosecuting attorneys in advance. The Director explained that in such places as New York State where they have their own Laboratories they only use our Lab for the more sophisticated examinations.

Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst then questioned the Director as to the basic qualifications for the position of Special Agent. The Director explained that they all had to be either lawyers or accountants or college graduates majoring in science or language. The Director emphasized again that we have no discrimination and that we have many fine Negro Agents in the FBI, pointing out that only last week he gave a meritorious award to a Negro Agent from our Detroit Office who had developed valuable informants in the Black Panthers and related organizations in that area. Kleindienst then asked the Director approximately how many applicants we turn down for each Agent that we accept. The Director explained that for every 100 applicants 90 of them are turned down. He said that we carefully interview these men, investigate them, test them, and give them thorough physical examinations to make sure they meet our high standards. The Director told the conference that he has a standing rule that if any Agent in Charge recommends an Agent or clerk who is a hippie type; that is, long hair, sideburns, etc., this Agent in Charge is going to lose his office, and we are going to get rid of the applicant. He said he would not tolerate any hippie types in the FBI and do not want our Agents going into Federal court looking like hippies.

The Director pointed out that many of our young clerical employees are going on to school to become Agents, and he demands the same discipline of these young people. He also pointed out that some 6,000 people a day tour our facilities and we don't want them getting the idea the FBI has any hippie types. As a matter of fact, the Director said with a smile that he would like to declare open season on these hippies just like you have open season on the deer and shoot them.

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Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference
Wednesday, April 8, 1970, 5:00 p.m.

Mr. Kleindienst was also interested in the scope of our work and in this regard the Director took this opportunity to point out that he did not believe the FBI should be investigating every bomb threat and that he hoped that if the new bomb legislation as proposed by the President is passed the Department's Criminal Division will set appropriate guidelines. The Director pointed out that many of these major cities have very excellent bomb squads and they are fully equipped to handle these complaints. He said why should the FBI be paralleling work done by competent local authorities. He said, of course, in the local areas where they have no people qualified, then this is a different matter. The Director said in all of these cases we are always willing to make our FBI Laboratory facilities and Identification facilities available as well as assist the local authorities by covering out-of-state leads.

Assistant Attorney General Johnnie M. Walters asked the Director if he could see any lessening of the problems that he talked about in the foreseeable future. The Director said in the organized crime field, if the steps he has recommended are taken, he feels there will be a decrease. With regard to the disorders in colleges and in the high schools and caused by the militants he said this is another story. The Director cited the incident of one of the subjects in the Chicago Seven trial appearance last night at American University and thereafter going to Catholic University and then leaving town. He said that apparently these university administrators will not call in the local police, and he said it was disgraceful how they threw rocks, destroyed property and set fires at American University. He then also cited the incident wherein attorney Kuntsler after he went out to Santa Barbara, California, gave a speech, and then left town, that Santa Barbara was the victim of three days of looting and burning. The Director cited the violence promised in New Haven when Bobby Seale is brought to trial whereupon the Solicitor General commented that the judge who is going to try that case was his law school roommate. The Director said that this is a very serious situation and it is entirely possible that violence will occur when Seale is tried. The Director pointed out that we have appropriately advised all local authorities of this possibility.

The Director then cited the tremendous problems that Judge Hoffman in Chicago had in handling the trial and said that one could hardly blame him for some of his actions in view of the provocative acts on the part of the subjects and the attorneys. The Director said he recalled that Judge Medina in New York, when he tried the Communist Party leaders, the experience was so trying that it actually broke his health. Peterson at this point injected a comment that his people are

(CONTINUED - OVER)

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference
Wednesday, April 8, 1970, 5:00 p. m.

trying to find out whether in the New Haven Bobby Seale case the Panthers are going to try to kidnap the Department's representative whose name is Lynch or whether they are referring to the Attorney General of the State of California whose name is also Lynch and the Director said he felt it was the Department of Justice representative being referred to.

The Director took this opportunity speaking about retaliatory action to point out that he was very concerned over the kidnapping of diplomatic officials in South America and said he felt it would be repeated in this country. He hoped the guard force for the embassies and chanceries in the Nation's Capital would be promptly secured as the President is also very concerned about this.

In further reply to Mr. Walters' question, the Director also pointed out that he felt many of these college presidents needed to be more firm and take drastic action by expelling these students from the school, not giving them amnesty, and assisting the local prosecutors in prosecuting these people. The Solicitor General indicated that he also felt many of the faculty were also contributing factor to this problem. The Director agreed. The Director pointed out that these student problems in the college or high school can be traced back to the parental responsibility. The Director said that District of Columbia policemen have told him that many young children are out on the street at all hours of the night and their parents don't even know, and in some instances, care where they are. The Director told them of the incident of where four of our Identification people were held up and a female employee raped and how the juvenile giant when arrested had a juvenile court record of four appearances without a single sentence and how the Director had requested the court to try him as an adult but they refused to do so. The Director referred to the fact that we have too many bleeding heart judges and told of the success Judge Loble has had in Montana in handling juvenile subjects.

CONTINUED -

Memo J. J. Casper to Mr. M. hr 4/8/70
Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference - 4/8/70 - 5 PM

George J. Reed, Chairman, Board of Parole, questioned Mr. Hoover as to the extent of Communist influence in all of this New Left, Black Panther, Students for a Democratic Society, and militant action that we are faced with. The Director explained that the Communist Party will join anything that will further its causes and that they get their orders directly from Moscow. He said their influence in some organizations is complete control and in others it is only one of participation but, he pointed out, they are always the most vocal and, consequently, are very influential in those groups that they participate in. He said the Black Panthers follow the philosophies of many international revolutionary Communists. The Director then cited the incident of the young girl who blew up her father's home in New York which she had turned into a bomb factory. He stated she started to get out of control when at Bryn Mawr she joined the Students for a Democratic Society, and now she has fled to Canada and we are unable to extradite her.

At this point Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst thanked Mr. Hoover for his outstanding presentation. He said he felt they all had a better knowledge of the FBI and a greater appreciation of the many problems from a security and crime standpoint facing our country. With that, the official part of the conference was adjourned. Many of the conferees came up and personally congratulated Mr. Hoover and thanked him for his presentation, including asking Mr. Hoover to autograph the FBI exhibit folder which had been passed out to each participant.

I feel this outstanding presentation on the part of the Director brought great credit and praise for our organization. Hopefully, it will act as an incentive to some of our counterparts in the Department to do a more aggressive job in fulfilling their duties in meeting their security and criminal responsibilities.

Submitted for information.

JJM
Casper ably covered this meeting. *JJM*
JJM

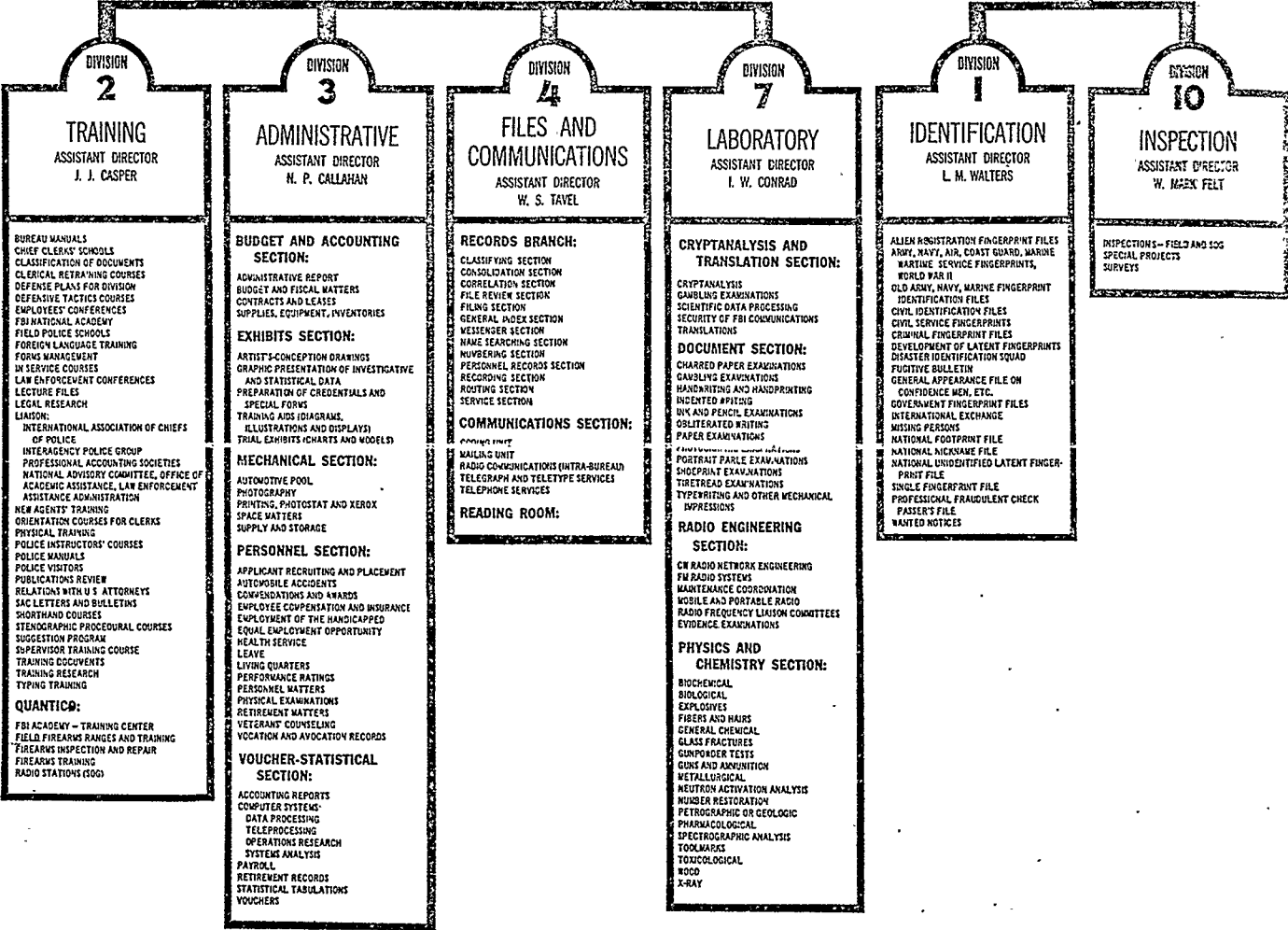
FBI FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION

FIELD OFFICES		
ALBANY	CHARLOTTE	HOUSTON
ALBUQUERQUE	CHICAGO	INDIANAPOLIS
ALEXANDRIA	CINCINNATI	JACKSON
ANCHORAGE	CLEVELAND	JACKSONVILLE
ATLANTA	COLUMBIA	KANSAS CITY
BALTIMORE	DALLAS	KNOXVILLE
BIRMINGHAM	DENVER	LAS VEGAS
BOSTON	DETROIT	LITTLE ROCK
BUFFALO	EL PASO	LOS ANGELES
BUTTE	HONOLULU	LOUISVILLE

DIRECTOR
J. EDGAR HOOVER

ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR
JOHN P. MOHR

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
CLYDE A. TOLSON



DIVISION 2
TRAINING
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
J. J. CASPER

BUREAU MANUALS
CHIEF CLERKS' SCHOOLS
CLASSIFICATION OF DOCUMENTS
CLERICAL RETRAINING COURSES
DEFENSE PLANS FOR DIVISION
DEFENSIVE TACTICS COURSES
EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCES
FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY
FIELD POLICE SCHOOLS
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING
FORMS MANAGEMENT
IN SERVICE COURSES
LAW ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCES
LECTURE FILES
LEGAL RESEARCH
LIAISON:
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE
INTERAGENCY POLICE GROUP
PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SOCIETIES
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE, OFFICE OF ACADEMIC ASSISTANCE, LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NEW AGENTS' TRAINING
ORIENTATION COURSES FOR CLERKS
PHYSICAL TRAINING
POLICE INSTRUCTORS' COURSES
POLICE MANUALS
POLICE VISITORS
PUBLICATIONS REVIEW
RELATIONS WITH U.S. ATTORNEYS
SAC LETTERS AND BULLETINS
SHORTHAND COURSES
STENOGRAPHIC PROCEDURAL COURSES
SUGGESTION PROGRAM
SUPERVISOR TRAINING COURSE
TRAINING DOCUMENTS
TRAINING RESEARCH
TYPING TRAINING

QUANTICO:
FBI ACADEMY - TRAINING CENTER
FIELD FIREARMS RANGES AND TRAINING
FIREARMS INSPECTION AND REPAIR
FIREARMS TRAINING
RADIO STATIONS (SOG)

DIVISION 3
ADMINISTRATIVE
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
H. P. CALLAHAN

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING SECTION:
ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT
BUDGET AND FISCAL MATTERS
CONTRACTS AND LEASES
SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT, INVENTORIES

EXHIBITS SECTION:
ARTISTS' CONCEPTION DRAWINGS
GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF INVESTIGATIVE AND STATISTICAL DATA
PREPARATION OF CREDENTIALS AND SPECIAL FORMS
TRAINING AIDS (DIAGRAMS, ILLUSTRATIONS AND DISPLAYS)
TRIAL EXHIBITS (CHARTS AND MODELS)

MECHANICAL SECTION:
AUTOMOTIVE POOL
PHOTOGRAPHY
PRINTING, PHOTOSTAT AND XEROX
SPACE MATTERS
SUPPLY AND STORAGE

PERSONNEL SECTION:
APPLICANT RECRUITING AND PLACEMENT
AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS
COMPENSATIONS AND AWARDS
EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION AND INSURANCE
EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
HEALTH SERVICE
LEAVE
LIVING QUARTERS
PERFORMANCE RATINGS
PERSONNEL MATTERS
PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS
RETIREMENT MATTERS
VETERANS' COUNSELING
VOCATION AND AVOCATION RECORDS

VOUCHER-STATISTICAL SECTION:
ACCOUNTING REPORTS
COMPUTER SYSTEMS
DATA PROCESSING
TELEPROCESSING
OPERATIONS RESEARCH
SYSTEMS ANALYSIS
PAYROLL
RETIREMENT RECORDS
STATISTICAL TABULATIONS
VOUCHERS

DIVISION 4
FILES AND COMMUNICATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
W. S. TAVEL

RECORDS BRANCH:
CLASSIFYING SECTION
CONSOLIDATION SECTION
CORRELATION SECTION
FILE REVIEW SECTION
FILING SECTION
GENERAL INDEX SECTION
VESSELS SECTION
NAME SEARCHING SECTION
NUMBERING SECTION
PERSONNEL RECORDS SECTION
RECORDING SECTION
ROUTING SECTION
SERVICE SECTION

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION:
MAILING UNIT
RADIO COMMUNICATIONS (INTRA-BUREAU)
TELEGRAPH AND TELETYPE SERVICES
TELEPHONE SERVICES

READING ROOM:

DIVISION 7
LABORATORY
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
I. W. CONRAD

CRYPTANALYSIS AND TRANSLATION SECTION:
CRYPTANALYSIS
CABLELING EXAMINATIONS
SCIENTIFIC DATA PROCESSING
SECURITY OF FBI COMMUNICATIONS TRANSLATIONS

DOCUMENT SECTION:
CHARRED PAPER EXAMINATIONS
GAMBLING EXAMINATIONS
HANDWRITING AND HANDPRINTING
IDENTIFIED #PITING
INK AND PENCIL EXAMINATIONS
OLYMPICATED WRITING
PAPER EXAMINATIONS
FINGERPRINT EXAMINATIONS
PORTRAIT PARLE EXAMINATIONS
SHOEPRIAT EXAMINATIONS
THREATHREAD EXAMINATIONS
TYPEWRITING AND OTHER MECHANICAL IMPRESSIONS

RADIO ENGINEERING SECTION:
CW RADIO NETWORK ENGINEERING
FM RADIO SYSTEMS
MAINTENANCE COORDINATION
MOBILE AND PORTABLE RADIO
RADIO FREQUENCY LIAISON COMMITTEES
EVIDENCE EXAMINATIONS

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY SECTION:
BIOCHEMICAL
BIOLOGICAL
EXPLOSIVES
FIBERS AND HAIRS
GENERAL CHEMICAL
GLASS FRACTURES
GUNPOWDER TESTS
GUNS AND AMMUNITION
METALLURGICAL
NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS
NUMBER RESTORATION
PETROGRAPHIC OR GEOLOGIC
PHARMACOLOGICAL
SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS
TOOLMARKS
TOXICOLOGICAL
WOOD
X-RAY

DIVISION 1
IDENTIFICATION
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
L. M. WALTERS

ALLEN REGISTRATION FINGERPRINT FILES
ARMY, NAVY, AIR, COAST GUARD, MARINE
NAVYTIME SERVICE FINGERPRINTS,
WORLD WAR II
OLD ARMY, NAVY, MARINE FINGERPRINT
IDENTIFICATION FILES
CIVIL IDENTIFICATION FILES
CIVIL SERVICE FINGERPRINTS
CRIMINAL FINGERPRINT FILES
DEVELOPMENT OF LATENT FINGERPRINTS
DISASTER IDENTIFICATION SQUAD
FUGITIVE BULLETIN
GENERAL APPEARANCE FILE ON
CONFIDENCE MEN, ETC.
GOVERNMENT FINGERPRINT FILES
INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE
MISSING PERSONS
NATIONAL FOOTPRINT FILE
NATIONAL NICKNAME FILE
NATIONAL UNIDENTIFIED LATENT FINGER-
PRINT FILE
SINGLE FINGERPRINT FILE
PROFESSIONAL FRAUDULENT CHECK
PASSER'S FILE
WANTED NOTICES

DIVISION 10
INSPECTION
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
W. MAX FELT

INSPECTIONS - FIELD AND SOG
SPECIAL PROJECTS
SURVEYS



JANUARY 14, 1970

FIELD OFFICES

MEMPHIS	OKLAHOMA CITY	SAN ANTONIO
MIAMI	OMAHA	SAN DIEGO
MILWAUKEE	PHILADELPHIA	SAN FRANCISCO
MINNEAPOLIS	PHOENIX	SAN JUAN
MOBILE	PITTSBURGH	SAVANNAH
NEWARK	PORTLAND	SEATTLE
NEW HAVEN	RICHMOND	SPRINGFIELD
NEW ORLEANS	SACRAMENTO	TAMPA
NEW YORK	ST. LOUIS	WASHINGTON, D. C.
NORFOLK	SALT LAKE CITY	TOTAL 59

ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR
CARTHA D. DeLOACH

DIVISION 5

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN

ESPIONAGE AND FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE BRANCH:

SINO-SATELLITE SECTION:

- 63 ESPIONAGE
- 67 FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT
- 105 INTERNAL SECURITY - NATIONALISTIC TENDENCY (ALBANIA, BULGARIA, CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GERMANY, HUNGARY, MONGOLIA, POLAND, ROMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA)

SOVIET SECTION:

- 66 ESPIONAGE
- 70 FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT
- 105 INTERNAL SECURITY - NATIONALISTIC TENDENCY

NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE SECTION (ALL OTHER COUNTRIES):

- 111 ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - VIOLATIONS
- 65 ESPIONAGE
- 67 FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT
- 110 FOREIGN ECONOMIC MATTERS
- 112 FOREIGN FUNDS
- 113 FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS
- 109 FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS
- 111 FOREIGN SOCIAL CONDITIONS
- 105 INTERNAL SECURITY - NATIONALISTIC TENDENCY
- 120 NEUTRALITY MATTERS
- 105 SECURITY MATTERS AND INTERNAL SECURITY - PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS

INTERNAL SECURITY & LIAISON BRANCH:

INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION:

- 100 INTERNAL SECURITY (DOMESTIC SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS)
- 100 COMMUNIST CONTROL ACT OF 1954
- INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950
- SMITH ACT OF 1950
- 100 SABOTAGE
- 110 SECURITY INFORMANTS AND CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES
- 100 SECURITY MATTERS AND INTERNAL SECURITY (INDIVIDUALS)
- 114 SEDITION
- 45 SPECIAL RECORDS
- 41 TREASON AND RELATED STATUTES

LIAISON SECTION:

- FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIAISON
- FOREIGN LIAISON MATTERS
- LIAISON WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
- 60 DEFENSE PLANS
- 163 FOREIGN POLICE COOPERATION

RACIAL INTELLIGENCE SECTION:

- 100 COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
- 100 BLACK NATIONALIST ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS
- 107
- 107 HATE GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS
- 115 KLAN ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS
- 120 RACIAL INFORMANTS

RESEARCH SECTION:

- 137 GENERAL RACIAL INTELLIGENCE
- 100 COUNTERINTELLIGENCE
- 105
- MONOGRAPHS
- CURRENT RESEARCH
- STUDENT AGITATION

DIVISION 6

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
ALEX ROSEN

CRIMINAL SECTION:

- 89 ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER
- 89 ASSAULTING FOREIGN PERSONNEL
- 175 ASSAULTING THE PRESIDENT (OR VICE-PRESIDENT) OF THE UNITED STATES
- 153 AUTOMOBILE INFORMATION DISCLOSURE ACT
- 81 BANK ROBBERY
- 71 BILLS OF LADING ACT
- CONSPIRACY
- 154 CRIME ABROAD AIRCRAFT
- 70 CRIME ON INDIAN AND GOVERNMENT RESERVATIONS
- 43 CRIME ON THE HIGH SEAS
- 100 DESECRATION OF THE FLAG
- 119 DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OR MOTOR VEHICLES
- 107 DESTRUCTION OF INTERSTATE PROPERTY
- 8 EXTORTION
- 43 FALSE ADVERTISING OR MISUSE OF NAMES TO INDICATE FEDERAL AGENCY
- 141 FALSE ENTRIES IN RECORDS OF INTERSTATE CARRIERS
- 43 FEDERAL CIGARETTE LABELING AND ADVERTISING ACT
- 42 FEDERAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ACT
- 160 FEDERAL TRAIN WRECK STATUTE
- 4 FIREARMS ACT (A) NATIONAL (B) STATE FIREARMS CONTROL ASSISTANCE ACT (C) UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OR RECEIPT OF FIREARMS
- 43 FRAUDULENT PRACTICES CONCERNING MILITARY AND NAVAL DOCUMENTS, AND SEALS AND SYMBOLS OF AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES
- 43 ILLEGAL MANUFACTURE, USE, POSSESSION OR SALE OF EXHIBITS AND INDIGIA
- 70 ILLEGAL USE OF GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS
- 142 ILLEGAL USE OF RAILROAD PASS
- 43 ILLEGAL WEARING OF UNIFORM
- 47 IMPERSONATION
- 178 INTERSTATE OBSCENE OR HARASSING TELEPHONE CALLS
- 148 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF FIREWORKS
- 145 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF OBSCENE MATTER
- 146 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF PRISON-MADE GOODS
- 103 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN CATTLE
- 26 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE OR AIRCRAFT
- 47 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY
- 154 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF UNSAFE REFRIGERATORS
- 90 IRREGULARITIES IN FEDERAL PENAL INSTITUTIONS
- 7 KIDNAPING
- 10 MAY ACT
- NATIONAL STOLEN PROPERTY FILE
- 152 SWITCHBLADE KNIFE ACT
- 52 THEFT, EMBEZZLEMENT, ROBBERY, AND ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
- 15 THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT
- 31 WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION:

- 175 ANTIRIOT LAWS
- 174 BOMBING MATTERS
- 44 CIVIL RIGHTS
- 173 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964
- CONSPIRACY
- 173 DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS
- 173 DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION
- 173 DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES
- 173 DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT
- 177 DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING
- 56 ELECTION LAWS
- 50 INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE AND SLAVERY

NAME CHECK SECTION:

- NAME CHECKS
- SPECIAL MEMORANDA

ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION:

- 66 ACCOUNTING CONTROL
- 62 ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRIES
- 131 ADULTALTY MATTERS
- 114 ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN MATTERS
- 92 ANTI-RACKETEERING ROBSOC ACT
- LEA ACT
- INTERFERENCE WITH GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM
- 60 ANTIRIOT
- 53 ASCERTAINING FINANCIAL ABILITY
- 75 BONDSMEN AND SURETIES
- 58 BRIBERY
- 53 CENSUS MATTERS
- 54 CONFLICT OF INTEREST CONSPIRACY
- 121 CONSUMER CREDIT PROTECTION ACT
- 63 CONTEMPT OF COURT
- 28 COPYRIGHT MATTERS
- 63 COURT OF CLAIMS
- 48 DEPENDENTS ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1950
- 43 EIGHT-HOUR DAY LAW
- 46 FALSE CLAIMS - CIVIL
- 39 FALSELY CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP
- 141 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION MATTERS
- 96 FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT AND WASHINGTON AGENCIES
- 113 FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBING ACT
- 29 FEDERAL RESERVE ACT
- 129 FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT
- 48 FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT
- 123 INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS
- 4 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STRIKEBREAKERS
- 51 JURY PANEL INVESTIGATIONS
- 63 KICKBACK RACKET ACT
- 122 LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT, 1947
- 153 LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1959 (INVESTIGATIVE MATTER)
- 43 LANDS DIVISION MATTERS
- 36 MAIL FRAUD
- 4 MIGRATORY BIRD ACT
- 43 MISCELLANEOUS - CIVIL SUITS
- 41 NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT
- 72 OBSTRUCTION OF COURT ORDERS
- 72 OBSTRUCTION OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS
- 72 OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE
- 40 PASSPORT AND VISA MATTERS
- 27 PATENT MATTERS
- 71 PERJURY
- 125 RAILWAY LABOR ACT
- 10 RED CROSS ACT
- 46 RENEGOTIATION ACT - CIVIL AND CRIMINAL
- 63 SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT - 1940
- 63 TARIFF ACT OF 1930
- 43 UNREPORTED INTERSTATE SHIPMENT OF CIGARETTES
- 17 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MATTERS
- 43 WAGE AND HOUR LAW
- 156 WELFARE AND POISON PLANS DISCLOSURE ACT

DIVISION 8

CRIME RECORDS

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
THOMAS E. BISHOP

CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS SECTION:

- CORRESPONDENCE ON GENERAL INQUIRIES TOURS

CRIME RESEARCH SECTION:

- CRIME RESEARCH
- FBI LAB ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN INVESTIGATOR
- FBI NOTES
- SPECIAL NAME CHECKS
- TOP TEN FUGITIVE PROGRAM DATA
- FUGITIVE PUBLICITY PROGRAMS
- SPECIAL PROJECTS
- LIBRARY
- YOUTHFUL CRIMINALITY PROJECT
- LIAISON: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION FEDERAL BAR ASSOCIATION NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SECTION:

- UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS - CAREERS IN CRIME
- NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

DIVISION 9

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
J. H. GALE

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE - ORGANIZED CRIME SECTION:

- 52 ANTI-RACKETEERING (INTELLIGENCE)
- 119 EXTORTIONATE CREDIT TRANSACTIONS
- 102 INTERSTATE GAMBLING ACTIVITIES
- 143 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF GAMBLING DEVICES
- 144 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF LOTTERY TICKETS
- 165 INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION OF GAMING INFORMATION
- 156 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION IN AID OF RACKETEERING
- 105 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF GAMING PARAPHERNALIA
- 172 SPORTS BRIBERY
- 107 TOP-ECHELON CRIMINAL INFORMANTS

FUGITIVE SECTION:

- 115 BOND DEFAULT
- 76 CONDITIONAL RELEASE VIOLATORS
- 127 CRIMINAL INFORMANT MATTERS
- 42 DESERTERS AND DESERTER-HARBORING
- 76 ESCAPE AND RESCUE
- 76 ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONERS
- HARBORING
- 76 PAROLE VIOLATORS
- 76 PROBATION VIOLATORS
- 25 SELECTIVE SERVICE, INCLUDING FUGITIVE, RE-ENTRY, AND CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION CASES
- 68 UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID CUSTODY OR CONFINEMENT
- 68 UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID GIVING TESTIMONY
- 68 UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION

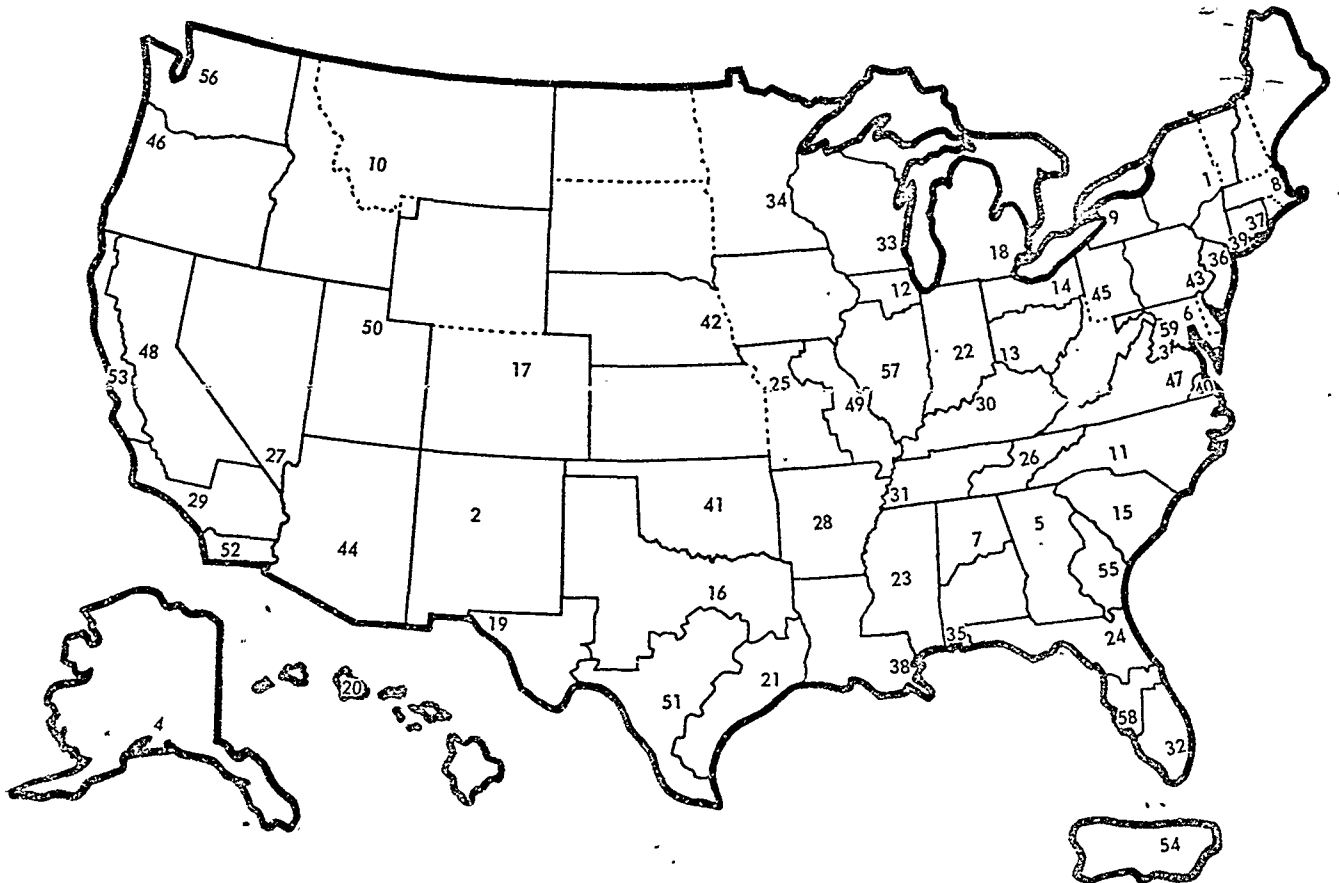
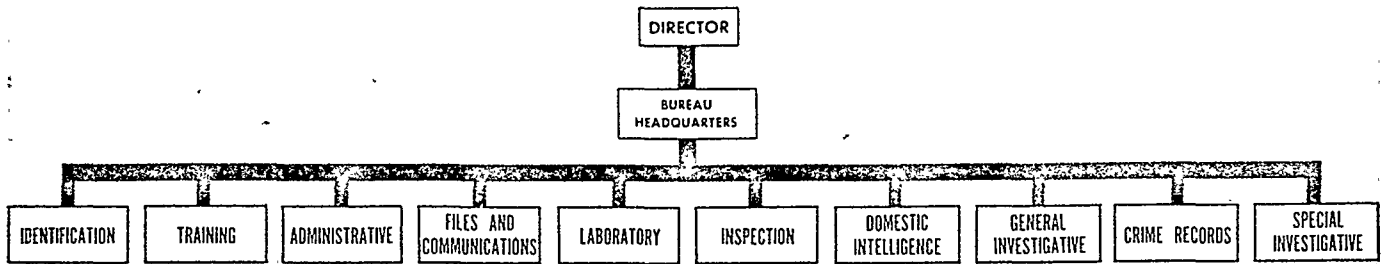
EMPLOYEES SECURITY AND SPECIAL INQUIRY SECTION:

- 151 AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
- 73 APPLICATIONS FOR EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY AND APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON AFTER COMPLETION OF SENTENCE
- 116 ATOMIC ENERGY ACT (APPLICANT OR EMPLOYEE INVESTIGATIONS)
- 151 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION (CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION)
- 77 COAST GUARD SCREENING APPEAL BOARD
- 77 DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANTS FOR PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL AGENTS AND INSPECTORS FOR THE BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
- 77 DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANTS, INCLUDING DEPUTY MARSHALS AND CLERICAL POSITIONS IN BUREAU OF PRISONS, IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, AND OTHER BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, INCLUDING CLERICAL POSITIONS OF THE BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
- 151 INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION
- 150 LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
- 77 MAINTENANCE EMPLOYEES
- 151 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
- 151 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
- 151 PEACE CORPS
- 140 SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
- 161 SPECIAL INQUIRY FOR WHITE HOUSE, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
- 151 UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY
- 151 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
- 151 WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANIZATION OF THE FBI

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND 59 FIELD OFFICES

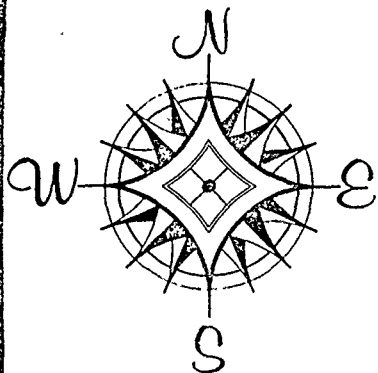


- | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 ALBANY | 11 CHARLOTTE | 21 HOUSTON | 31 MEMPHIS | 41 OKLAHOMA CITY | 51 SAN ANTONIO |
| 2 ALBUQUERQUE | 12 CHICAGO | 22 INDIANAPOLIS | 32 MIAMI | 42 OMAHA | 52 SAN DIEGO |
| 3 ALEXANDRIA | 13 CINCINNATI | 23 JACKSON | 33 MILWAUKEE | 43 PHILADELPHIA | 53 SAN FRANCISCO |
| 4 ANCHORAGE | 14 CLEVELAND | 24 JACKSONVILLE | 34 MINNEAPOLIS | 44 PHOENIX | 54 SAN JUAN |
| 5 ATLANTA | 15 COLUMBIA | 25 KANSAS CITY | 35 MOBILE | 45 PITTSBURGH | 55 SAVANNAH |
| 6 BALTIMORE | 16 DALLAS | 26 KNOXVILLE | 36 NEWARK | 46 PORTLAND | 56 SEATTLE |
| 7 BIRMINGHAM | 17 DENVER | 27 LAS VEGAS | 37 NEW HAVEN | 47 RICHMOND | 57 SPRINGFIELD |
| 8 BOSTON | 18 DETROIT | 28 LITTLE ROCK | 38 NEW ORLEANS | 48 SACRAMENTO | 58 TAMPA |
| 9 BUFFALO | 19 EL PASO | 29 LOS ANGELES | 39 NEW YORK | 49 ST. LOUIS | 59 WASHINGTON, D.C. |
| 10 BUTTE | 20 HONOLULU | 30 LOUISVILLE | 40 NORFOLK | 50 SALT LAKE CITY | |

EXHIBIT NO. 2

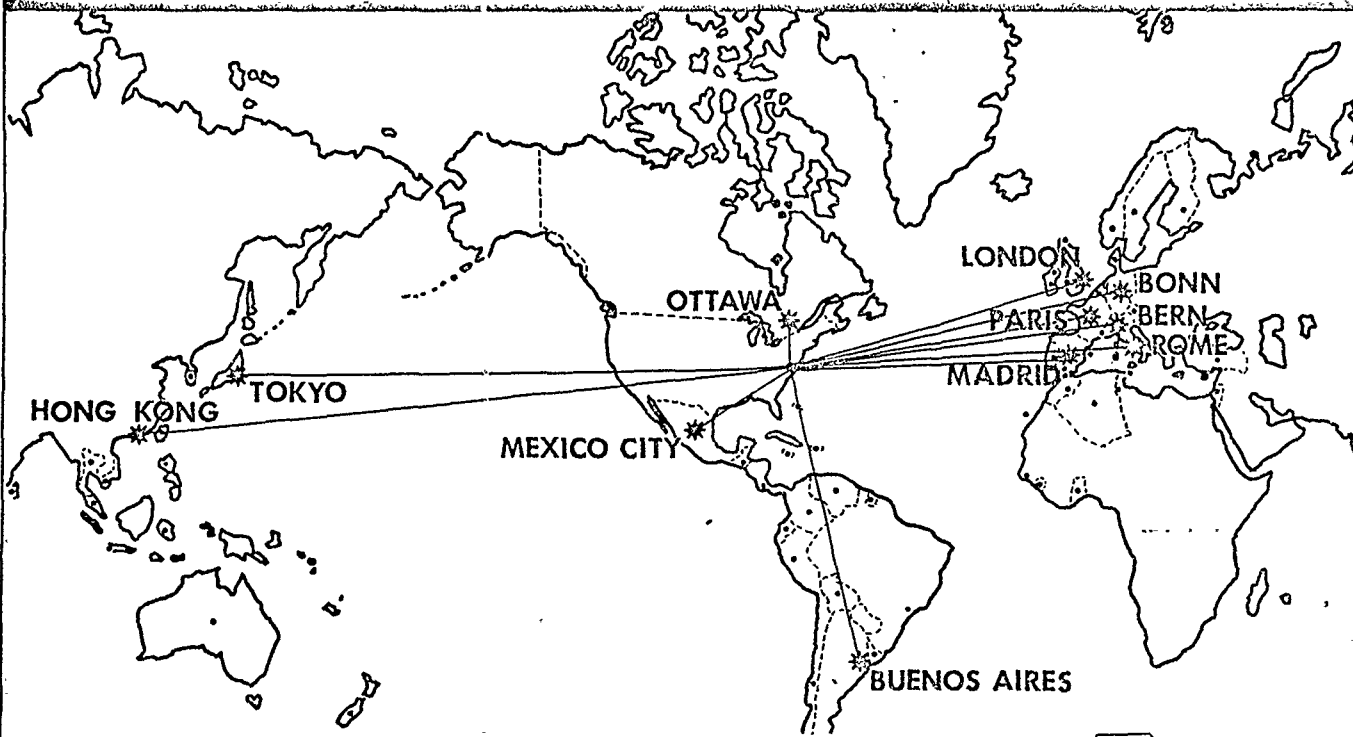
FBI FOREIGN LIAISON OPERATIONS

The FBI maintains liaison posts abroad to coordinate these offices under a liaison system in cooperation with national and security matters involving the Bureau's domestic responsibilities. In addition, the Bureau belongs to one international security committee and corresponds with other agencies all over the world except in countries controlled by the communist system. In the activities of its representatives abroad the Bureau exchanges certain types of information with other intelligence agencies to have investigations conducted to be used in any subsequent and intelligence agencies to utilize the foreign committee in a confidential basis.



NUMBER OF FBI REPRESENTATIVES STATIONED ABROAD (EXCLUSIVE OF CLERICAL PERSONNEL)

BERN	1
BONN	2
BUENOS AIRES	1
HONG KONG	2
LONDON	2
MADRID	1
MEXICO CITY	12
OTTAWA	2
PARIS	2
ROME	2
TOKYO	2
TOTAL	29



KEY * FBI REPRESENTATIVES STATIONED IN AMERICAN EMBASSIES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES • COUNTRIES WITH WHICH THE FBI EXCHANGES INVESTIGATIVE INFORMATION

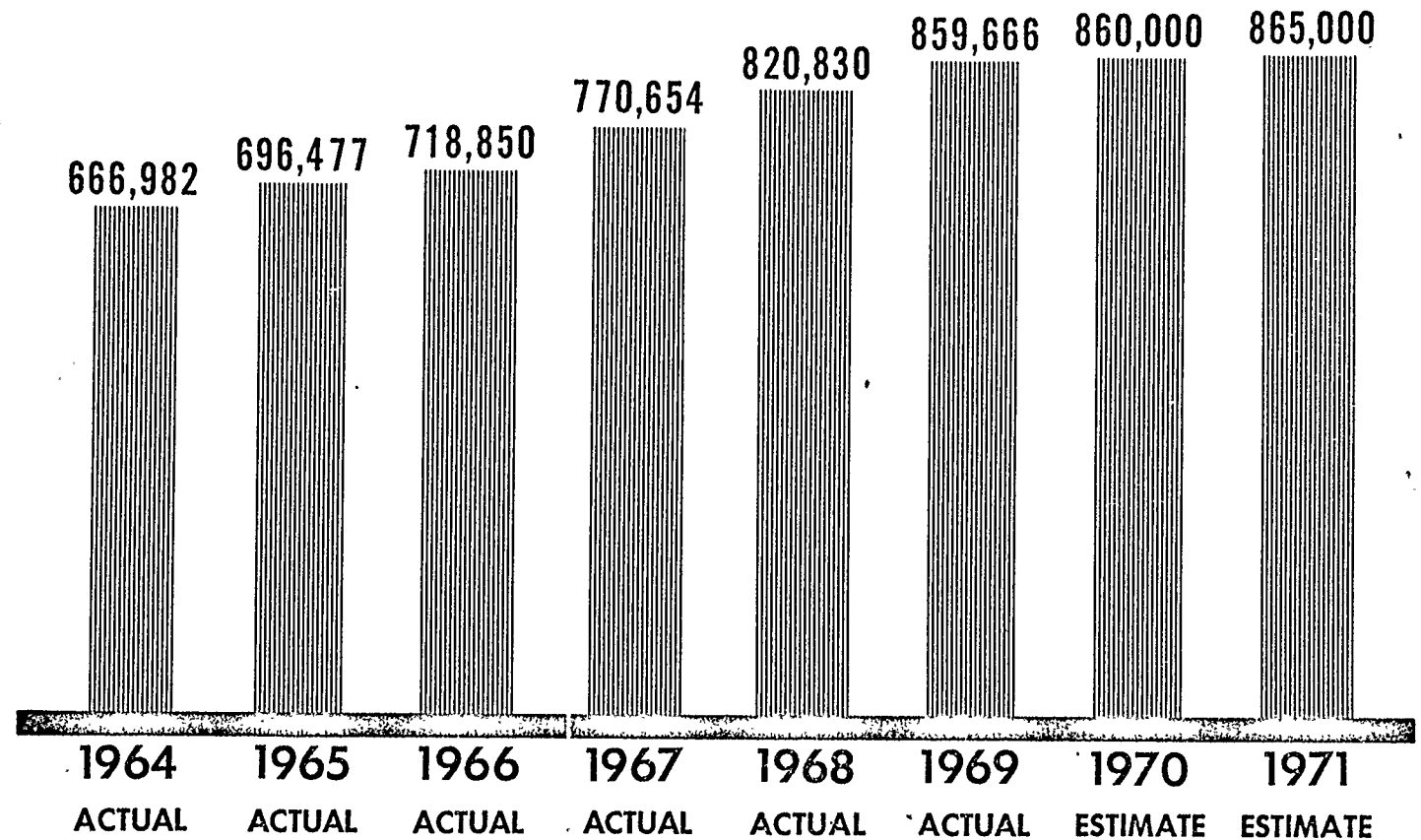




INVESTIGATIVE MATTERS RECEIVED

EXCLUSIVE OF REIMBURSABLE APPLICANT WORK

FISCAL YEARS

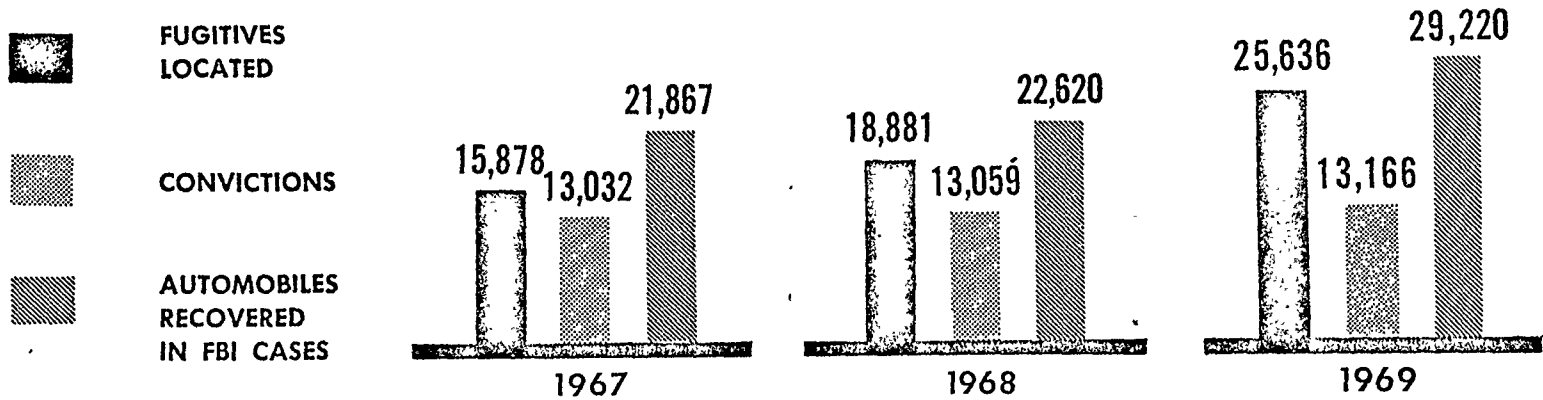
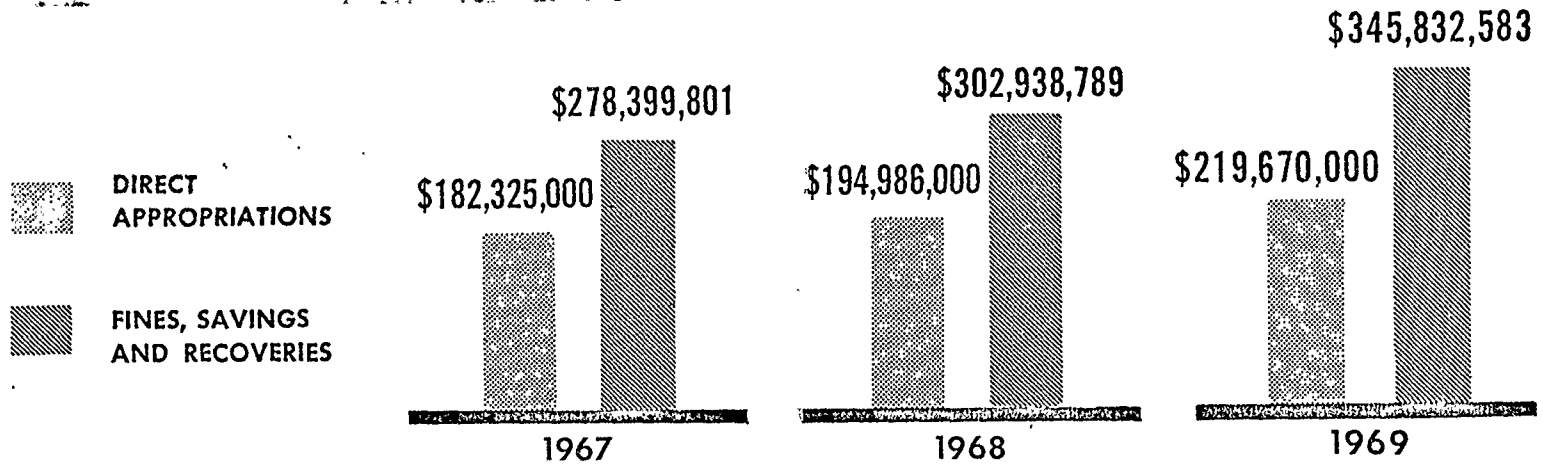


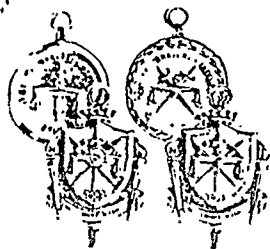


FBI ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND APPROPRIATIONS



FISCAL YEARS 1967-1969



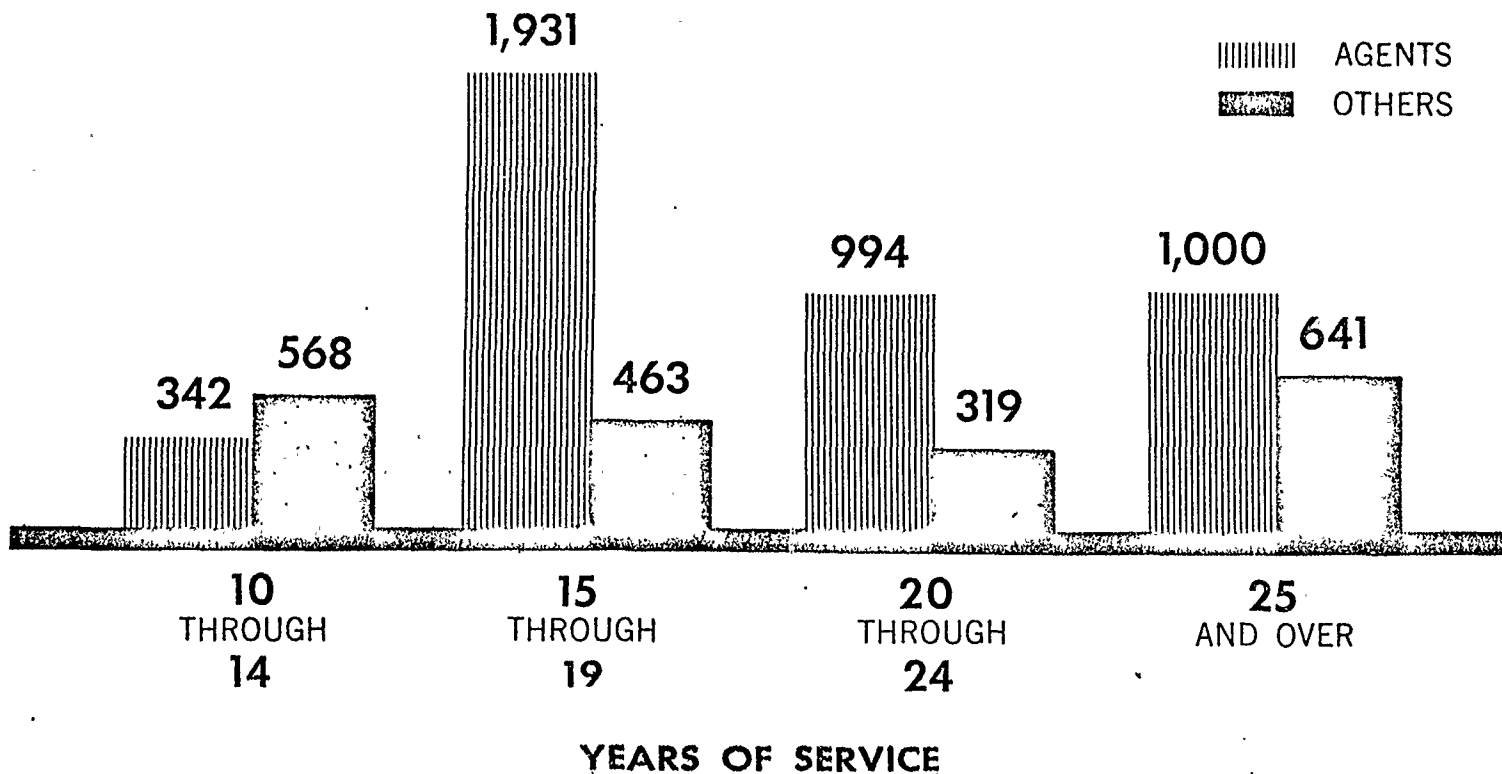


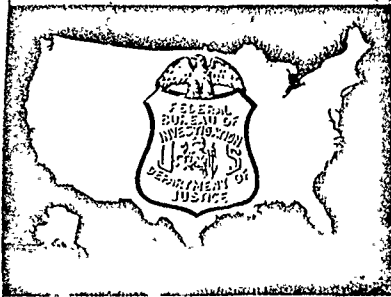
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

LENGTH OF SERVICE--FBI PERSONNEL

EXHIBIT NO. 6

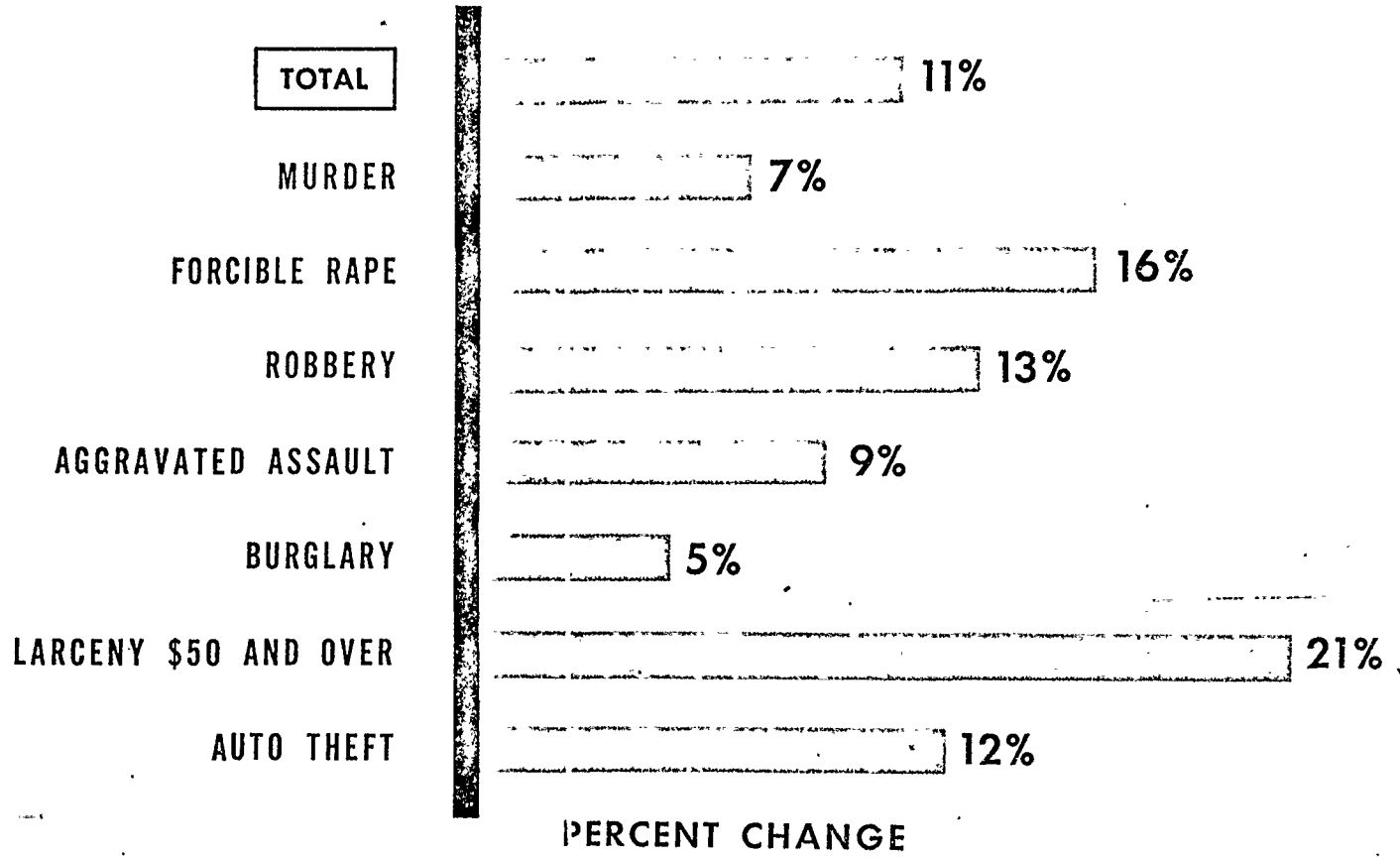
AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1970, THERE WERE 17,001 EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING 7,545 SPECIAL AGENTS AND 9,456 CLERKS. OF THESE 6,258 (37%) HAD SERVED THE FBI TEN YEARS OR LONGER. OF THE SPECIAL AGENTS 4,267 (57%) HAD TEN OR MORE YEARS OF SERVICE; AND OF THE OTHER EMPLOYEES 1,991 (21%) HAD SERVED AT LEAST TEN YEARS.

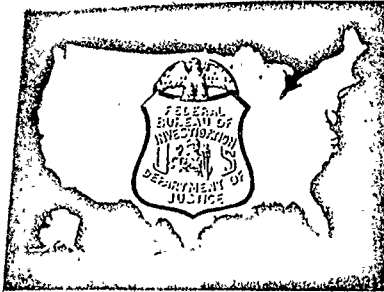




CRIME TREND IN THE UNITED STATES

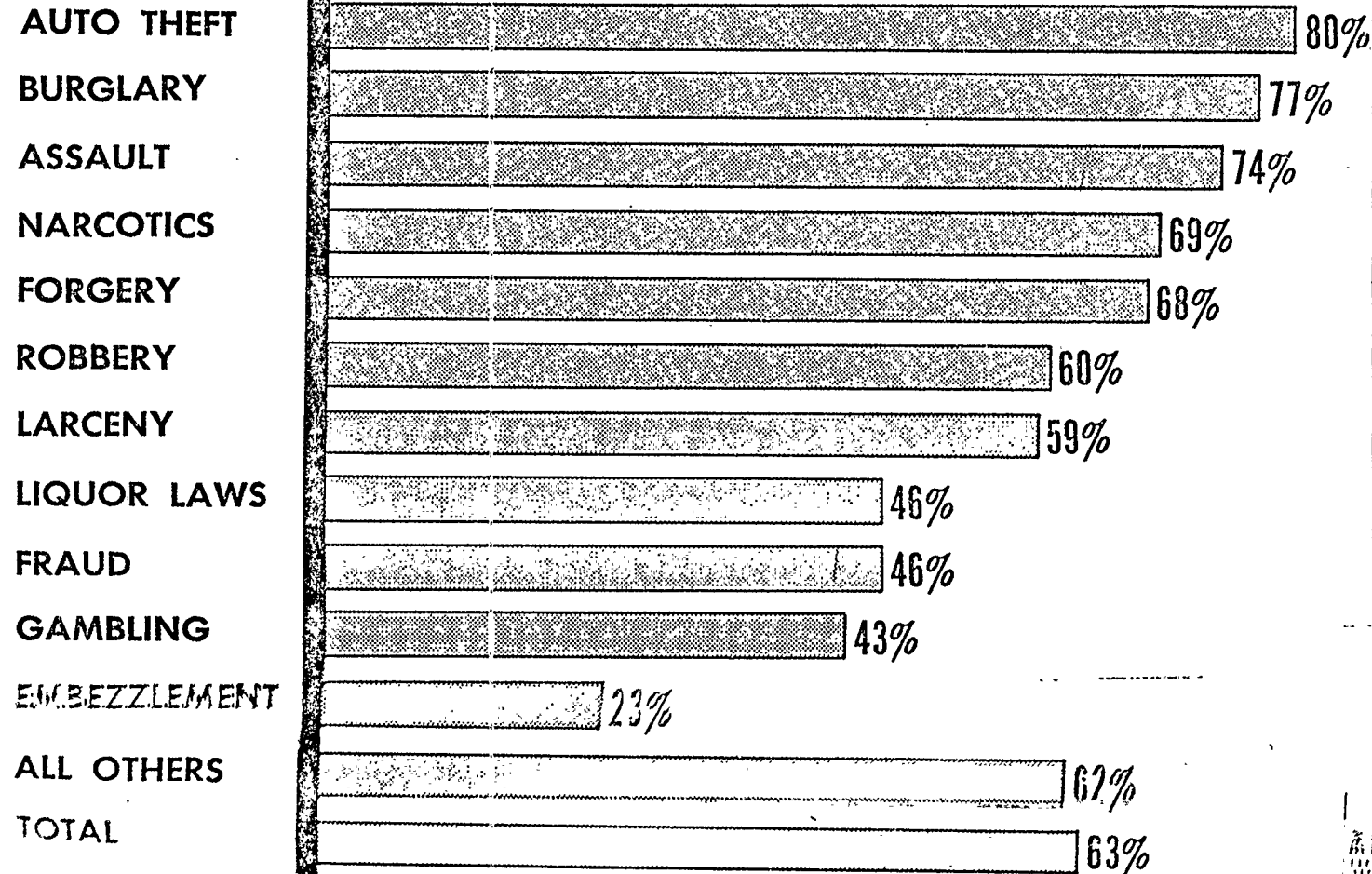
JANUARY-DECEMBER 1969 OVER JANUARY-DECEMBER 1968

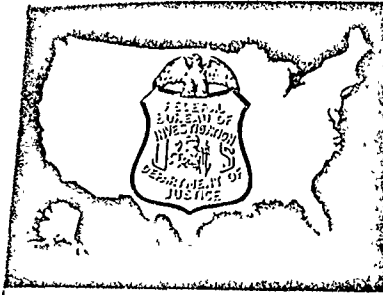




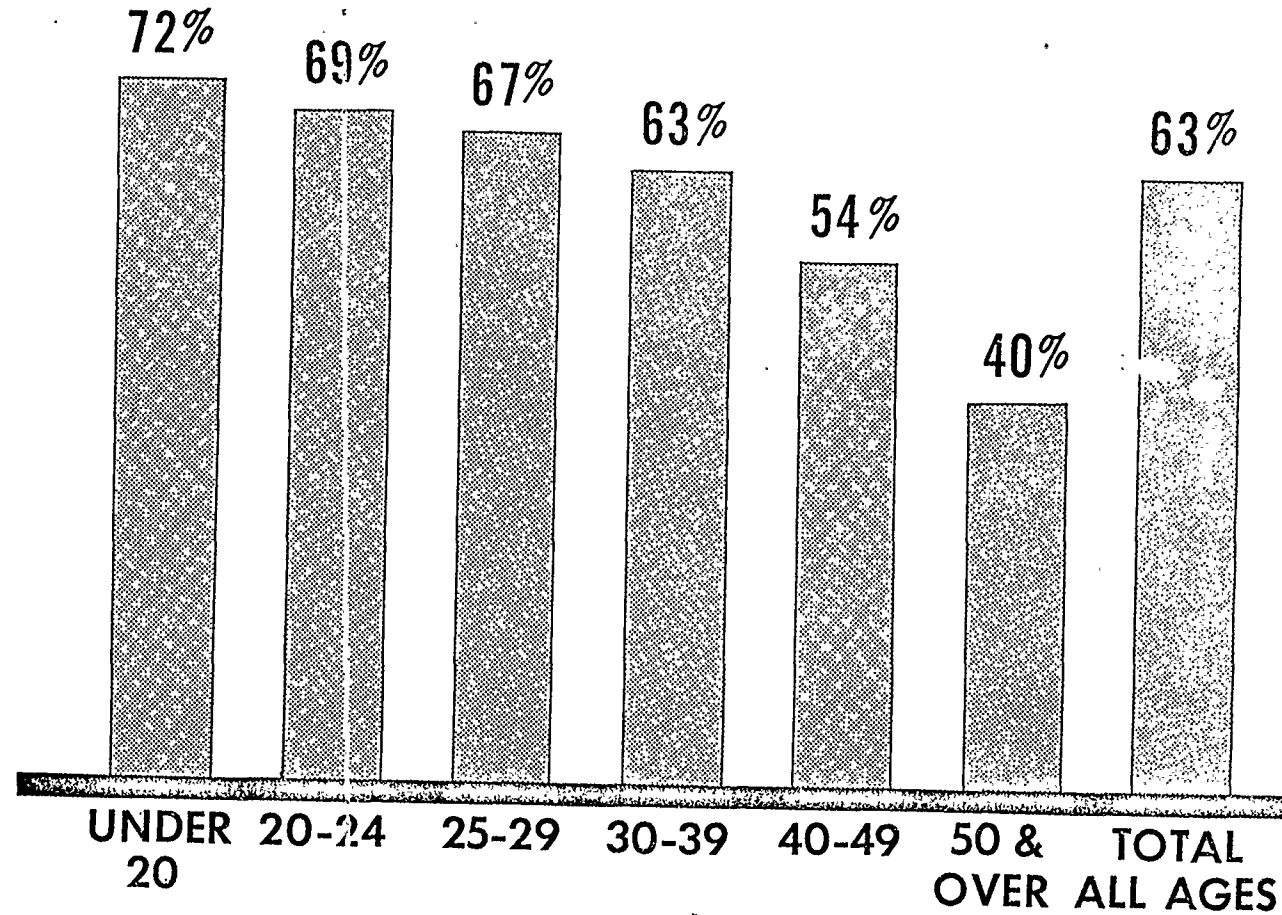
PERCENT REPEATERS BY TYPE OF CRIME IN 1963

PERSONS RELEASED IN 1963 AND REARRESTED WITHIN 5 YEARS





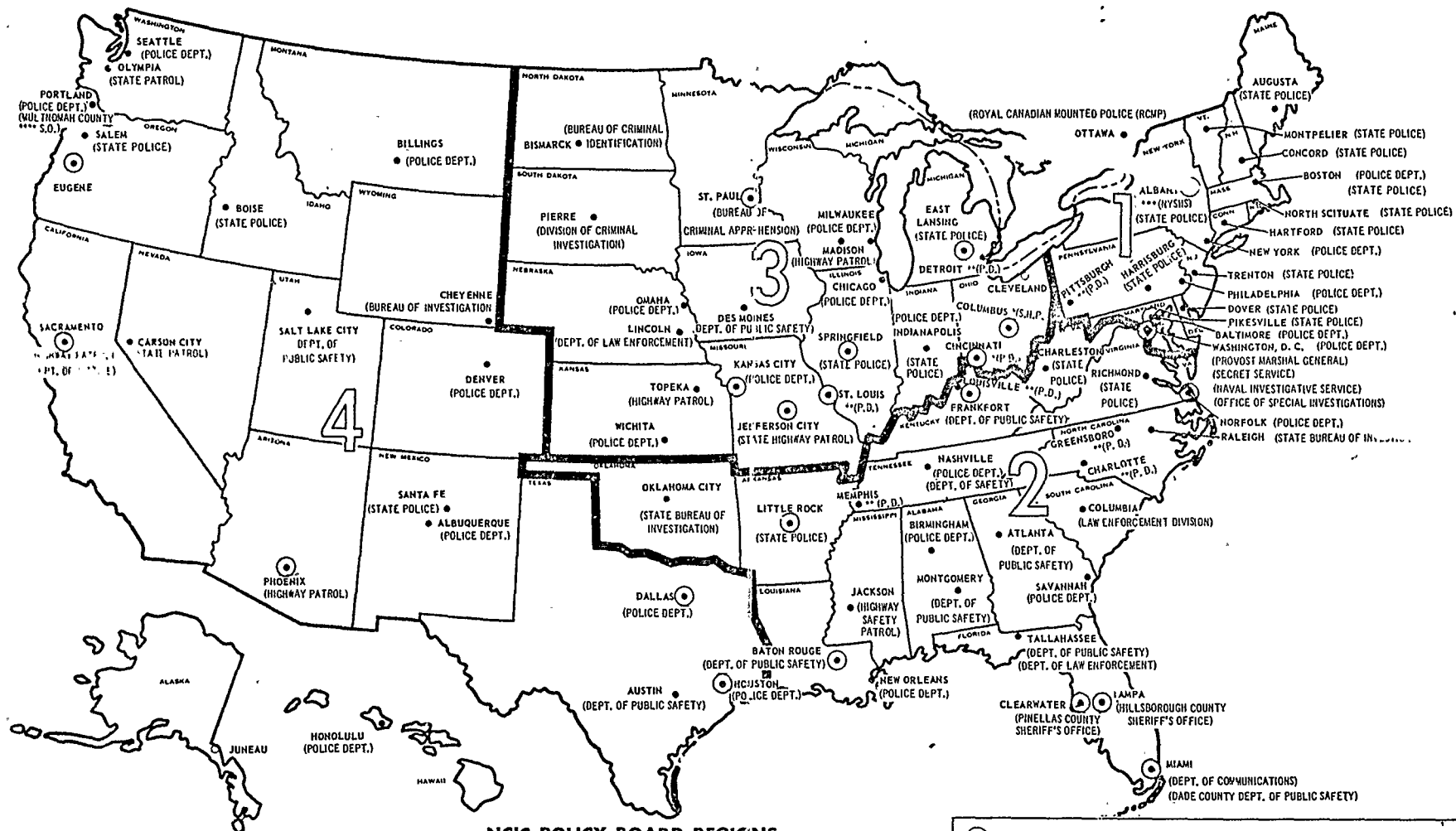
PERCENT REPEATERS BY AGE GROUP



PERSONS RELEASED IN 1963 AND REARRESTED WITHIN 5 YEARS

NCIC NETWORK

EXHIBIT NO. 10



NCIC POLICY BOARD REGIONS

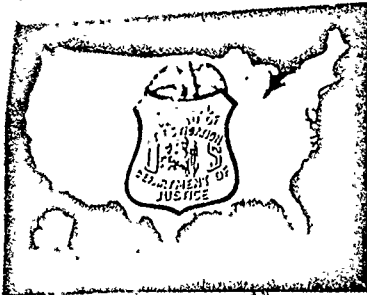
- 1 11 NORTHEASTERN STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA - Population: 53,114,000
- 2 13 SOUTHERN STATES - Population: 46,352,030
- 3 12 NORTH CENTRAL STATES - Population: 55,628,000
- 4 14 WESTERN STATES - Population: 44,467,000

*(S.H.P.) — (STATE HIGHWAY PATROL)
 ***(P.D.) — (POLICE DEPT.)
 *** (NYSIS) — (NEW YORK STATE IDENTIFICATION AND INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM)
 ****(S.O.) — (SHERIFF'S OFFICE)

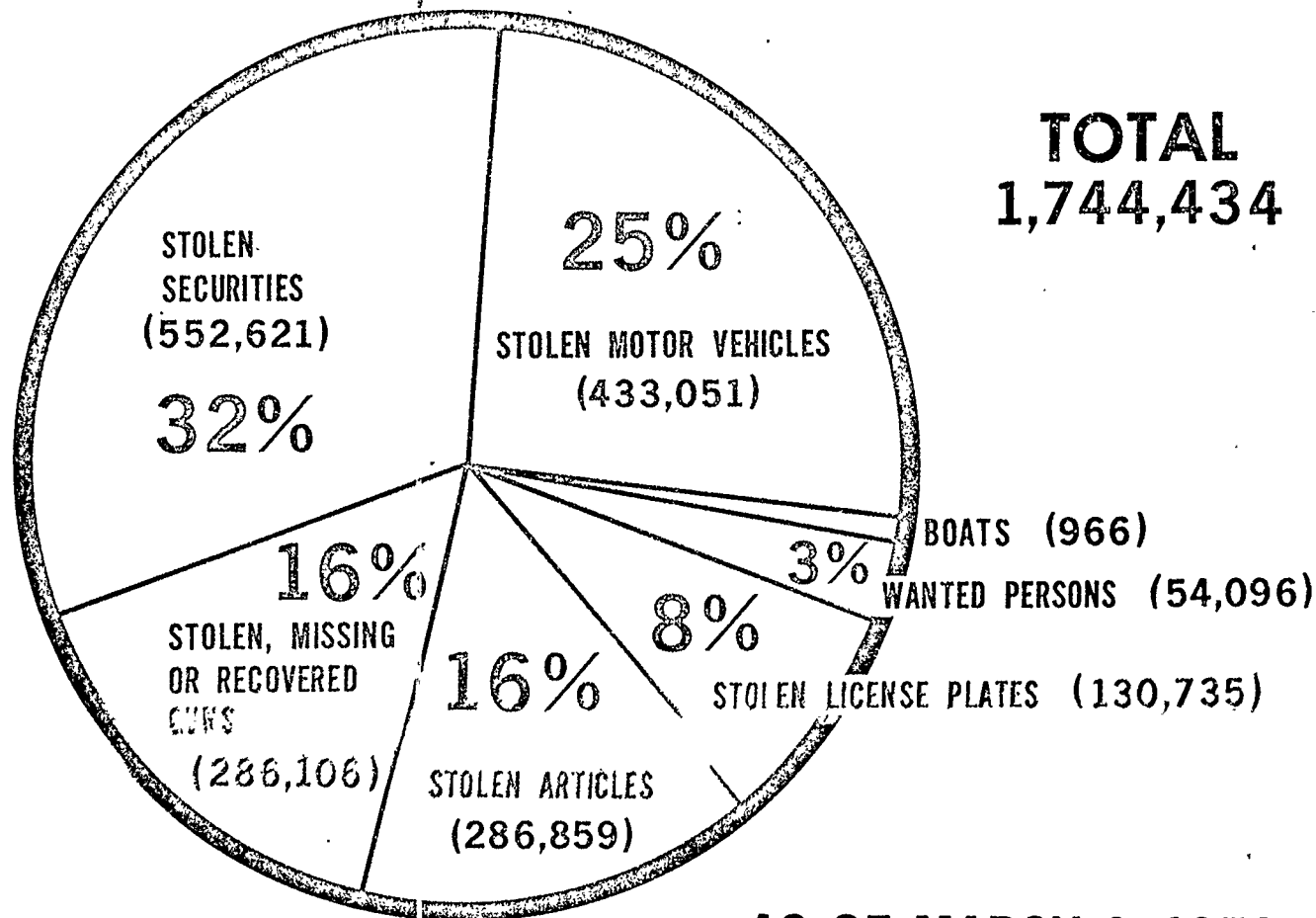
- ⊙ Operational Terminal -- Computer
- Operational Terminal -- Manual
- Planned Terminal (to be added)

(Shaded portions represent areas having immediate access to NCIC through local or state computers.)



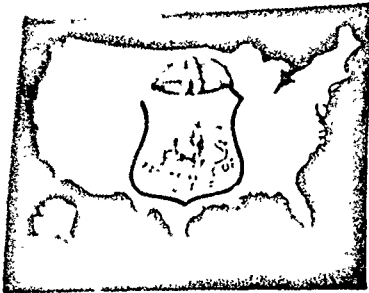


BREAKDOWN OF RECORDS IN NCIC COMPUTER

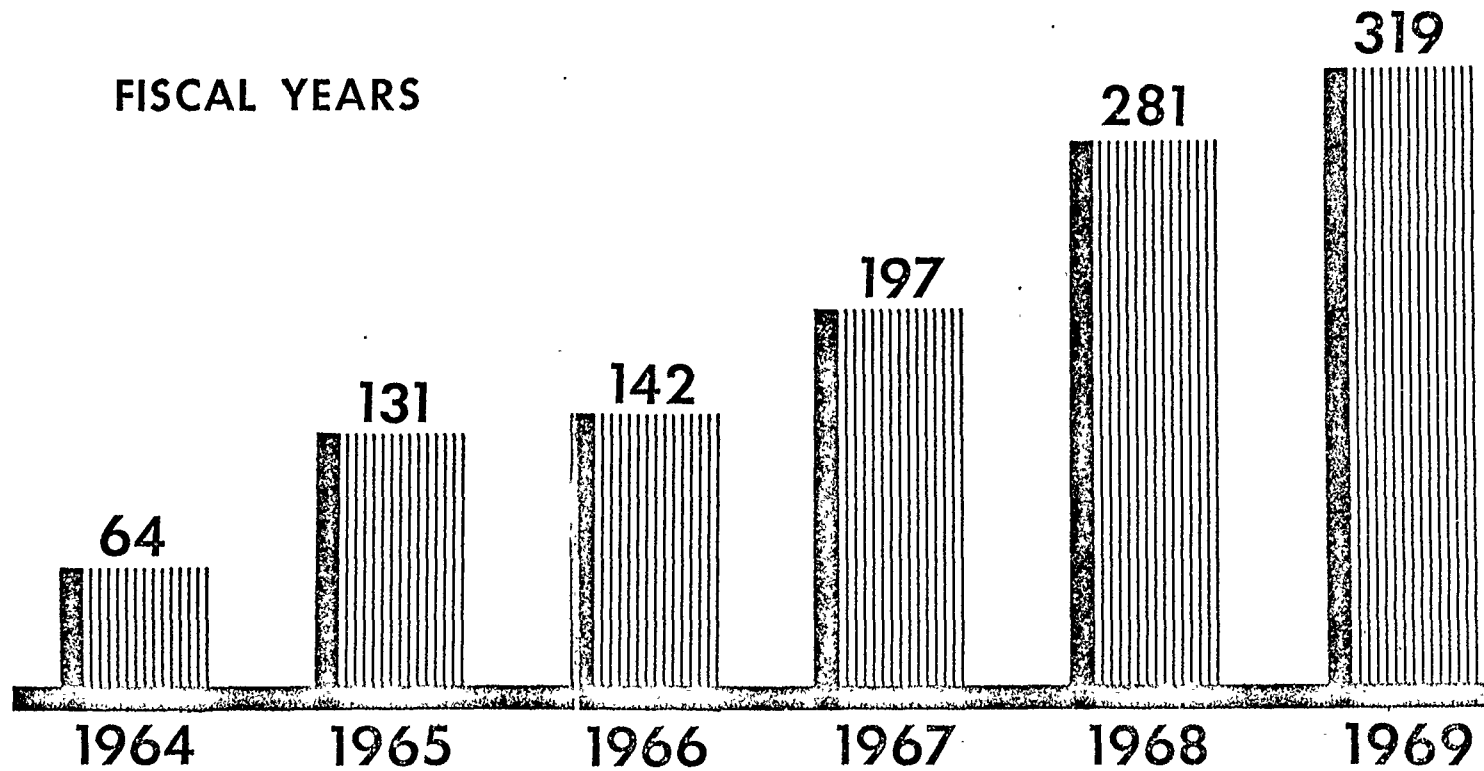


TOTAL
1,744,434

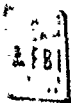
AS OF MARCH 1, 1970

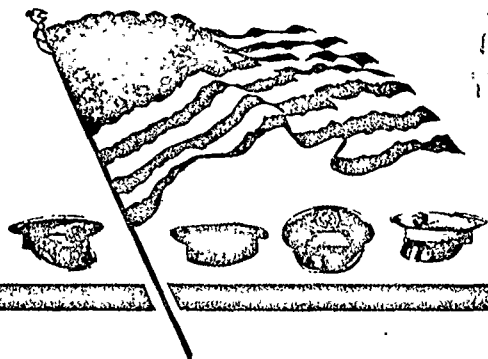


CONVICTIONS OF ORGANIZED CRIME AND GAMBLING FIGURES AS RESULT OF FBI INVESTIGATION



AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1970, A TOTAL OF 1,027 OTHER INDIVIDUALS WERE AWAITING PROSECUTION AS COMPARED WITH 330 AND 675 AT THE CLOSE OF FISCAL YEARS 1967 AND 1968, RESPECTIVELY.





SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

VIOLATIONS RECEIVED

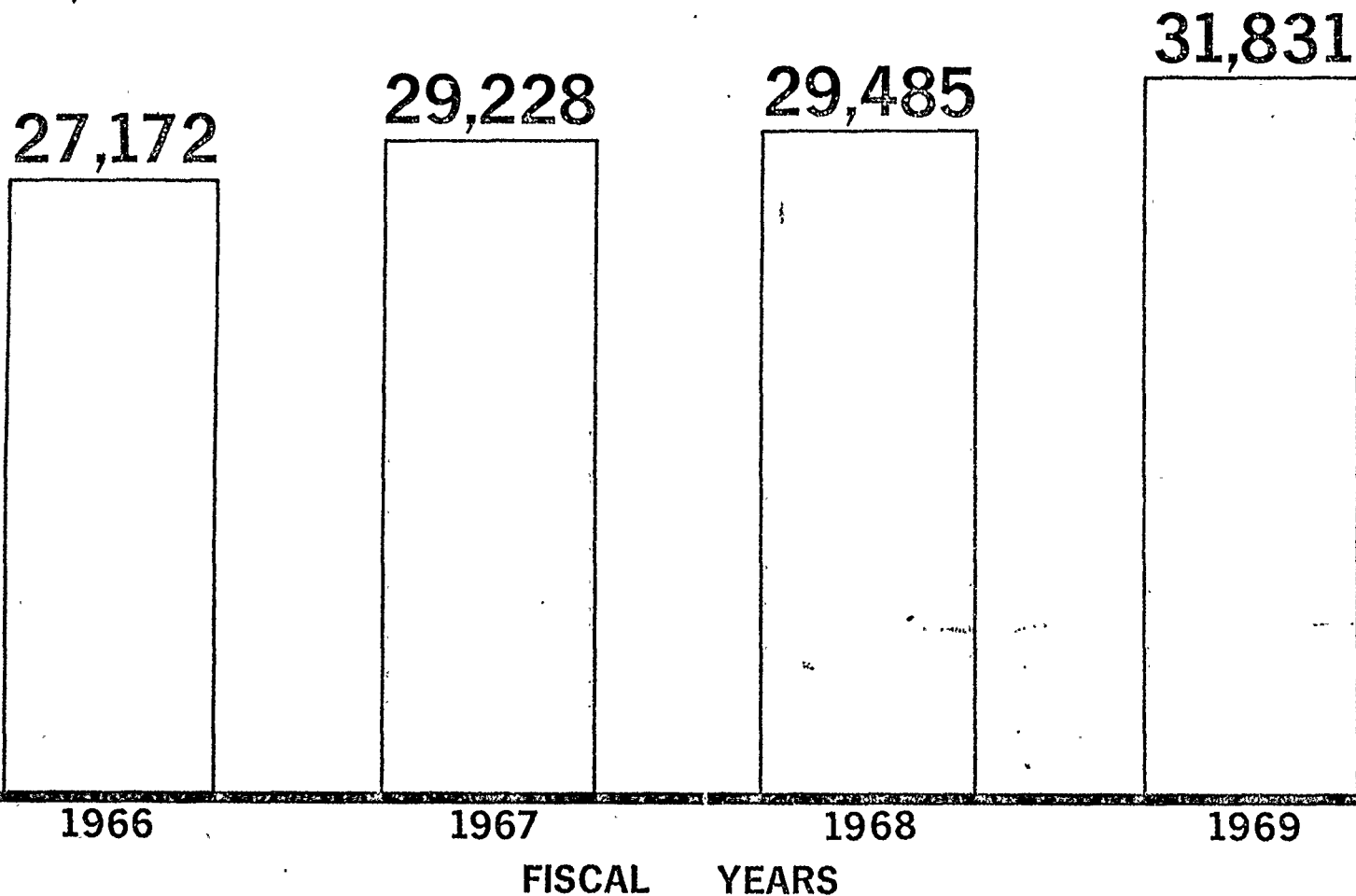
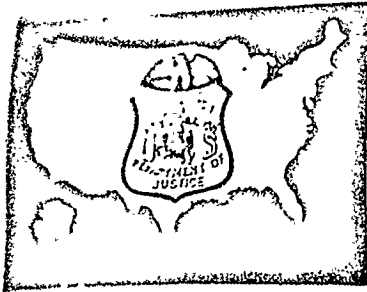
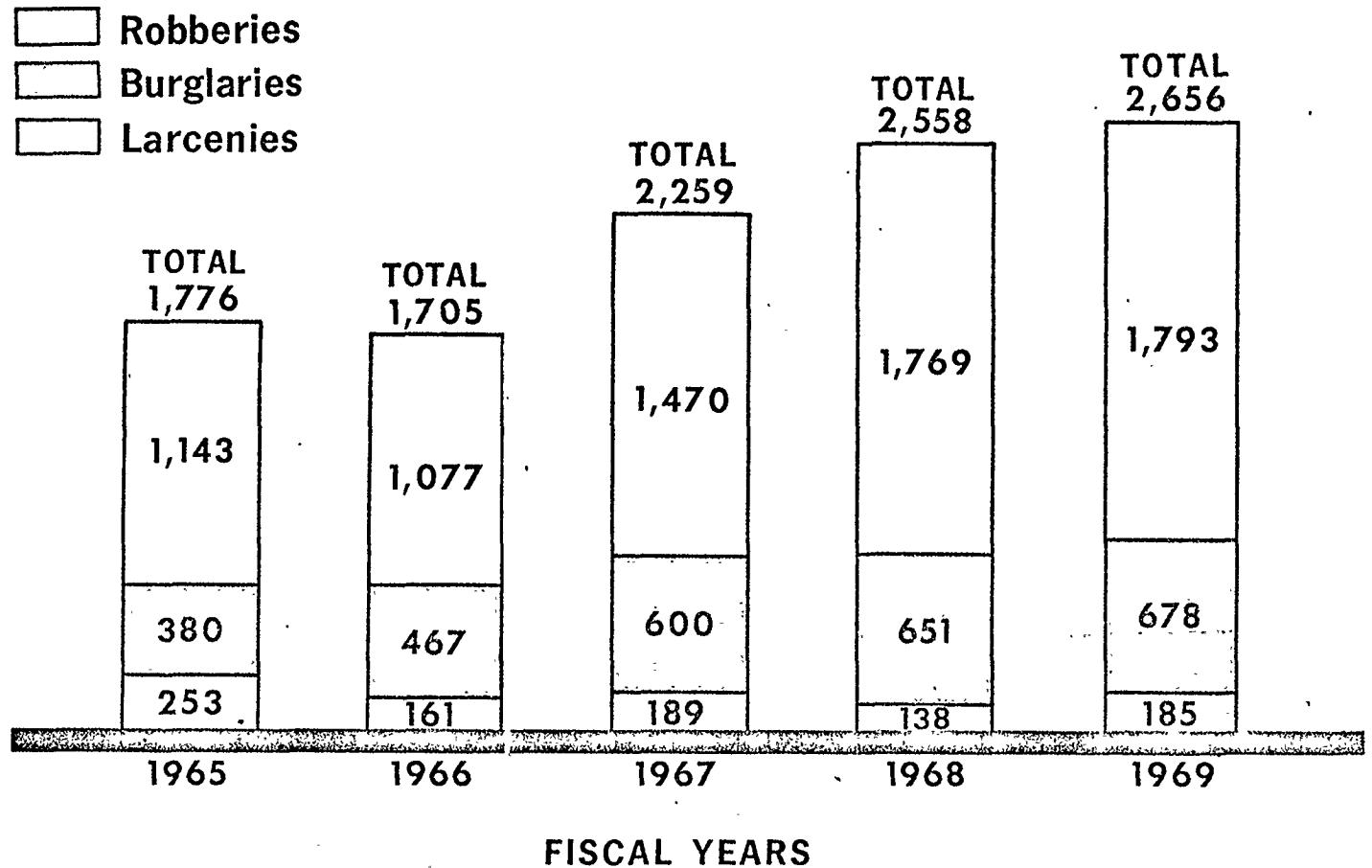


EXHIBIT NO. 13



FEDERAL BANK ROBBERY STATUTE

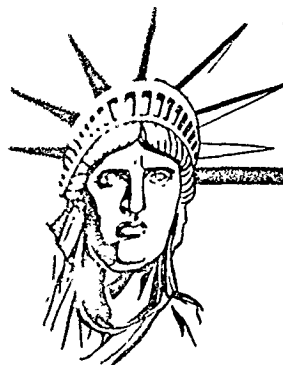
VIOLATIONS REPORTED



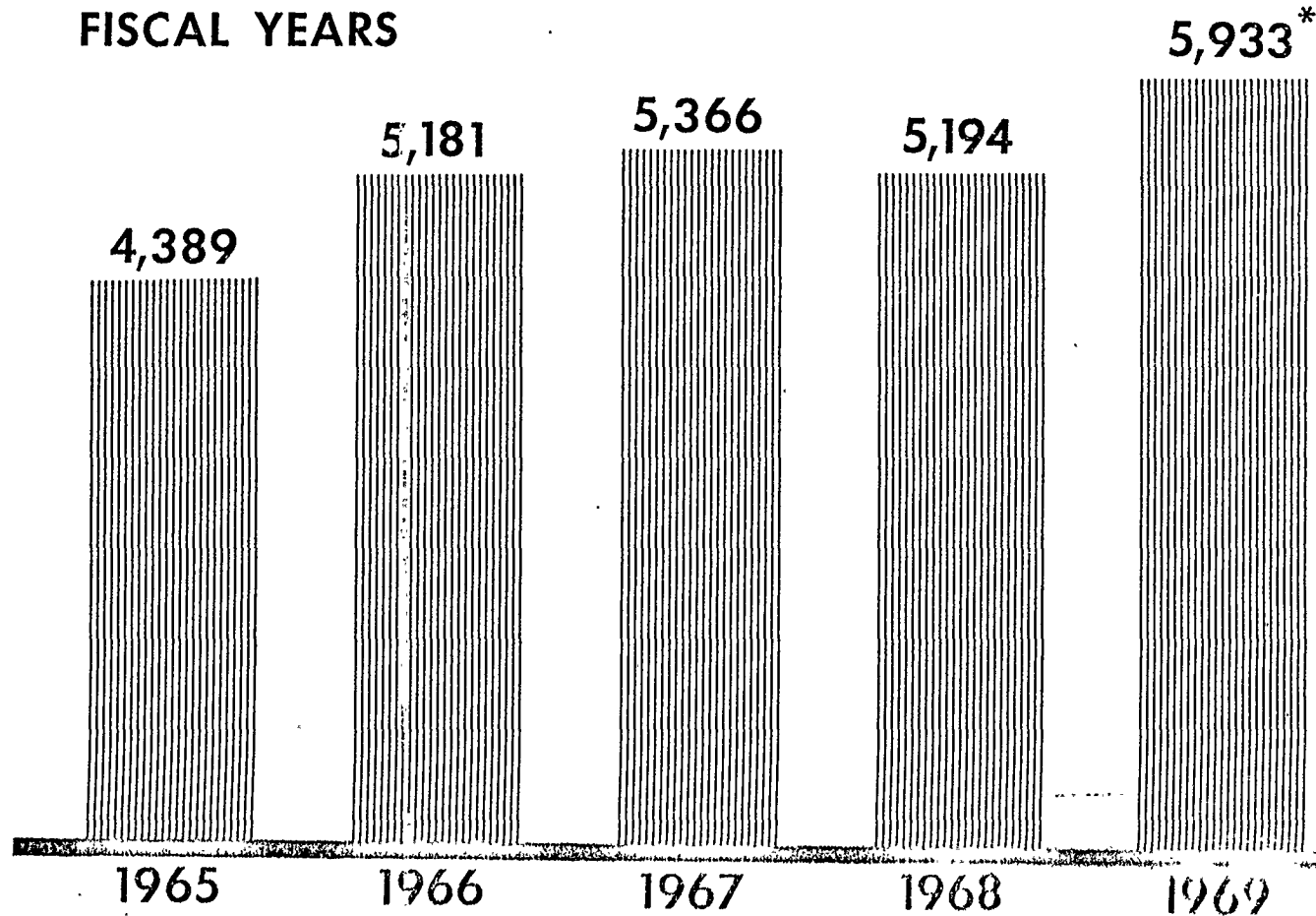
FBI

CIVIL RIGHTS CASES HANDLED

1965-1969

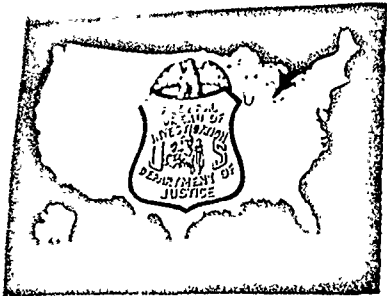


FISCAL YEARS



*ALL-TIME HIGH

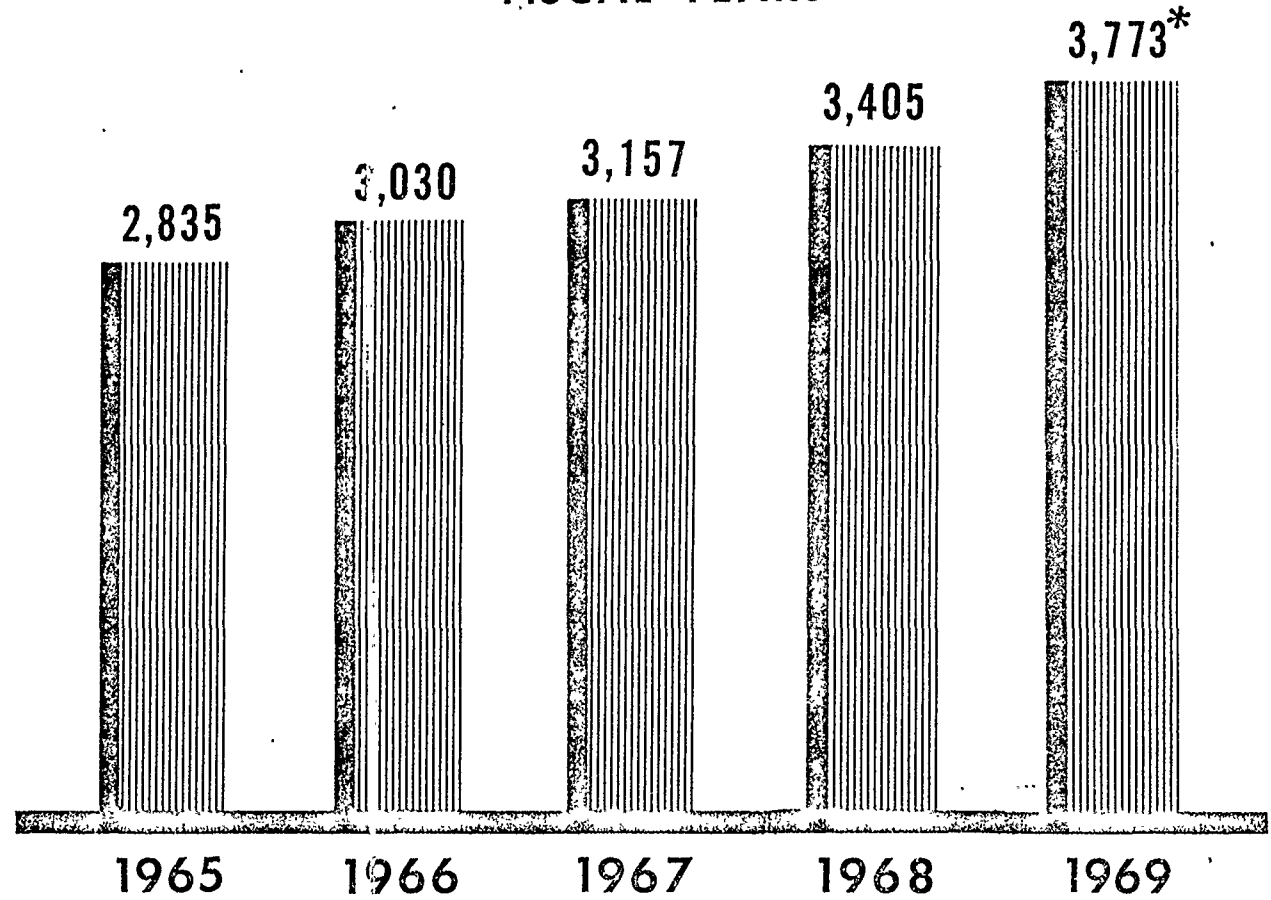
FBI



FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

VIOLATIONS REPORTED

FISCAL YEARS



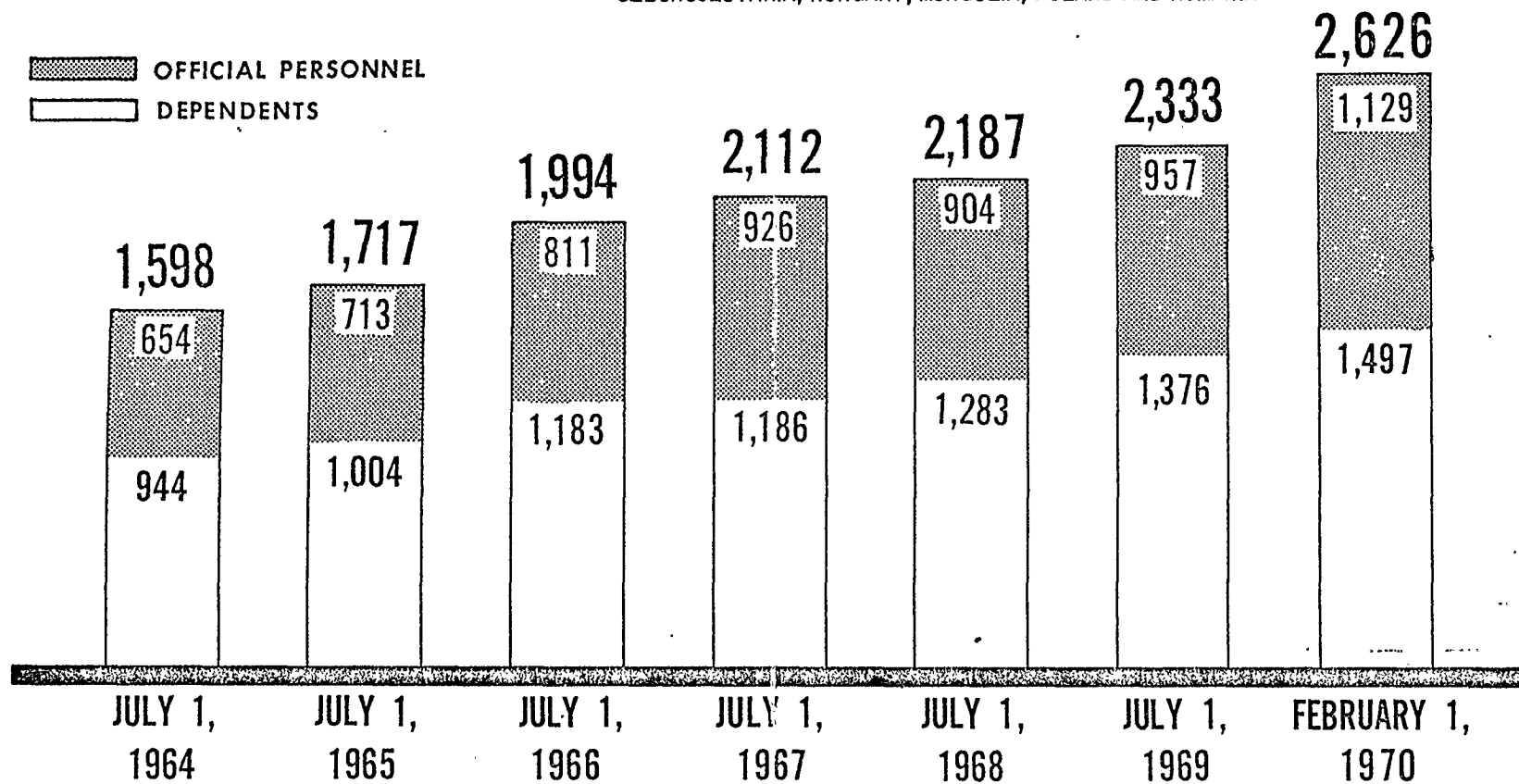
*ALL-TIME HIGH



TOTAL SOVIET-BLOC OFFICIAL PERSONNEL IN THE UNITED STATES

INCLUDES OFFICIALS AND DEPENDENTS OF SOVIET UNION, BULGARIA,
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY, MONGOLIA, POLAND AND ROMANIA

OFFICIAL PERSONNEL
DEPENDENTS

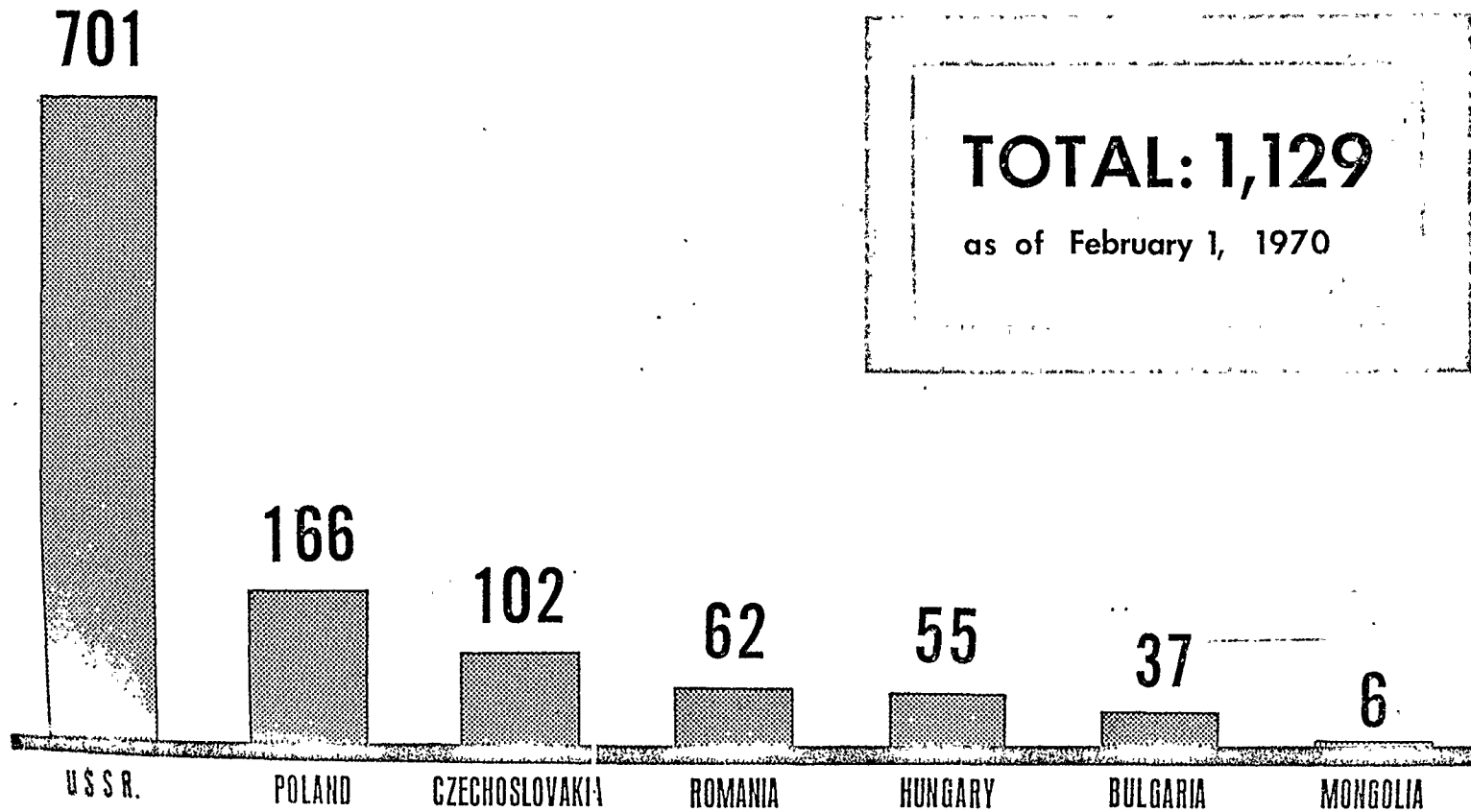
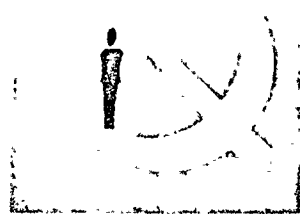


DOES NOT INCLUDE COURIERS, MEMBERS OF SPECIAL DELEGATIONS AND OTHER OFFICIALS
TEMPORARILY IN THE UNITED STATES AND NOT ASSIGNED TO OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.



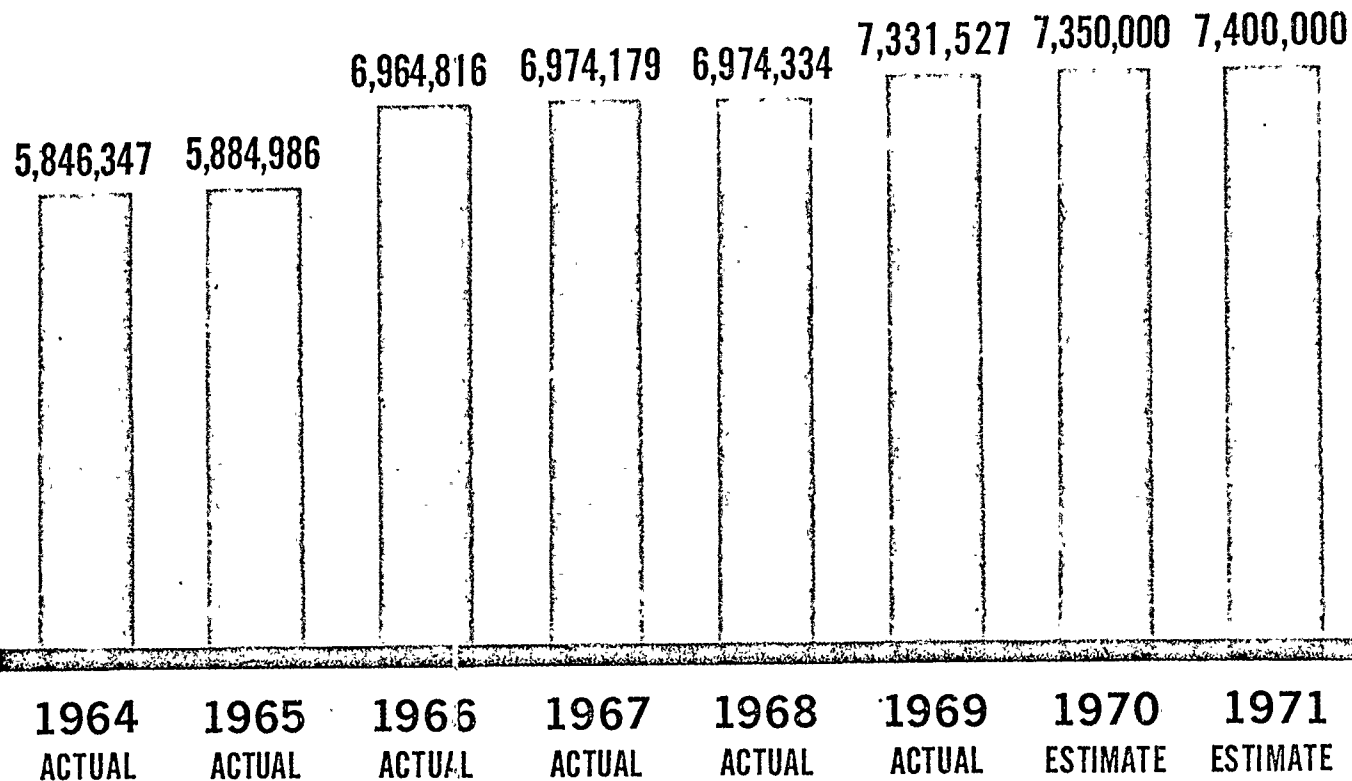
SOVIET-BLOC OFFICIAL PERSONNEL IN THE UNITED STATES

(BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRIES)



FINGERPRINT RECEIPTS

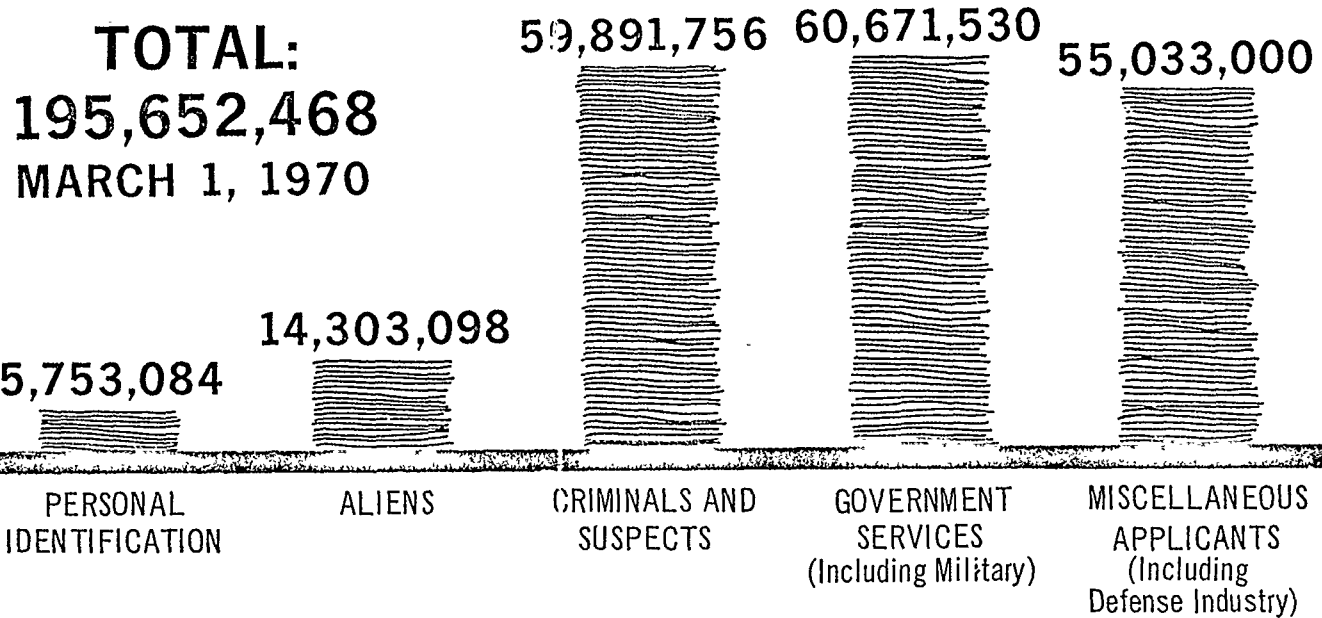
FISCAL YEARS



FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION



TYPES OF FINGERPRINTS ON FILE



ESTIMATED PERSONS REPRESENTED:

For the 59,891,756 prints in the criminal file	18,618,537
For the remaining prints totaling 135,760,712 all of which are in the civil file	66,101,524
TOTAL ESTIMATED PERSONS REPRESENTED	84,720,061

FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

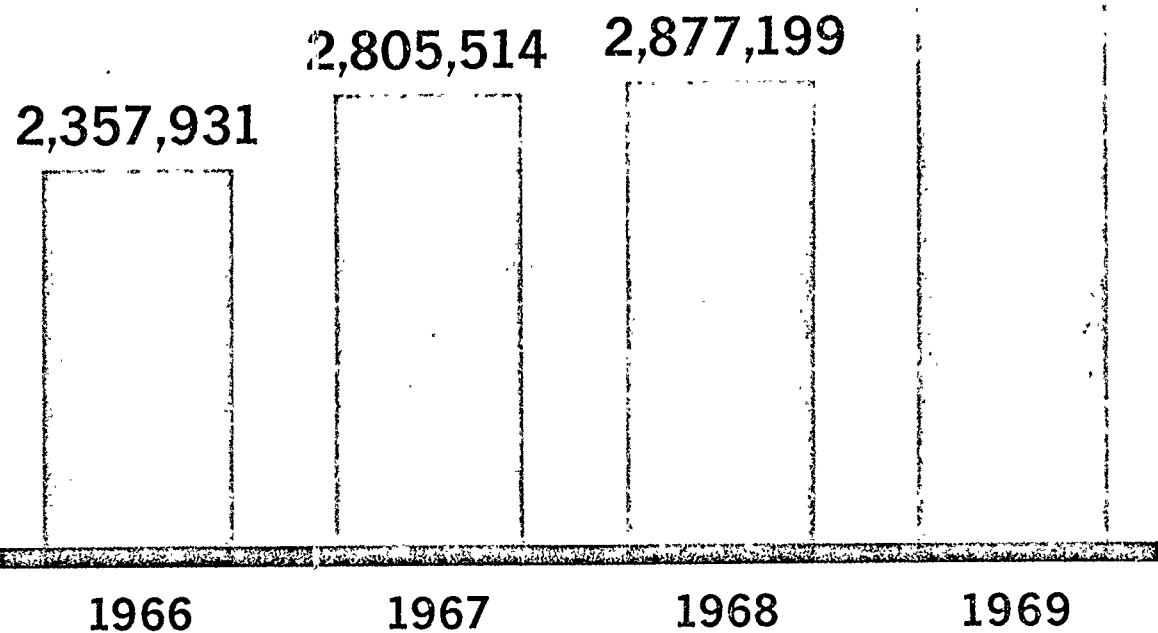


FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

CORRESPONDENCE, FORMS AND NAME CHECKS RECEIVED

FISCAL YEARS

3,348,408*



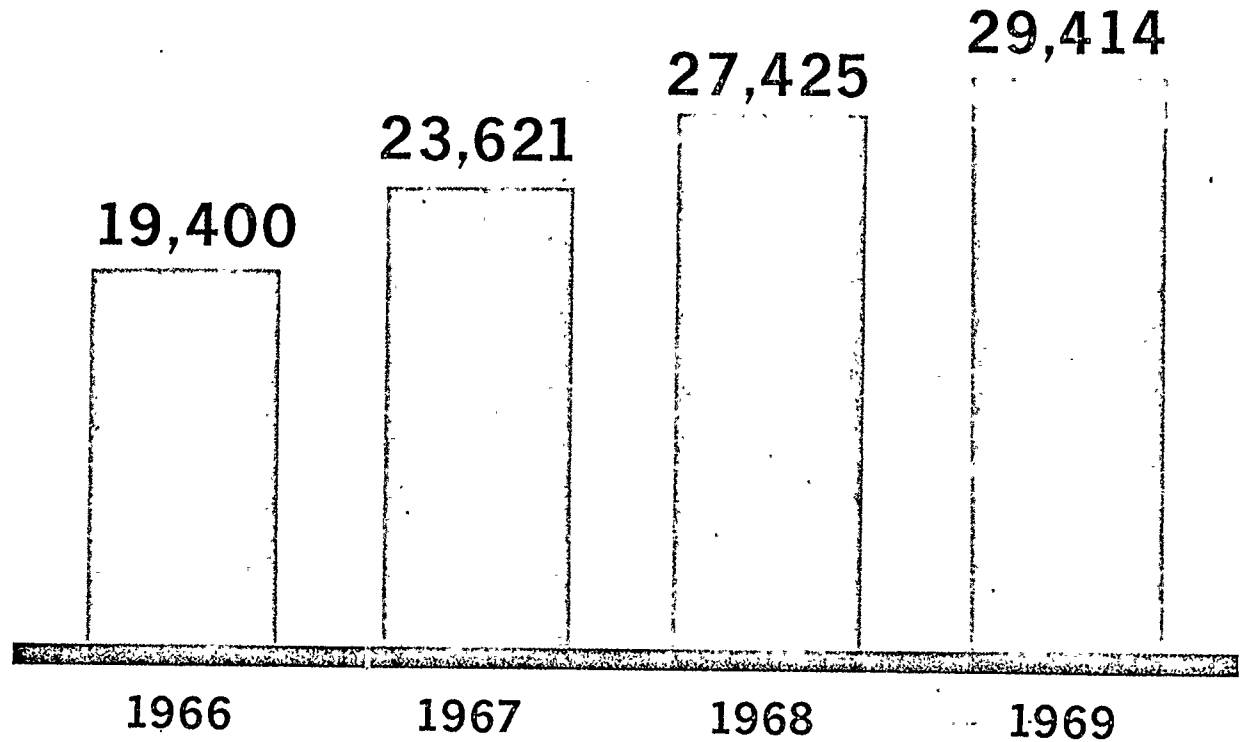
FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

*ALL-TIME HIGH

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

CASES INVOLVING LATENT FINGERPRINT EXAMINATIONS

FISCAL YEARS

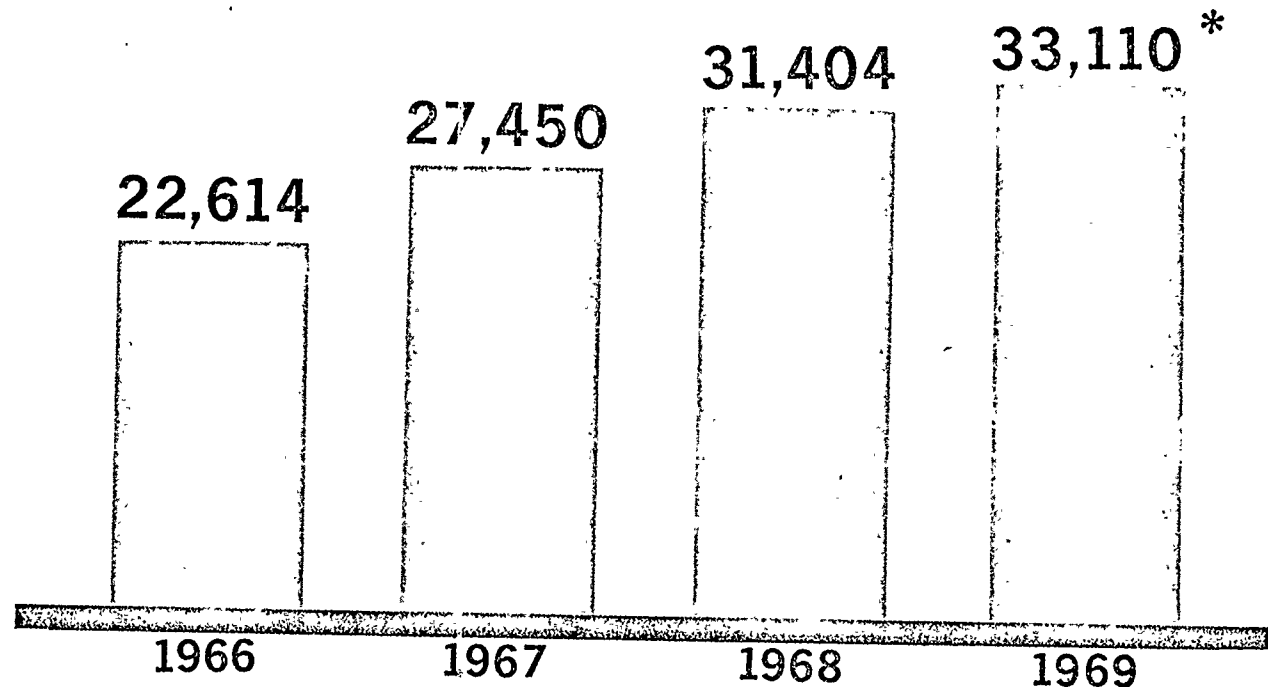


FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION



FUGITIVES IDENTIFIED BY FINGERPRINTS

FISCAL YEAR



FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

* ALL-TIME HIGH

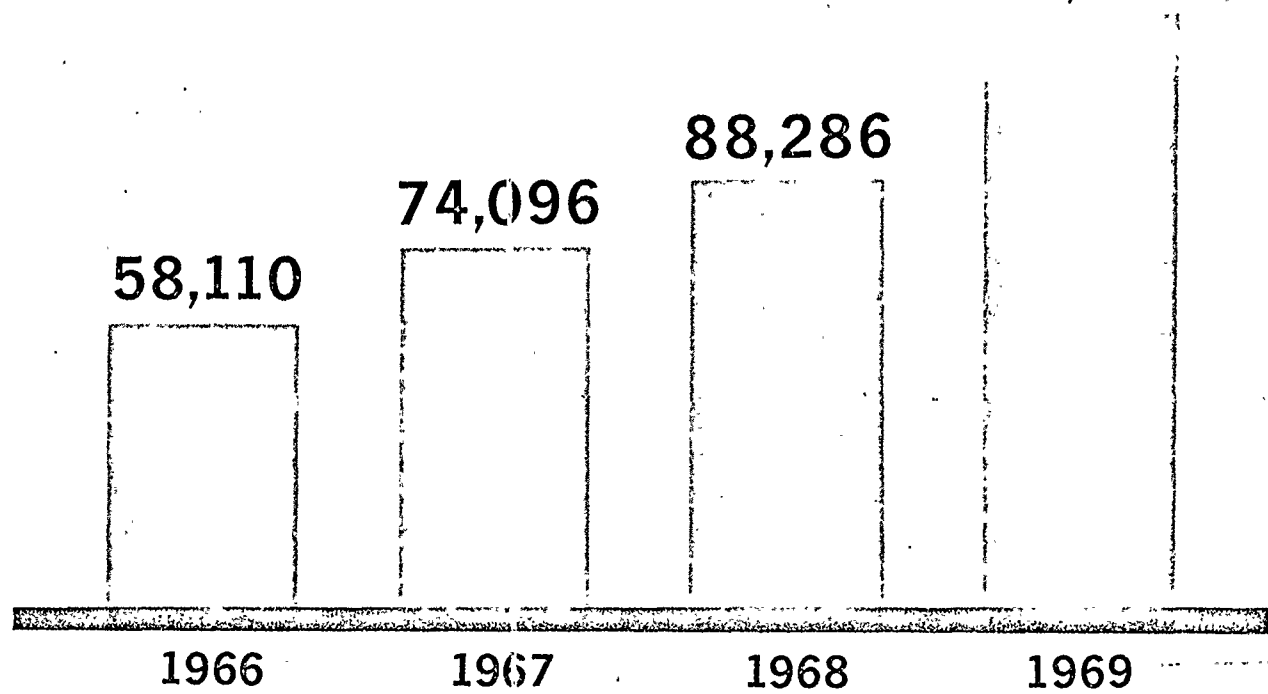


FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

WANTED NOTICES POSTED AND CANCELLED

FISCAL YEARS

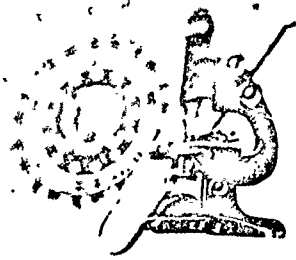
123,383*



FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

*ALL-TIME HIGH

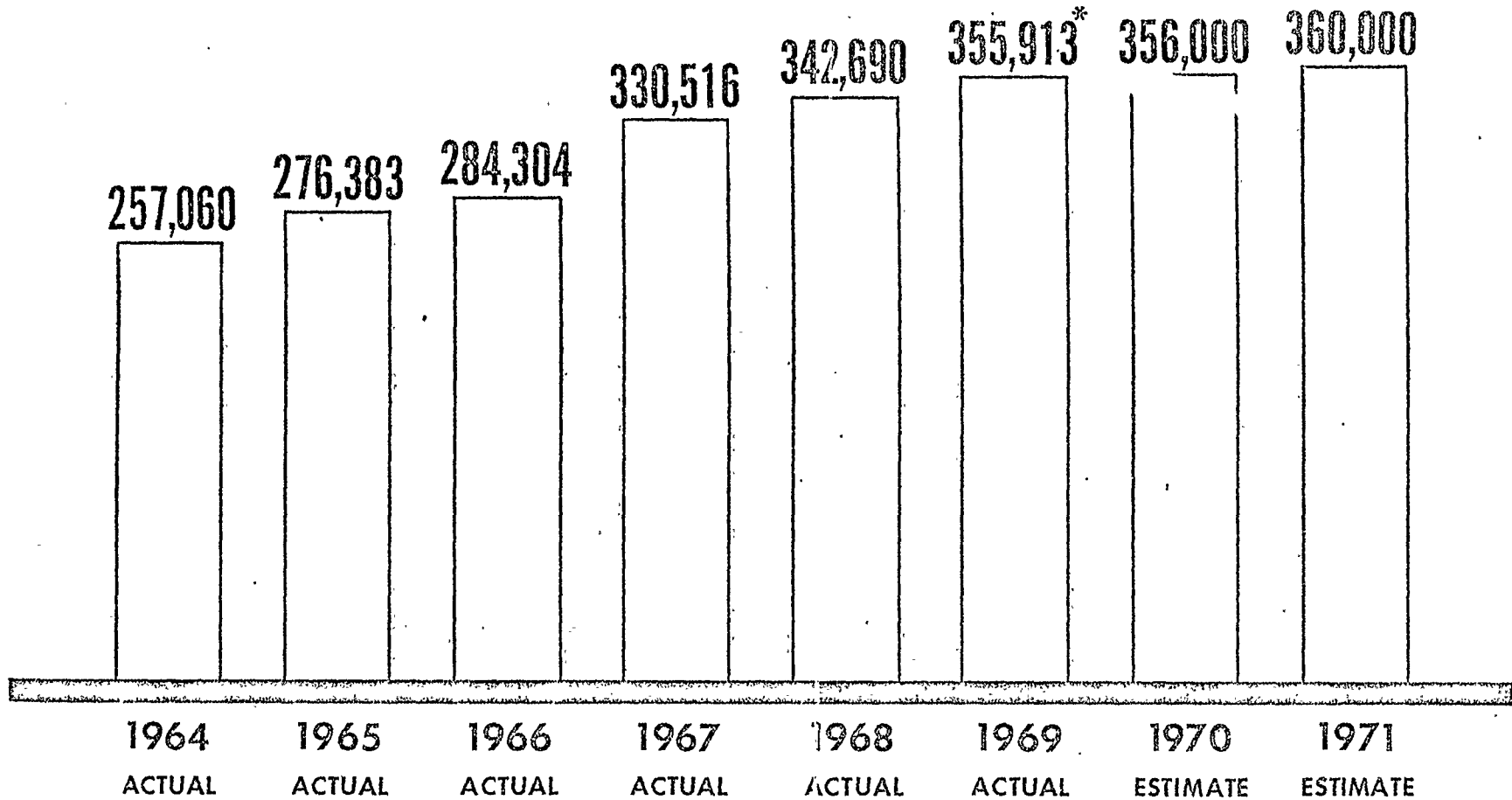




TOTAL FBI LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

FISCAL YEARS

EXHIBIT NO. 24



* ALL-TIME HIGH

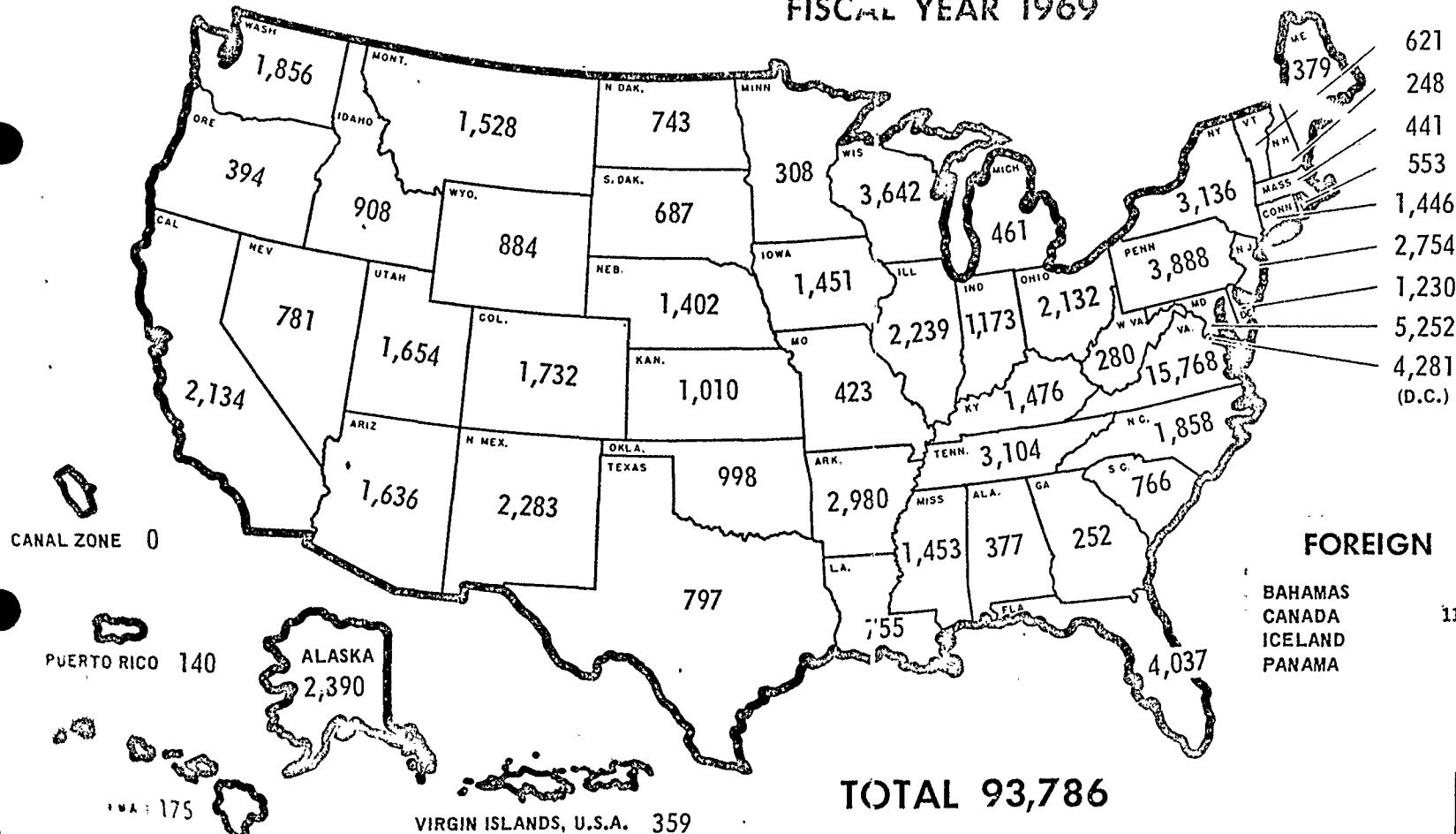




FBI LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS MADE FOR NON-FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

EXHIBIT NO. 25

FISCAL YEAR 1969



FOREIGN

BAHAMAS	4
CANADA	118
ICELAND	7
PANAMA	2





LOCAL POLICE TRAINING SCHOOLS

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN WHICH FBI
PROVIDED TRAINING ASSISTANCE

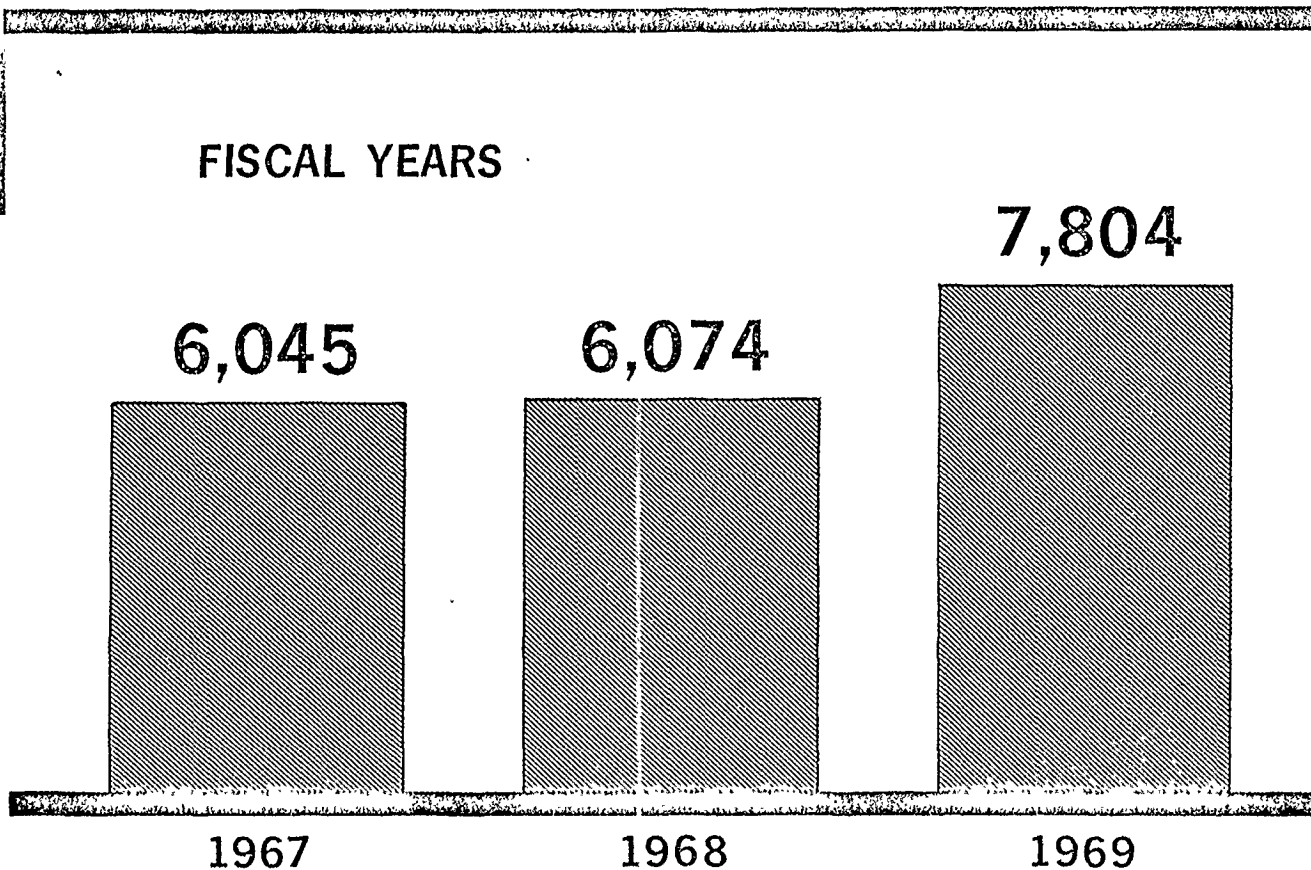


EXHIBIT NO. 2



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Walters

Trotter	_____
DeLoach	_____
Walters	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 24, 1970

FROM : A. Rosen *AR*

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Schutz
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Miss Gandy
- 1 - Miss Holmes

SUBJECT: AIRCRAFT HIJACKINGS
CONFERENCE, JUNE 30, 1970

Attorney General's Staff Conference

Attached find amended pages of brief on aircraft hijackings prepared for the Director's use at the conference with the Attorney General's staff on June 30, 1970, which will be chaired by the Deputy Attorney General, Richard G. Kleindienst.

Amendments to the brief were made necessary by the June 22, 1970, armed hijacking of Pan American World Airways flight to Cairo, Egypt, while en route from Beirut, Lebanon, to John F. Kennedy Airport, New York. The subject, Haxhi Hasan Xhafferi, a 32-year-old Albanian, was taken into custody at Cairo, Egypt, by Egyptian authorities after firing a shot in the cockpit. No one was injured. Our investigation of the matter is continuing.

Amended pages are as follows:

Page 7

Under A. Hijackings - most recent hijacking added to the 1970 column and the total for 1970 as well as grand total.

Under B. Individuals Involved - the 1970 column and the totals for 1970 and grand total being increased by one.

Page 22

The total number of hijackings amended from 70 to 71.

Page 36

REC-43 62-11156-7
A brief summary of the Pan American flight hijacking 6-22-70, set forth.

Last page of index

Amended to incorporate the name of subject of most recent hijacking, Haxhi Hasan Xhafferi.

Encs. (4)

59 JUL 4 1970
(11)

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

Handwritten initials and marks: R, NY, WBI, SHJ

III. STATISTICS RE HIJACKINGS
SINCE JANUARY 1, 1968

A. Hijackings

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>Total</u>
To Cuba	17	31	5	53
Other Destination		2	1	3
Aborted	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>14</u>
TOTAL	20	39	11	70

A firearm was used in 53 of the 70 incidents and in 6 instances there was gunfire. In 1 of the incidents, 1 death and 2 injuries resulted. In the 2nd - 2 individuals were wounded. In the remaining 4, no one was injured.

B. Individuals Involved

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>Total</u>
Latin	17	21	2	40
Fleeing Felons	3	7*		10
Black Militants	3	3		6
Others	<u>8</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>44</u>
TOTAL	31	57	12	100

* Includes one black militant.

18
JUL 6 1970

62-71176-202

VII. HIJACKINGS OF U. S. PLANES

The following are summaries of all hijackings since January 1, 1968. There has been a total of 70 incidents of hijackings or attempts to hijack aircraft during this period. There were 56 hijackings and 14 aborted hijackings.

During 1968, there were 17 hijackings to Cuba and 3 aborted hijackings.

During 1969, there were 31 hijackings to Cuba, 1 to Damascus, 1 to Rome, and 6 aborted hijackings.

During 1970, thus far there have been 6 hijackings, 5 of which went to Cuba, and 1 to Lebanon, along with 5 aborted hijackings.

1968

<u>NUMBER & DATE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>AIRLINE</u>
(1) - 2/17/68	THOMAS JAMES BOYNTON	Privately owned

From Marathon, Florida, to Cuba at gun point with pilot aboard. Process filed 2/20/68, Florida. Returned to United States through Canada, 11/2/69, pleaded guilty 5/12/70, and sentenced to 20 years 6/4/70.

(2) - 2/21/68	LAWRENCE MAHLON RHODES, JR.	Delta
---------------	--------------------------------	-------

From Tampa, Florida, to Cuba at gun point with 102 passengers and crew of 7 aboard. Fleeing felon at time of hijacking. Process filed 12/22/68, Miami, Florida. Surrendered himself at Madrid, Spain, 2/11/70. Entered plea of not guilty and is currently undergoing psychiatric examination.

JUL 6 1970

1970

NUMBER & DATE

NAME

AIRLINE

(69) - 5/25/70

NELSON MOLINA

American

From Chicago, Illinois, to Cuba at gunpoint with 66 passengers and crew of 7. Process filed 5/27/70, New York. Still in Cuba.

(70) - 6/4/70

AUTHER GATES BARKLEY

TWA

From Phoenix, Arizona, to St. Louis, Missouri, with 51 passengers and 7 crew members. Demanded \$100,000,000 or would destroy aircraft. Process filed 6/4/70, Alexandria, Virginia. Presently undergoing psychiatric evaluation.

62-71156-215

<u>Name</u>	<u>Page</u>
Pastorcich, Roger Allen	25
Patterson, Gwendolyn Joyce	26
Patterson, James Joseph	26
Payano, Aristofarez Antonio Navarro	27
Perez, Jesus Rivera	33
Perry, Lester Ellsworth	32
 Quesada, Graciela Calderon	 11, 35
 Reed, John M. (ASAC)	 18
Rhodes, Lawrence Mahlon, Jr.	22
Richards, Oran Daniel	23
 Sanchez, Hiran Courouneaux	 30
Sanchez, Miguel Montesino	25
Sandlin, Robert Lee	29
Shorr, Henry Larry	33
Speruto, Salvatore	29
Stubbs, Clemmie	34
 Torres, Domingo Diaz	 32
Truitt, Alben William Barkley	24
 Viera, Irardo Mendoza	 25
 Wagstaff, Joseph Alfred	 35
Washington, Thomas George	11, 26, Exhibit #5
White, L.	27
Wiser, F. C.	Exhibit #3, Page 2
 Zamora, Crecencio Parra	 30

62-77156

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Sullivan	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Brennan, C.D.	_____
Callahan	_____
Casper	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Tavel	_____
Walters	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 12-11-70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE IN CONNECTION WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE THURSDAYS, 5:00 P.M.

M.A. Jones

In view of the approaching holiday season, material for captioned brief, unless otherwise advised to the contrary, will not be needed until after the first of the new year. Material will then be required for receipt in Crime Records Division by 12 noon, Tuesday, 1-5-71 for the next scheduled conference of 1-7-71.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

WEL ✓ *T.C.B.* *MAA* *MAA*

- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Casper
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Felt

OK

- 1 - Mr. Tavel
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Walters
- 1 - Mr. Beaver
- 1 - Miss Gandy
- 1 - Miss Holmes
- 1 - M. A. Jones

C

REC-66-97852-710

JHC:kjs (9)

6 DEC 16 1970

DEC 16 1970

Confidential

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Sullivan _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Brennan, C.D.
 Callahan _____
 Casper _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Tavel _____
 Walters _____
 Soyars _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

CB/s

TO : Mr. Bishop *Byel*

DATE: 12/29/70

FROM : M. A. Jones *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE IN CONNECTION WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE THURSDAYS, 5:00 P. M.

Z

You will recall that captioned brief was discontinued during the Holiday Season. It is presumed these conferences will resume on Thursday, January 7, 1971. Accordingly, it is suggested that all Divisions revise and update their sections of the brief and submit such revisions to be received on or before noontime Tuesday, January 5th.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

[Handwritten initials]

wel

[Handwritten mark]

REC 70

Tal 62-10126 211

JAN 5 1971

[Handwritten signature]

- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Casper
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Felt

- 1 - Mr. Tavel
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Walters
- 1 - Mr. Beaver
- 1 - Miss Gandy
- 1 - Miss Holmes
- 1 - M. A. Jones

364

DGH:mjj(9)

[Handwritten marks]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

V. report

Tolson	_____
Sullivan	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Brennan, C.D.	_____
Callahan	_____
Casper	_____
Conrad	_____
Dalbey	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Tavel	_____
Walters	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Bishop *T.B.*

DATE: April 6, 1971

FROM : M.A. Jones

SUBJECT: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE IN CONNECTION WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE THURSDAYS, 5:00 P.M.

changed
4-8-71
HW

In connection with captioned brief, attached are amended pages A and C of the Table of Contents and pages 4-5, 8, 11, 12, 13A, 16, 24, 26A, 33, 34 and 35, which should be inserted in the brief. Page 36 should be deleted. These pages have been amended for the following reasons:

Pages A and C of the Table of Contents have been amended as a result of changes set out in details below.

Page 4-5, information in paragraph 3 changed to make more current. *B*

Page 8, changed to update totals of Seat of Government employees.

Page 11, "Black Panther Party (BPP)" write-up revised to make more current.

Page 12, all items revised to update figures.

Page 13A, this is a new item which is considered timely.

Page 16, first paragraph revised to show current number of American aircraft hijacked along with those diverted to Cuba.

REC-66

210

Page 24, "Court-Approved Electronic Surveillances" item updated to show more current figures.

15 APR 13 1971

Enclosures (13)

- 1 - Mr. Mohr - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Brennan - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Callahan - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Casper - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Dalbey - Enclosures

EX-112

↓ ↓

- 1 - Mr. Felt - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Tavel - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Walters - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Beaver - Enclosures
- 1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosures
- 1 - Miss Holmes - Enclosures
- 1 - M.A. Jones - Enclosures

CREATED BY [unclear]

M.A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE

/ Page 26A, item number (9) added as of current interest.

Page 33, figures in paragraph 1 updated; paragraph 3 revised to make more current. -

Pages 34 and 35, both pages revised to update information.

dat

JMI

TJR

ds

v

Wed

WBS

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I. Items of
Current Interest

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S TESTIMONY
HOUSE JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE
MARCH 15, 1967

The "Washington Post" reported on March 16, 1967, that Attorney General Clark opened hearings before a House Judiciary subcommittee on March 15th relative to the Administration's request for 50 million dollars next year and 300 million dollars the following year to assist state and local governments in modernizing their law enforcement and corrective systems. Clark said that a successful war on crime depends not on making it easier for police to seek confessions but on improving their training and methods.

The Attorney General also said he had seen no evidence that court decisions limiting admission of confessions had hampered efficient law enforcement. Clark is reported to have opposed action reversing court orders that suspects be told of their rights and be offered counsel before being questioned.

Attorney General Clark said that since 1948 the FBI has followed generally the same interrogation procedures which the courts have now ordered the states to follow. The FBI has maintained a very high average of convictions, showing "what excellence in training and standards can do," Clark said.

Clark also said he hoped Congress would not go "too far on too little" until more evidence is in on the effect of the Supreme Court's decisions.

COMMENT

The Attorney General failed to consider the fact that FBI investigations are not normally hot pursuit, on-the-street situations. When the FBI interrogates a suspect or subject, usually considerable investigation has already been conducted and corroborative facts have been developed which greatly assist the course of the interrogation. On the contrary, police are frequently faced with fast-moving, developing situations on the street where there is no opportunity for the orderly accumulation of facts to supplement interrogation.

Congress is currently investigating the effect of the Miranda decision on law enforcement and public safety. Senator Birch Bayh (Democrat - Indiana) has been holding hearings around the country regarding Miranda; however, testimony he has received has been conflicting. Generally law enforcement officials testify that they have been handcuffed and defense lawyers and civil libertarians take the opposite view. As of this time, neither side has demonstrable statistical proof to substantiate its contentions. The absence of clear proof is due, at least partially, to the fact that Miranda is a new decision, being handed down on June 13, 1966. As of now there are few reported court decisions showing how trial courts will interpret the requirements laid down in Miranda.

04

PRESS RELEASE OF MARCH 15, 1967
ISSUED BY REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN'S "WEDNESDAY CLUB"
ENTITLED "ARE WE ORGANIZED TO FIGHT CRIME?"

On March 15, 1967, a group of 21 generally liberal Republican Congressmen, members of the "Wednesday Club," issued a press release challenging the adequacy of the Federal Government's organization to fight crime effectively and called for expansion of the House Judiciary Committee's hearings considering crime legislation to examine this aspect of the war on crime. The gist of their argument is that a reorganization of Federal law enforcement and investigative agencies is needed to effectively carry on the war against crime. The press release suggests that there is "confusion, competition and duplication" among Federal law enforcement and investigative agencies which is hindering the war against crime and that this can be eliminated only through a complete reorganization of these agencies.

The entire argument of the "Wednesday Club" is based on a false premise. Traditionally and historically, law enforcement in this country has been the responsibility of local governments and states. The Federal law enforcement agencies make only approximately 50,000 arrests per year for Federal violations, while local and state police make over six million arrests for criminal acts, not including traffic offenses. Federal investigative agencies have very little jurisdictional control over the more than three million serious crimes committed in the United States in 1966. Reorganization of the Federal law enforcement agencies is not the answer to the crime problem. The real problem is at the local level where there are 40,000 investigative agencies, ranging from city constables to state police, and the problem of multiplicity of jurisdiction is within the state. From the standpoint of the FBI, there is daily liaison and exchange of information with all Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies; our important cooperative services are made available to all law enforcement agencies, both on the state and Federal level; and the FBI's National Crime Information Center is an example of the cooperation which exists among law enforcement agencies on all levels.

The press release of the "Wednesday Club" states that the FBI maintains an informal semi-autonomy from Administration

regulations, although organizationally responsible to the Department of Justice, and cites as an example recent debates over wiretapping procedures. This statement is without any basis in fact. The Director's testimony before various legislative committees, as well as documentation produced by him in the recent "wiretapping" controversy, clearly shows that the FBI's use of wiretaps was done with the specific knowledge and approval of the Attorneys General and under strictly controlled conditions. There is no exercise of autonomy whatsoever by the FBI in this field.

The press release also charges that the FBI's involvement in the foreign intelligence field, such as the Dominican crisis in 1965, could detract from its domestic law enforcement and crime detection functions. This allegation also is factually unsupportable. FBI Agents were sent to the Dominican Republic in 1965 at the specific order of the President; only three Special Agents are presently there, functioning solely in a liaison capacity; statistical accomplishments by the FBI during this period have been at their highest levels.

The action of the "Wednesday Club" was an obvious attempt to secure a headline, which they incorrectly feel they have found in the question of Federal organization.

MARCH 12, 1967
TELEVISION INTERVIEW
OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attorney General Ramsey Clark was the guest of CBS program "Face the Nation" which was telecast in Washington over WTOP-TV, at 12:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Sunday, March 12, 1967. This program was moderated by CBS newscaster Martin Agronsky assisted by correspondents George Herman of CBS and James Clayton of the "Washington Post."

The principal topics discussed during this interview of the Attorney General were: 1. The New Orleans investigation into the assassination of former President Kennedy; 2. Wiretapping; 3. The Supreme Court "Miranda" decision; 4. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell; and 5. The death penalty.

Several references were made to the Director and the FBI during this interview and all were favorable.

NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATION

The Attorney General expressed his confidence in the Warren Commission conclusion, based on FBI investigation, that assassin Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing former President Kennedy. He commented that most--if not all--of the individuals mentioned in the New Orleans investigation were known to the FBI, which developed no evidence that they were involved in the assassination. Clark declined to comment on the mysterious individual known as "Bertrand" since New Orleans authorities were then holding court proceedings to determine his identity.

WIRETAPPING

Clark commented that there were 38 wiretaps presently authorized by his department, and that all of these were in national security-type cases. He emphasized that procedures for his authority in the use of all such devices have been improved, and he was satisfied that none would ~~be~~ be used without his approval.

"MIRANDA" DECISION

The Attorney General remarked that it was still too early to determine what effect this decision would have on law enforcement performance. He noted, however, that it has had no appreciable effect on FBI investigations which have for many years informed suspects of their constitutional rights prior to interrogation.

MARCH 12, 1967
TELEVISION INTERVIEW
OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

POWELL

No decision has been reached by the Department concerning possible Federal violations committed by Powell, according to Clark. However, he expressed the hope that their determination might await any further action against Powell by Congress.

DEATH PENALTY

The Attorney General stated he would recommend the death penalty be abolished for certain Federal violations.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
1966 PRELIMINARY ANNUAL RELEASE

On Wednesday, p. m., March 15, 1967, the FBI's preliminary crime reports for 1966 were released to the press.

This report highlighted the fact that crimes of violence were up 11%. There was a 9% increase in murder, a 10% increase in aggravated assault, a 10% increase in forcible rape, and a 14% increase in robbery. As a group, crimes against property increased 11% during 1966.

The sharpest crime increase was noted in the group of cities having less than 10,000 inhabitants. Crime in these cities rose 14%. Large cities with over 100,000 inhabitants had an average increase of 10%, while crime in rural areas was up 7% and crime in the suburbs rose 13%.

In the release dated March 15th the Director reiterated the need for adequate firearms legislation, noting that there was a 23% increase in 1966 in serious assaults where guns were used. The Director also highlighted the fact that six out of every ten murders were committed with the use of a firearm. 71% of these murders were committed with handguns, 17% with shotguns and 12% with rifles or other type firearm.

This crime report release also indicated that in 1966 police arrests of adults for all criminal acts (excluding traffic offenses) dropped 1%; however, arrests of persons under 18 years of age increased 9%.

Our preliminary annual release also noted that nationally, police solutions of crime index offenses averaged 25% and noted that police solved 89% of murders, 72% of aggravated assaults, 65% of forcible rapes, 35% of robberies and 21% of property offenses.

CRIME LEGISLATION

The Congress is presently holding hearings with respect to the President's request for crime legislation entitled "Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967." This Act has its basis in many of the recommendations of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. The report of the Commission entitled "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society" was released February 18, 1967. The proposed legislation would provide for a substantial financial aid program to local and state law enforcement agencies for the purpose of purchase of equipment, training, education and research. It would also establish in the Department of Justice an agency to administer the program headed by a Director of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance. Depending on how this new legislation would be administered within the Department of Justice, it will have an impact and could conflict with the FBI's long-standing cooperative services for local law enforcement.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT
AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

By letter dated March 10, 1967, the Attorney General requested FBI participation in a national conference of local and state law enforcement administrators to be held in the State Department Auditorium on March 28-29, 1967. This conference was called by the President and has as its purpose a discussion on how to implement the proposed crime legislation. Since this conference and any new crime legislation would affect directly the long-standing FBI cooperative services to local law enforcement, Assistant to the Director DeLoach, Assistant Director Casper and Inspector Jerome J. Daunt have been designated to attend. The Attorney General is being advised by letter dated March 17, 1967.

NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (NCIC)

The National Crime Information Center (NCIC), a computerized index of law enforcement information on crime and criminals, successfully began its pilot test operation on January 27, 1967. At the present time the following police agencies are directly on-line to the FBI computer:

Boston Police Department
Philadelphia Police Department
New York City Police Department
Washington, D. C., Metropolitan Police Department
Chicago Police Department
St. Louis Police Department
New Orleans Police Department
Maryland State Police
Virginia State Police
Georgia State Patrol
Texas Department of Public Safety, and
✓ Denver FBI Field Office

These agencies are entering records on wanted persons, stolen motor vehicles, and identifiable stolen property. They are receiving replies to inquiries in a matter of seconds. For example, a police officer on the street in New Orleans through the use of his car radio is able to get information from the FBI computer here in Washington within 1 1/2 minutes. The California Department of Justice and the New York State Police are scheduled to join the NCIC system on March 20, 1967. The system has had a steady growth in building up the information that is stored in the computer, increasing the number of hours that the computer is "on the air" and in adding new participating police agencies.

INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
BY NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES C. GARRISON

In December, 1966, we received information that New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison was conducting an investigation of the assassination of the late President Kennedy. Garrison reportedly was attempting to develop evidence showing that David William Ferrie, a homosexual who was a former airlines pilot, and Lee Harvey Oswald conspired with anti-Castro Cubans to assassinate President Kennedy.

We were informed by several sources that Garrison was basing much of his investigation upon information furnished to him by Jack S. Martin and David Lewis. Martin is a private investigator in New Orleans and Lewis is a baggage handler at a New Orleans bus station. Both Martin and Lewis appear to be mental cases. During our investigation of the assassination, we thoroughly investigated allegations that Ferrie and Oswald were acquainted but we found no evidence to show this was true.

Garrison has made one arrest in his case - Clay L. Shaw, a homosexual who was former Director of the International Trade Mart in New Orleans. Shaw's name did not come up during our investigation of the assassination. Garrison claims Shaw is identical with one Clay Bertrand, an alleged contact of New Orleans attorney Dean Andrews. We never located Bertrand and Andrews' acquaintance with Bertrand highly doubted. We developed no information indicating Oswald knew Clay Shaw.

On March 14, 1967, during a preliminary hearing in New Orleans for Shaw, Garrison produced a mystery witness Perry Raymond Russo who alleged that he was present at a meeting when Leon Oswald, David Ferrie and Clay Shaw planned the assassination of President Kennedy. Russo identified Leon Oswald as identical to Lee Harvey Oswald. Russo admitted receiving psychiatric treatment since 1959 and his testimony at the preliminary hearing was highly contradictory to information he previously furnished to news media. Russo appears to be lying and during our investigation of the assassination, we developed no information indicating Oswald ever knew Russo.

James C. Garrison is an egomaniac, is politically ambitious and it appears his whole investigation was triggered by his desire for publicity. The Director has instructed that we have no contact with Garrison or any member of his staff and that we stay meticulously out of Garrison's investigation. It appears Garrison is looking for an attempt to dump his investigation on this Bureau and the Director has instructed that we should avoid such possibility "like a plague."

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

The field of education has long been a major target of the Communist Party. The communists' emphasis on students in the recent past was best expressed by the Party's General Secretary, Gus Hall, when he stated "Communism is big, really big, on college campuses now. You've got to play the ball game where the players are and the really good players are in college." Today there is considerable unrest and agitation on college campuses throughout the Nation. Subversive agitators constitute the major source behind this unrest and, from a long-range viewpoint, these campus subversives may well become seriously damaging to our national security. In light of this, the FBI will continue to carry out its defined responsibilities, whether they be on the college campus or elsewhere, while at the same time respect the spirit of academic freedom on which our college system is based.

The two major student and campus groups in the United States today are the communist-inspired W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, with an approximate membership of 425 members, and the Students for a Democratic Society, with approximately 5,000 members. The Students for a Democratic Society has been described by Gus Hall as a new left group which the Party has "going for us."

Today there is a concerted effort on the part of student groups to "knock" the FBI and other Government agencies off the college campuses and to prevent such agencies from carrying out their assigned duties. For example, in early March, 1967, a handful of Students for a Democratic Society members at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, alleged that the FBI in conducting investigations on that campus was infringing on academic freedom by securing information from responsible campus officials and students. While we have interviewed officials and students at the University in matters within our jurisdiction the charges that the FBI was infringing on academic freedom are baseless:

Another example involves allegations made by a group of "liberal" faculty members at State University College, Brockport, New York. This group alleged that the FBI was having faculty members "spy" on other faculty members, again raising the cry of infringement of academic freedom. These charges also were baseless and without foundation.

TRAVEL OF THE PRESIDENT TO URUGUAY

At the request of the White House, a representative of this Bureau* recently traveled to Uruguay and participated in briefings, surveys, and discussions relating to security to be provided for the President when he attends the Summit Conference of heads of American States to be held in Punta Del Este, Uruguay, during the period 4/12-14/67. The same Bureau representative is returning to Uruguay to assist a White House group in the implementation of security measures prior to the President's arrival. A general assessment of the situation in Uruguay at the present time indicates that adequate security can be provided to the President if he restricts his travel to Punta Del Este. If he travels to Montevideo proper, security problems could arise because of a very militant Communist Party which already is manifesting its protests to the President's visit. The Communist Party in Uruguay practically controls the labor movement and potentially is in a position to paralyze facilities such as light, gas, water, and street transportation. Furthermore, there is a good potential for committing sabotage and inciting riots. Under the present plan, the President will not go into Montevideo proper. Security problems at Punta Del Este are greatly minimized because the geographic location and the resort-type atmosphere do not present any serious obstacles for instituting good security. The police and security services in Montevideo are not efficient by our standards, and it will take continuing prodding to make certain that the necessary security measures are carried out. The political stability of the Uruguayan Government is not good. There is a new Government which is shaky and is suffering economic problems. There have been a series of strikes during the last several weeks. We have been told that there will be between 1500 and 2500 newspapermen who will attend the conference. There may be some commotion among them because of inadequate housing and communication facilities. Newspaper reporters may also find it disappointing to find any news of real significance at Punta Del Este if there are no disturbing incidents.

* Special Agent Papich

WIRE TAPS AND OTHER COVERAGE UTILIZED IN THE
INTERNAL SECURITY FIELD

Wire taps are utilized only in the internal security field and when absolutely essential to carrying out our investigative responsibilities. Their number varies and as of this date we have 42 wire taps in operation. In addition,

JFK Act 6 (4)

The importance of utilizing wire taps in the internal security field cannot be overemphasized in view of the dangers that exist in the internal security of the United States. The intelligence data obtained from such coverage makes it possible to keep appropriate officials of our Government currently aware of the activities, plans, strategy, and tactics of subversive organizations and individuals. Also, information gathered from these sources is of immediate interest to the United States intelligence agencies and officials of the Government in the formulation of plans in the foreign policy field.

We are not utilizing any microphone surveillances, mail covers, or trash covers in connection with our investigations. We are utilizing security informants and confidential sources to provide us necessary coverage. Currently, we have [redacted] security informants who are members of the Communist Party and some of these are operating at the highest level. In view of the valuable coverage these informants provide us, we place a great deal of emphasis on their utilization. It may be interesting to note that during [redacted] of our security informants became members of the Communist Party and this was increased to [redacted] informants becoming members of the Party in [redacted]. In this connection, we noted that during those two years while [redacted] informants became members of the Party, [redacted] discontinued their association with the Party primarily due to personal reasons, thus leaving us a total gain of [redacted] informants in the Party.

INFORMATION tends to identify informants - FBI

COUNTERESPIONAGE WORK AGAINST THE SOVIETS

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and its intelligence organs constitute the major counter-espionage problem confronting the FBI. The United States is the major target against which the Soviet espionage apparatus is directed. All information received from sources in a position to know confirms this. At this time 529 Soviet officials with 643 dependents are in the United States. Of these officials, 225 are known and suspected Soviet intelligence officers. There has been a steady annual increase in Soviet intelligence officers to this country.

information tends to identify peculiarly sensitive ongoing foreign counterintelligence operations.

II. Intelligence
Matters

CHINESE COMMUNIST INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

Communist China today has no diplomatic establishment in the United States and its major intelligence efforts directed against this country emanate from two major sources, [REDACTED]

.. We have identified two ethnic Chinese employees of the United Nations Secretariat in New York as Chinese communist intelligence agents.

Information tends to identify peculiarly sensitive ongoing foreign intelligence operations..

In anticipation of Red China's admission to the United Nations, we have greatly stepped up our efforts in the past two years to build a solid base of quality informants to operate against the Chinese communists.

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

The Communist Party, USA, is operating in an atmosphere of optimism as a result of the March 3, 1967, decision of the United States Court of Appeals, Washington, D.C., which stated that the Party could not be forced to register under the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950. The feeling throughout the Party is that it has won its fight for existence and now must move to capitalize on this victory by becoming an effective force on the American scene.

Within this week the Party adopted various programs in an effort to move out of its isolation from the American people. It is working toward the establishment of a daily newspaper which is expected to be in operation in time to have an effect on the national elections in 1968. Originally, the Party planned to merge peace, labor, and civil rights groups into a new political party which would nominate a candidate for President of the United States in 1968. Now, the Communist Party is seriously considering running its own candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States in 1968.

May 1, 1967, is to mark the institution of a massive recruiting drive by the Party to take advantage of the favorable Court decision and each Party district is being instructed to start making plans for this recruiting drive now. In addition, Party leaders have called for more infiltration by Party members into the trade union movement in an attempt to regain the power the Party had in this movement in the 1940's.

The Party believes that youth must be the central concentration for its work in the future. In order to have the most impact on the young generation and to gain recruits quickly, the Party must make an effective appeal to youth. Therefore, it is instituting a massive campaign against United States policy in Vietnam, instituting resistance to the military draft, and encouraging all types of demonstrations by youth. The Party also will start a movement to have Congress pass a bill guaranteeing full employment for all youth.

The Party considers recruiting of youth its most important project in 1967. Current plans call for doubling the number of youth in the Party during the Summer of 1967, and the nationwide establishment of Party schools to fully indoctrinate these youth recruits in the principles of Marxism.

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM

Since United States aircraft attacked selected targets in North Vietnam following torpedo-boat assaults against destroyers in the Gulf/Tonkin in early August, 1964, there have been in the United States almost daily demonstrations to protest United States intervention in Vietnam. Many of these demonstrations have reached major proportions.

The Communist Party and other subversive groups such as the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, a communist-inspired Marxist-oriented youth group; the Socialist Workers Party, which has been designated as subversive by the Attorney General, and its youth affiliate, the Young Socialist Alliance; the Workers World Party, a communist splinter group and its youth affiliate, Youth Against War and Fascism; and the Progressive Labor Party, a pro-Chinese Marxist group, have actively supported and participated in demonstrations along with the Students for a Democratic Society, a militant youth group which has been described by Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, as a group which the Party has "going for us." Pacifist groups such as Women Strike for Peace, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Committee for Nonviolent Action, and the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy have also taken a leading role in sponsoring such demonstrations. Summaries showing the highlights of these demonstrations are furnished to the White House and other Government officials two or three times a week.

The Spring Mobilization Committee and the Student Mobilization Committee, both of which include members of the Communist Party and other subversive groups in their membership, are sponsoring demonstrations throughout the United States April 8-15, 1967. The focal point of the week-long activity will be massive demonstrations at New York City and San Francisco, California, on April 15. The Reverend James Bevel is the National Director of the Spring Mobilization Committee. Bevel is an official of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, a civil rights group which is headed by the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. The Student Mobilization Committee is the brainchild of Bettina Aptheker, a student at the University of California at Berkeley and a member of the Communist Party, USA, National Committee. An attempt is being made to have 500 individuals burn their draft cards at New York City during the demonstration on April 15, 1967, as a mass protest against the war and the draft.

DOMINICAN SITUATION

The FBI was ordered into the Dominican Republic by the President in May, 1965, to develop information to be used in preventing communists from gaining control in that country. At the height of the Dominican Revolution, we had a staff of 14 Agents. In August, 1966, at White House instructions, we established a permanent Legal Attache office there staffed with three Agents.

Since his inauguration July 1, 1966, Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer has brought about a degree of stability, however, there continues to be strong undercurrents of dissension. The rightists reportedly have considered plots to remove Balaguer. Juan Bosch's political party, the loser in the June, 1966, election, has been most vocal in its opposition to Balaguer's programs and only recently published a document which appears intended to set the stage for a vast movement of resistance against Balaguer. The communist groups have suffered much internal dissension but to establish a common cause could be expected to regroup as they have in the past. They possibly would be willing to let Bosch's political party provide the overt leadership.

III. Criminal
Matters

BOMBING OF YUGOSLAV
DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS
IN THE UNITED STATES
AND CANADA
JANUARY 29, 1967

Our investigation has developed a great deal of substantial information implicating the following individuals in a conspiracy to bomb Yugoslav diplomatic establishments in the United States and Canada on 1/29/67:

Reverend Radomir Chkautovic	Lebanon, Pennsylvania
Reverend Stojilko Kajevic	Youngstown, Ohio
Zivko Kajevic	Youngstown, Ohio
Djordje Djelic	Cleveland, Ohio
Milan Nikolic	Cleveland, Ohio
Desimir Marjanovic	Cleveland, Ohio
Miomir Radovanovic	Chicago, Illinois
Dragisa Kasikovic	Chicago, Illinois
Borislav Kornic	Los Angeles, California
Kosta Stanojevic	Toronto
Branco Stanojevic	Toronto
Branislav Petrov	Toronto
Becir Rakocevic	Toronto

We have evidence of meetings by the conspirators at Chicago, Illinois, 6/26-28/66; Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, 8/27-28/66; Libertyville, Illinois, 9/30 - 10/2/66; and Perrysburg, Ohio, 1/24-25/67.

Borislav Kornic has admitted to two different individuals that Kornic, Milan Nikolic, and Desimir Marjanovic bombed the San Francisco Consulate with explosives Marjanovic transported to Los Angeles from Cleveland, Ohio. One of the persons to whom Kornic made these admissions has testified at the grand jury; the other is not willing to testify at this time.

Other evidence includes proof that Stojilko Kajevic's automobile was used prior to the bombings in an attempt to buy dynamite and a pattern of long distance telephone calls between the suspects at pertinent times.

Presentation to a Federal Grand Jury, Washington, D. C., commenced 3/10/67 but the grand jury is available to hear this case only on Fridays. Additional witnesses are appearing 3/17/67 and it is anticipated further testimony will be given the grand jury 3/24/67 and possibly 3/31/67.

Brandon Alvey, the trial attorney handling this case, has described the Bureau's investigation as outstanding and said he has never before seen so much good information gathered in such a short time. Alvey states that if there was a statute making it a violation to bomb diplomatic establishments in the United States, the evidence now available would support a conspiracy conviction. There is no such statute; however, the statute the Department considers most applicable (Section 956, Title 18) makes it a violation to conspire in the United States to damage property owned by a foreign government in a foreign country.

To successfully prosecute under Section 956, it must be proven that the conspiracy originated in the United States. No violation would exist if the conspiracy originated in Canada even if subsequent discussions and other overt acts occurred in the United States. It is unlikely that this point can be established unless a confession is obtained from one of the conspirators. Alvey is making every effort to develop the necessary evidence on this point in examining witnesses before the grand jury and has laid the groundwork for possibly forcing testimony from one or more prime suspects by offering immunity coupled with a threat of contempt proceedings if testimony is withheld.

Trial attorney Alvey has indicated the grand jury is enthusiastic but he does not expect to obtain a true bill unless additional evidence is developed to prove the conspiracy to bomb the Canadian establishments originated in the United States. We are vigorously pursuing all logical possibilities to develop such information by continuing investigation.

JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; ET AL.
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

Hoffa and three others are presently serving prison terms as a result of their conviction in Chattanooga Federal Court 3/4/64, on charges of obstruction of justice. The only legal issues presently pending are two motions in the Circuit Court of Appeals, Cincinnati, on which arguments were heard 2/7/67, and a motion for new trial filed in U. S. District Court, Chattanooga, 2/28/67 alleging the Government's use of wire tapping and electronic eavesdropping against Hoffa, his attorneys, and others. These charges, so far as the Bureau and its personnel are concerned, are completely false and the Government filed its response to this motion on 3/10/67. The Chattanooga court is expected to rule on this motion in the near future. Although Hoffa is now in prison, his attorneys have continued unsuccessfully to shop around the U. S. Supreme Court in an effort to have one of the Justices release Hoffa on bail pending disposition of the pending motions.

ROBERT EARL BARNES
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY

Robert Earl Barnes is the notorious burglar with an extensive arrest record who was the main witness at the trial in District Court of 5 policemen charged with bribery and conspiracy. Trial, which ended March 11, 1967, resulted in the conviction of 3 District of Columbia police officers and the acquittal of the other 2.

Barnes has admitted to our Agents the theft on June 12, 1964, of a 34.10 carat diamond ring (appraised at \$120,000) from Mrs. John R. McLean, a guest at the Lucayan Beach Hotel, Grand Bahamas Island. The diamond ring was transported by Barnes and an associate to New York City where it was sold. Some of the evidence has been presented to a Special Federal Grand Jury, however, prosecution of Barnes for the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property violation was held in abeyance pending completion of the trial of the police officers.

On March 13, 1967, Assistant U. S. Attorney Harold T. Sullivan, who is handling this matter, advised that it was the specific instruction of U. S. Attorney David Bress that prosecution of Barnes in connection with the McLean diamond should be pursued and pertinent witnesses are to be called before the Grand Jury.

This is being followed most closely.

MEETING WITH
ATTY GEN'L

MAR 17, 1967

BOMBING DEATH OF
WHARLEST JACKSON
AT NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI
ON FEBRUARY 27, 1967
CIVIL RIGHTS
BOMBING MATTERS

A full investigation is being conducted at the Department's request concerning the death of Wharlest Jackson at Natchez, Mississippi, as a result of a bomb exploding in his pickup truck as he left work at the Armstrong Tire and Rubber Company in Natchez shortly after 8 p. m. on February 27, 1967.

Jackson had been employed by the Armstrong Company since June, 1955. On February 20, 1967, he began training for a new job as a cement mixer, a type of position previously held only by white men. His particular job was a new position and was based on seniority. Jackson had held the position of treasurer in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the Natchez branch and is survived by his wife and five children. George Metcalf, a Negro fellow employee, also active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who previously customarily rode to work with Jackson, was seriously injured in a similar type explosion in 1965.

On the scene examination by Laboratory experts indicates that a high-order explosive was detonated under the cab portion of Jackson's truck directly beneath the driver. Fragments of wire recovered at the scene appear to be wire from an electric blasting cap, indicating that such a cap may have been connected to and activated by the electric wiring system of the truck. Portions of the wires to the brake light, tail light, and left rear turn indicator light, which were originally located on the inside of the left frame, are missing as a result of the explosion. No additional physical evidence has been disclosed to date.

Extensive investigation conducted under the on-the-scene supervision of Inspector Joseph A. Sullivan indicates that a group known as the Silver Dollar group is responsible for the bombing. The Silver Dollar group is reportedly a secret group of Mississippi and Louisiana Klansmen founded in June, 1965. One informant is presently a member of the group but to date has been unable to establish the identity of

persons responsible for the bombing. Intensive efforts are being made to develop additional sources to furnish further penetration of the group and to trace the electric blasting cap probably used to detonate the explosive.

CLIFFORD A. JONES
PERJURY

Clifford A. Jones, former Lieutenant Governor of Nevada who is closely allied with Nevada gambling interests, was indicted January 5, 1966, on three counts of perjury as a result of his having testified falsely before the Bobby Baker grand jury. This testimony concerned payments Jones arranged through one of his companies of \$10,000 to Baker through Wayne Bromley, a close associate of Baker. U. S. District Court Judge Gasch presently has taken under advisement pretrial motions of Jones for continuance of trial and change of venue.

On March 25, 1965, in response to request of Criminal Division, Bureau monitored telephone calls from Bromley to Jones and Baker. Bromley and his attorney had asked that this be done. Department held such monitoring would be legal. On March 26, 1965, Department requested we monitor meeting to be attended by Jones, Bromley, and Baker at a hotel in Los Angeles. Purpose of meeting was to get Bromley, a Government witness, to tailor his testimony to agree with testimony Jones had given. Bureau declined to monitor this meeting because of lack of security of the premises involved which presented a risk of disclosure of the coverage. Department then got Bureau of Narcotics to assist in monitoring of the meeting.

Recently we have responded to Department's request regarding Bureau electronic coverage of Jones. Such coverage involved twenty conversations over four Las Vegas and one Miami electronic device. All conversations were inconsequential and have no bearing on perjury charges against Jones. This coverage will be subject matter of future pretrial proceedings.

**SAM HOLLOWAY BOWERS, JR., ET AL;
BURNING OF PROPERTY AND SHOOTING,
FORREST COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI,
JANUARY 10, 1966;
VERNON FERDINAND DAHMER, SR., ET AL - VICTIMS
VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965
CIVIL RIGHTS - ELECTION LAWS**

At approximately 2 a.m. on January 10, 1966, the residence and business of Vernon Ferdinand Dahmer, Sr., a 58-year-old Negro and past President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Forrest County, Mississippi, was shot into and completely gutted by fire. Dahmer died the afternoon of the same date in a Hattiesburg, Mississippi, hospital.

Extensive around-the-clock investigation conducted by the FBI resulted in the indictment of 15 members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan on June 22, 1966. The indictment charged these Klansmen with violation of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and Civil Rights Statutes. Those indicted included Sam Holloway Bowers, Jr. imperial wizard of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi.

A motion was filed on behalf of 13 of the defendants to dismiss this indictment based upon an objection to the array of the jurors. Based upon this action the facts were re-presented to a Federal Grand Jury at Jackson, Mississippi, which resulted in the indictment of 12 members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi on February 27, 1967. Lawrence Byrd, Sr., who was one of the original 15 indicted, was named as a co-conspirator but not as a defendant by the Federal Grand Jury on February 27, 1967.

This matter is presently pending prosecutive action.

MURDERS OF THREE CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS

Civil Rights workers Michael Henry Schwerner and Andrew Goodman, both white, together with James Earl Chaney, Negro, were murdered near Philadelphia, Mississippi, on June 21-22, 1964.

On October 2, 1964, a Federal Grand Jury indicted 18 persons for Civil Rights violations pertaining to these murders. These indictments were dismissed October 7, 1966, on legal grounds on the basis that certain groups, including Negroes, were excluded from the grand jury panel. This case was re-presented to the Federal Grand Jury at Jackson, Mississippi, and on February 27, 1967, indictments were returned against 19 persons. They are presently free on bond. No trial date has been set.

Of the 19 persons indicted, 17 are identical to those previously indicted in this case. Jimmy Lee Townsend, who was 17 years old at the time of the murders, was the one who was previously indicted but not indicted at this time. In addition to those previously indicted, this grand jury indicted Ethel Glen "Hop" Barnett, former sheriff and present candidate for sheriff of Neshoba County, Mississippi, and Sam Holloway Bowers, Jr., Imperial Wizard, White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi.

The following law enforcement officers were among those indicted: Lawrence Andrew Rainey, Sheriff of Neshoba County; Cecil Ray Price, Deputy Sheriff, Neshoba County, and Richard Andrew Willis, Patrolman, Philadelphia, Mississippi, Police Department.

SHORTAGES OF U. S. DISTRICT JUDGES

AND

SHORTAGES IN THE U. S. ATTORNEYS' OFFICES

We have, on a number of occasions, instructed the field to advise us of any shortage of U. S. Attorneys or Federal Judges, which is affecting our prosecutions.

In this connection, since September 1, 1966, we have written to the Department, pointing out a shortage of a Federal Judge or a U. S. Attorney in the Southern District of Ohio, the Middle District of Florida, the Eastern and Southern Districts of Illinois, the Eastern District of Louisiana, the District of Puerto Rico, the District of New Jersey, the Eastern District and Western District of Wisconsin, the Middle District of Tennessee, the Eastern and Southern Districts of New York, the Eastern District of Michigan, and the Northern and Eastern Districts of Texas.

REQUEST OF ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
VINSON, MARCH 14, 1967, RE LAKE COUNTY,
INDIANA, CRIME CONDITIONS

Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Criminal Division, requested preparation of an extensive summary crime condition report concerning Lake County, Indiana. He asked for information on gambling, racketeering, counterfeiting, narcotics, shoplifting and other such matters. By letter to the Attorney General on March 16, 1967, we pointed out we no longer make such reports and our commitments preclude the preparation of such a study. This is apparently a "fishing expedition" type request for Vinson's and Petersen's Task Force. We advised them they have reports in gambling and racketeering-type cases in Lake County, Indiana, where recent prosecutive action has been taken against hoodlums.

The Department has embarked on a Crime Task Force Program which solicits the active participation of the various Federal investigative agencies. We informed the Department that there are inherent drawbacks to such a program and are not actively participating in it. We have, however, advised the Department that if matters within our jurisdiction arise during the Task Force Program, we will handle such upon referral of these matters to us. We have also agreed to conduct an indices and credit check of grand jury panel in the Buffalo area, which is to be convened for the Task Force in operation in that area.

Department attorney Peloquin advised a Canadian police official that the FBI was participating in a "buy back" of United States Postal Money Orders and we directed a letter to the Attorney General on March 8, 1967, pointing out that Peloquin had misinformed the Canadian authorities on our participation.

WIRETAPPING

The Attorney General testified before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on March 15, 1967, that microphone and wiretapping were unnecessary in connection with control of crime in the United States. Various bills to outlaw wiretapping and eavesdropping or to legalize such practices are pending in the Congress. We directed a letter to the Department dated March 6, 1967, concerning legislation proposed by Senator Eastland which would authorize wiretapping and use of microphones with court approval in organized crime investigations. We informed the Attorney General that such legislation would be very beneficial to our efforts in the field of organized crime and would appear to provide a statutory basis for practices now being followed in connection with use of such devices in national security matters. Microphones were of inestimable value in determining La Cosa Nostra weaknesses and day-to-day organizational moves, and enabled us to develop excellent informants, disseminate information to local authorities and to make counter moves to dry up La Cosa Nostra sources of income.

In connection with Departmental disclosures of our prior microphone coverage in cases presently before the trial and appeals courts, there has been to date no complete reversal of any of such cases which were actually brought to trial. In several cases, notably, Kolod-Alderisio in Denver, Colorado; Robert G. Baker in Washington, D. C.; Frank Peter Balistrieri in Springfield, Illinois; Charles Battaglia in Tucson, Arizona; and Gilbert Lee Beckley in Miami, Florida, disclosures were made and hearings held, and in each instance the court has ruled against the defendants and in favor of our position that these cases were not tainted. In the Black case and in the Schipani case in New York, the Supreme Court has remanded for retrial and these are still under consideration. v

GAMBLING CASES

In our gambling cases, we have already recorded a total of 78 convictions thus far this fiscal year, which represents 30 more convictions than at a similar time last year. In addition, we have in excess of 350 individuals arrested and/or indicted and awaiting trial for violations of these statutes. As a result of our dissemination policies of gambling information to local authorities, we have directed telling blows against La Cosa Nostra members active in this field by virtue of numerous arrests made by local authorities.

During this fiscal year we have disseminated 159,823 items of criminal information to local authorities, which is an increase of 50,000 items over this same period last year.

SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD
CONFLICT OF INTEREST
ELECTION LAWS

In early 1966 we conducted detailed investigations concerning six items of possible irregularities (Conflict of Interest) on the part of Senator Dodd. These investigations were conducted at the specific request of the Department following its review of voluminous documents made available by columnist Jack Anderson (Drew Pearson's leg man). These matters have been under consideration by the Department since May of 1966 when our investigations were completed.

Today (3/16/67) we received a letter from Assistant Attorney General Vinson requesting investigation concerning possible election laws violations based on testimony given before the Senate Select Committee on Standards and Conduct which is now holding hearings concerning Senator Dodd. Vinson's letter is being analyzed and appropriate recommendations will be submitted.

2 a

IV. Auxiliary
Matters

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1965

The 79th Session of the FBI National Academy begins Monday, March 20, 1967. There will be 100 law enforcement officers in attendance with representatives from 45 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and 7 foreign officers from 5 foreign countries (Australia, Canada, Colombia, Malaysia and Thailand). (The Attorney General presented diplomas to the graduating class of the 75th Session of the National Academy on May 26, 1965, when he was Deputy Attorney General.)

On January 25, 1967, the Director sent a memorandum to then Acting Attorney General Clark requesting that National Academy representatives be included under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 as soon as possible for financial assistance in helping to defray living expenses while attending the FBI National Academy. We referred Mr. Clark to previous correspondence on this same matter and a reply dated August 24, 1966, that indicated that such support would be appropriate under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act. The Director pointed out that while we anticipate having a continuing demand and desire to attend this Academy, we do not feel this factor should have a bearing on the allocation of funds under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act. It was assumed in the Attorney General's reply in August, 1966, that in view of the current limited capacity of the Academy plus the ample demand and desire of local agencies to send candidates it would be unnecessary at this time to be concerned about subsistence aid.

It was estimated that approximately \$80,000 for subsistence and travel would be needed for the March class and that it would vary somewhat for each class and that if the Acting Attorney General approved this concept, the Director stated a request for a grant would be submitted on proper documents to the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance.

We have never received a reply to this memorandum even though we pointed out that several grants under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act have been awarded for the conduct of police seminars and have included funds for financial assistance of the attendees. The Director may wish to point out to the Attorney General that we are not asking for this money for the FBI but that the funds would be helpful to the agency sending the man to the National Academy. Although we have not conducted a nation-wide survey, we are aware that many departments do not submit applications to the National Academy because they do not have the funds to pay the living expenses of their officers while they would be in Washington.

POLICE TRAINING

Assistance in training matters continues to be one of the most sought after cooperative functions of the FBI. During calendar year 1966, the FBI assisted municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies in 5478 training endeavors, attended by 163,302 people. Over 1200 Special Agents of the FBI are trained as police instructors, and during 1966, they contributed 45,383 hours of instruction time, free of charge, at police training schools. Assistance is rendered in all types of schools, however, special emphasis is being placed on police administration and management, search and seizure, probable cause for arrest, due process in criminal interrogation, laboratory matters, crime scene search, collection and preservation of evidence, human relations in police management, and police-community relations.

NEW FBI ACADEMY

In May, 1965, the Director submitted a proposal to the Attorney General for the building of a new FBI Academy on the Marine Corps Base at Quantico, Virginia. This suggestion was immediately endorsed by the President and the Attorney General. The Director's proposal outlined that with the new facility, instead of training 200 local law enforcement officers annually at the FBI National Academy, we could train 1,200 and up to 1,000 local law enforcement officers in specialized courses. The Congress has appropriated funds for the construction of this new facility.

The planning and engineering work on the site is in progress and it is anticipated that the contract for the construction of the Academy will be let sometime during the summer of 1967. It is believed that the new Academy will be ready for occupancy during fiscal year 1969.

EXECUTIVE ASSIGNMENT SYSTEM

Executive Order 11315 established an Executive Assignment System for filling positions in Grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule. The FBI was specifically excluded. The Director by statute has the authority to fill the 110 Super-grade positions allotted to the FBI. An inventory of skills of employees throughout the Government in Grades GS-15 through 18 is being established by the Civil Service Commission to fill vacancies in other agencies and it proposes to include in this inventory all such employees, including those in the FBI. This would make our executives available for consideration by other agencies although we are still exempt from having to consider employees of other agencies in filling our vacancies. The Department, therefore, was requested by letter dated December 21, 1966, to approve a letter to the Civil Service Commission requesting exclusion of FBI executives from the proposed inventory as retention by the FBI of its executives is considered essential. We have been following with the Department but the matter has not yet been acted upon by the Attorney General.

"THE FBI" -- TELEVISION SHOW
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY
8 P. M. , SUNDAY EVENINGS

"The FBI" has been a highly successful television show which stars Efrem Zimbalist, Jr., as Inspector Erskine. The show has been renewed for its third year (1967-68).

The National Television Index ratings for the fourth quarter of 1966 show that "The FBI" had an audience of 13,230,000 homes for each program and that this was up one million from the 1965 season. The ratings also indicate that 29,350,000 view the program. More than 22 million of these viewers are above the age 18.

The series has been produced by Quinn Martin Productions in cooperation with Warner Brothers Studios at Burbank, California. The show is sponsored by the Ford Motor Company.

ACCESS
EXCISED

SSC - REQUEST August 20, 1975

PART II #2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 27, 1960

FROM : D. J. PARSONS

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE

- Tolson
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Belmont
- Callahan
- DeLoach
- Malone
- McGuire
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Ingram
- Gandy

Attached are brief memoranda of matters which may be brought up at the Attorney General's Staff Conference May 31, 1960.

Enclosures

IDM:mvr
(2)

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Handwritten note: not marked page

Handwritten mark: a large 'A' or '4'.

Handwritten mark: a large 'N'.

9 - JUNE

REC-72

62-97856-174

24 JUN 2 1960

Handwritten signature and initials.

Handwritten note: Mr Belmont ✓

52 JUN 6 1960

May 27, 1960

1 - Parsons
2 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - Cotter

RE: HOWARD LEWIS RUNDQUIST
WILLIAM J. SHERGALIS, ET AL.
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

The case involves U. S. plane piloted by two Americans, Rundquist and Shergalis, which was shot down March 21, 1960, while trying to smuggle four Cubans out of that country with resulting arrest of Rundquist and Shergalis. FBI source in Miami advised March 22, 1960, that incident was staged by Castro agents to provide Castro with basis for renewed attacks against U. S. for allowing illegal flights to Cuba. On March 23, 1960, this hoax was exposed when Shergalis gave statement to U. S. Embassy admitting role as Castro agent and implicating various Cubans in U. S. and Cuba. We conducted intensive investigation in this matter and developed substantial evidence showing that Rundquist-Shergalis flight was, in fact, instigated by Castro agents. Miami reports of April 1, April 6, April 15, and May 6, 1960, covering our investigation, have been furnished to Department and other interested agencies.

On May 3, 1960, Federal Grand Jury at Miami, which was convened on April 6, 1960, returned indictments against Shergalis and Hector Garcia Soto (Cuban Air Force employee at Miami who served as intermediary between Shergalis and Cuban intelligence officials) charging them with violations of Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. Indictments were also returned against Shergalis and Rundquist charging violations of Federal Aviation Act, administered by Federal Aviation Agency, for failure to file proper flight plan. Shergalis is still in custody of Cuban officials in that country, Cuban Government having rejected U. S. request that Shergalis and Rundquist be extradited to face charges in this country. At time indictments were returned, Garcia was in Cuba and, therefore, indictments were sealed and bench warrants were issued for arrest of Shergalis and Garcia.

Garcia returned to Miami on afternoon of May 4, 1960, and was arrested by our Miami Office at Miami International Airport. Press release was issued SAC, Miami, concerning arrest and subsequently on same date Department issued press release concerning indictments of Shergalis, Garcia and Rundquist. Arraignment of Garcia was originally scheduled for May 6, 1960, but was postponed until May 20, at request of defense attorney. Bond for Garcia was set at \$10,000 and on afternoon of May 6, 1960, bond was posted with money.

information tends to identify peculiarly persons foreign intelligence operations.

62-77856-174
ENCLOSURE

Prior to indictments, Departmental Attorney William [redacted] confidentially advised Miami Office on May 2, 1960, that [redacted] had recommended that, in addition to indictments against Shergalis and Garcia, indictments also be sought against four other individuals involved in this matter; namely, Carlos Hernandez Lopez (Cuban national serving as assistant to Garcia as Cuban Air Force purchasing agent in Miami), Armando Jose Asencio (American citizen of Cuban extraction who admittedly met with Shergalis on Garcia's behalf on several occasions prior to March 21 flight), Roberto Millares (Cuban national who was present at several meetings between Shergalis and Cuban representatives), and Roberto Fernandez Rodriguez (Cuban Army intelligence representative who accompanied Shergalis to Cuba in February, 1960, and introduced him to Cuban intelligence officials).

No information has been received by Bureau indicating that State Department exerted any influence on Justice Department to limit prosecutive action to Shergalis and Garcia. It appears Department concluded that evidence was insufficient to support prosecution of Hernandez Lopez, Millares and Fernandez Rodriguez. It appears there would be some substantial evidence concerning Asencio's involvement, including his own admissions; however, Department may have decided not to seek indictment against Asencio on basis he will be utilized as Government witness at any future trial held in this case. Asencio has been cooperative and on one occasion agreed to technical coverage of a meeting he had with Garcia and Hernandez Lopez in his car.

On April 28, 1960, Carlos Hernandez Lopez was found in criminal contempt in U. S. District Court in Miami for failure to appear before Grand Jury on April 13, 1960, in response to subpoena in connection with Grand Jury hearings in this matter. On the same day he was fined \$100. On May 3, 1960, Hernandez Lopez again failed to appear at a Grand Jury session and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Hernandez Lopez is reported to be in Cuba at this time. We have not interjected ourselves in efforts to locate him on contempt charges.

On May 20, 1960, Garcia was arraigned in U. S. District Court, Miami, and pled not guilty. A request by his attorney that Garcia be allowed to go to Cuba for the weekend and return to Miami on May 23, 1960, was denied.

May 26, 1960

DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OR
MOTOR VEHICLES - FALSE REPORTS
SUMMARY OF PROSECUTIONS

The following is a summary of the prosecutions under the false report section of the Destruction of Aircraft or Motor Vehicles Statute.

Attached hereto is a thumbnail sketch of each of the cases which are pending prosecution at this time.

Since the U. S. Attorneys' conference early in April, 1960, prosecution has been authorized in 16 of these cases. Arrests were made in 15 of these cases and in one case, the subject Vincent Joseph Micel, Boston, Massachusetts, was permitted to surrender following the return of a true bill of indictment. The Micel violation actually occurred on January 26, 1960, and he was arrested by local authorities. The Assistant U. S. Attorney, Boston, Massachusetts, deferred his prosecutive opinion pending the outcome of local charges. When local prosecution was subsequently discontinued, the case was presented to the Federal Grand Jury at Boston, Massachusetts, on May 19, 1960.

There are also four cases pending in which prosecution was authorized prior to April, 1960.

On May 19, 1960, Donald David Kitch, Portland, Oregon, District Manager for Western Oil Company, who, on May 12, 1960, made a false report while seeing his boss off on a United Air Lines flight in Portland, Oregon, entered a plea of guilty in U. S. District Court. Sentence was not imposed pending the completion of a presentence investigation and subject was released on his own recognizance. This conviction brings the total number of convictions to 17 since the effective date of this statute, July 14, 1956. These convictions, with the exception of the Kitch conviction, in which sentence is not yet imposed, have resulted in 6 years actual sentences, 10 years probationary sentences and \$2,750 in fines.

In summary, it is noted that convictions have been obtained in 17 cases and prosecution is pending in 19 cases.

Enclosure

62-97856-174
ENCLOSURE

3

PENDING PROSECUTION - CASES DEVELOPED
AFTER U. S. ATTORNEYS' CONFERENCE

JAMES KNOX VAN ARSDALE III, an advertising executive in Sarasota, Florida, who on April 6, 1960, advised a stewardess aboard an airborne Eastern Airlines plane just after departing Louisville, Kentucky, that he had a bomb in his possession, was arrested on April 7, 1960. He was released on bond returnable at Louisville, Kentucky, and the trial date has not been set.

FRED Y. CRONK, who on April 4, 1960, advised a stewardess aboard a Continental Airlines plane just prior to its departure from Denver, Colorado, that other passengers had a bomb in their possession, was arrested on April 7, 1960. He was released on \$500 bond and no trial date has been set. Cronk is President, Cronk, Alexander and Associates, Inc., Petroleum Engineering Firm, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

WATERMAN F. BROWN, area representative for Bendix Aviation, Michigan City, Indiana, on April 11, 1960, advised a stewardess aboard an airborne Lake Central Airlines plane en route to South Bend, Indiana, that he had a bomb in his possession. He was arrested April 12, 1960, and released on \$2,000 bond. On April 15, 1960, the U. S. Attorney advised that Waterman's case would be presented to a Federal Grand Jury in August, 1960.

JULIUS ROUDOLPH RADWANSKI, a sales engineer with the Wingate Construction Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who on April 13, 1960, advised an airlines employee at Columbus, Ohio, that he had a bomb in his luggage, was arrested April 13, 1960. He was released on bond and on April 29, 1960, his attorney requested and was granted a delay until May 31, 1960, to file a motion to the information.

WILLIAM ANDERSON GRANT, employed as a tube bender, Apex Neon Sign Company, San Francisco, who on April 12, 1960, advised an airlines employee that a bomb was aboard a United Air Lines plane departing from the San Francisco International Airport, was arrested April 13, 1960. He was released on \$500 bond and trial date had been set for May 10, 1960. He appeared in U. S. District Court, San Francisco, California, May 10, 1960, and entered a "not guilty" plea. He waived jury trial and trial has been set for June 9, 1960.

62-71856-174

ROBERT CAREY CLARK, a resident of Raytown, Missouri, employed as an engineer at Teletype Corporation, who on April 14, 1960, advised an airlines clerk at the Midway Airport, Chicago, Illinois, that he had a bomb in his luggage, was arrested on April 15, 1960. Hearing held May 11, 1960, before U. S. Commissioner, who entered a finding of probable cause and subject released on \$500 bond on own recognizance. On May 17, 1960, the Assistant U. S. Attorney, Chicago, Illinois, advised no trial date has been set and he has written to the Department for instructions.

JOHN PATRICK LANGAN, JR., bartender at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, who on January 16, 1960, advised an airlines employee at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, that a passenger aboard an Eastern Airlines plane had a bomb in his possession, was arrested April 19, 1960. No trial date has been set. Langan's father, John Patrick Langan, Sr., is a prominent South Orange, New Jersey, businessman who was an unsuccessful candidate for election to Congress in 1958.

JOSEPH ELDON TOOMEY, a dentist at Lompoc, California, who on April 22, 1960, advised an airlines employee at Los Angeles, California, that he had a bomb in his luggage, was arrested on April 25, 1960. An information is scheduled to be filed against Toomey in U. S. District Court, Los Angeles, California, on May 24, 1960, and he is to be arraigned on June 6, 1960.

PETER JOSEPH DI RENZO, a used-car dealer at North Attleboro, Massachusetts, who on May 2, 1960, as he was preparing to board a plane at Warwick, Rhode Island, advised an airlines employee that he had a bomb in his luggage, was arrested May 2, 1960. He was released on \$500 bond.

BARBARA NICHOLSON, a 16-year-old Milwaukee, Wisconsin, high school junior, who on April 26, 1960, made an anonymous call to an Ozark Airlines employee, Moline, Illinois, in which she alleged a bomb was aboard a plane scheduled to depart that evening, was arrested May 2, 1960, and released on \$3,000 bond. No trial date has been set.

PATRICK WILLIAM MC CUNE, a salesman, Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company, Fresno, California, who on April 27, 1960, advised an airlines employee that his wife may have placed a bomb in his luggage, was arrested May 5, 1960. An information is scheduled to be filed against McCune in U. S. District Court, Fresno, California, May 24, 1960. Arraignment date has not been set and may be delayed several weeks because of heavy court calendar.

JOSEPH ROSENBERG, a 41-year-old concert violinist, on May 12, 1960, made a false bomb threat regarding a Pan American jet airliner at Idlewild Airport, New York City. He was arrested May 12, 1960, and arraigned before the U. S. Commissioner, Brooklyn, New York, where he waived preliminary hearing and was released on \$1,000 bond.

IRWIN SAMSON GIELGUD, a member of the Writers Guild of America and script writer for documentary-type films, on May 16, 1960, made a statement "Be careful of that, its explosives" to a stewardess aboard an American Airlines plane, Los Angeles, California, when the stewardess started to move subject's suitcase. Prosecution authorized May 17, 1960, and subject taken into custody by Bureau Agents at Wichita Falls, Texas, same date, arraigned before U. S. Commissioner, and released on \$500 bond returnable to Los Angeles.

VINCENT JOSEPH MICEL, Boston, Massachusetts, sales promotion manager of Kennedy Clothiers, Inc., a large chain with stores in New England, on January 26, 1960, made a false bomb threat aboard an American Airlines plane at Boston. The subject was arrested by Massachusetts State Police, January 26, 1960, but local prosecution was subsequently discontinued. The Assistant U. S. Attorney, Boston, Massachusetts, who had deferred rendering a prosecutive opinion pending the outcome of the local prosecution, presented the case to a Federal Grand Jury at Boston, May 19, 1960, and a true bill was returned, May 23, 1960. This subject was not arrested by Bureau Agents following the return of the indictment since the Assistant U. S. Attorney notified subject's attorney of the indictment and permitted the subject to surrender voluntarily.

ARCHIBALD REGINALD DEWAR, operator of the Commercial Maintenance Service, Las Vegas, Nevada, and who advised he had been a congregational servant in the Jehovah's Witnesses religious sect, on May 24, 1960, made a false statement to a stewardess on a Trans World Airlines flight, number 514, San Francisco, California, when she was removing a box from a package rack above him to the effect, "Be careful, it is a bomb." Dewar was arrested by Bureau Agents on May 24, 1960, and was to be arraigned before a U. S. Commissioner in San Francisco, California.

PENDING PROSECUTION - CASES DEVELOPED
PRIOR TO APRIL 1, 1960

JULIUS G. STAFF, employed by J. G. Shoes, New York, New York, who on June 23, 1958, advised the stewardess aboard a Trans World Airlines plane which had just departed from New York City that a bomb was aboard the plane, was indicted by Federal Grand Jury at Newark, New Jersey, April 17, 1959. Staff entered a plea of not guilty and due to a crowded court calendar, no trial date has been set. This matter has been followed closely with the U. S. Attorney and the Department and the potentially adverse effect of the delay on successful prosecution has been pointed out. At our specific request the Department instructed the U. S. Attorney in late March, 1960, to seek an early trial date in the matter. By letter April 27, 1960, the Newark Office has advised that the U. S. Attorney has been attempting contact with Staff's attorney, Congressman Cornelius E. Gallagher, in order to arrange a trial date.

RAYMOND JACOB OTTEN, an unemployed paint chemist, who commented to a passenger aboard a United Air Lines plane which had just departed from Chicago, Illinois, that "the mad bomber is aboard," entered a plea of not guilty March 1, 1960, and trial was scheduled for March 21, 1960. Otten who is an epileptic has suffered epileptic seizures since his plea was entered and has been granted two continuances. Assistant U. S. Attorney, Chicago, Illinois, advised May 17, 1960, that subject had filed a motion to dismiss and the Government's answer to this motion is due on May 23, 1960. A hearing on the motion is set for May 27, 1960, and the trial date for this case is now set for May 31, 1960.

LYNDEN KEITH MELLINGER, field engineer at Signode Steel Strapping Company, Chicago, Illinois, who advised an airlines clerk at Chicago, Illinois, that he had a bomb in his luggage, entered a plea of not guilty on April 4, 1960. Trial was scheduled for April 21, 1960, and on that date his attorney filed a motion to dismiss the information. On May 19, 1960, the motion to dismiss the information was denied in U. S. District Court, Chicago, Illinois, and the case continued to June 16, 1960.

PETER WILSON ASKEW, who advised an airlines clerk at New York City that a passenger aboard an Eastern Airlines plane had a bomb with him, was arrested March 19, 1960. Trial date has been set for June 6, 1960. Askew was honorably discharged from the U. S. Army as a first lieutenant on March 17, 1960.

May 26, 1960

VOTER REGISTRATION CASES
UNDER CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1960

The Civil Rights Division has requested the delivery of demand letters to registration officials and subsequent inspections and copying of voter registration records in eight counties and parishes in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana. The desired records were made available in South Carolina and Georgia.

In Louisiana a suit has been filed in Federal Court against the Attorney General, Mr. Joseph M. F. Ryan, Jr., and the Director of the FBI alleging Titles 3 and 6 of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 are unconstitutional and requests an injunction enjoining the Attorney General and the FBI from proceeding under the Act. United States District Judge Ben C. Dawkins, Shreveport, Louisiana, signed an order on May 25, 1960, directing the Attorney General, Acting Assistant Attorney General Ryan and the Director to show cause at 9:30 a.m., June 20, 1960, why preliminary interlocutory injunction should not be granted. Judge Dawkins also signed a temporary restraining order to be effective until June 20, 1960.

In Alabama, in one instance, an injunction has been issued by Judge James A. Hare of the Fourth Judicial Circuit which covers Wilcox County, Alabama. This requires clarification of the Act before granting permission to inspect and copy voter registration records. The Attorney General, Mr. Ryan, plus the Special Agent in Charge of the Mobile Office and the Assistant Special Agent in Charge, are named in the injunction. No reply has been received to the demand letter in a second investigation although one has been promised on June 6, 1960.

62-97856-174

UNKNOWN SUBJECT
RICHARD KENNETH KAUFMAN-VICTIM
EXTORTION, 5-26-60

Richard Kaufman, a student at Syracuse University, New York and son of Federal Judge Irving Kaufman, who presided during the trial of the Apalachin hoodlums, on 3-1-60, received an anonymous threatening phone call. The unknown caller made reference to victim's father and threatened "Just wait until we get hold of you." Kaufman received another call of a similar nature on 4-4-60 and on 4-5-60 received the first of 4 threatening letters, all postmarked Syracuse, New York. The last of these communications bore an April 12, 1960, date.

AUSA Kenneth Ray of the Northern District of New York, has indicated letters coupled with previous phone calls constituted a violation of the Federal Extortion Statute and his opinion was concurred in by the Department on April 8, 1960.

Extensive investigation has been conducted by our Albany Office in an effort to identify and locate the extortionist. To date, no positive information has been obtained, and no suspects have been developed. Of interest, however, is the fact that the rumors pervails among fellow students, faculty members, and advisors of the victim that he prepared the communications in question. While no direct evidence corroborating these rumors has been uncovered, writing paper and envelopes similar to that used in one of the communications found in the victim's room.

The Department has requested copies of all investigative reports. Judge Kaufman will be confidentially advised of the facts developed by our investigation, after which the reports will be disseminated to the Department.

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62-91852-111
ENCLOSURE

May 27, 1960

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
ADOLPH COORS, III - VICTIM
KIDNAPING; EXTORTION

Intensive investigation is being continued in this case with two principal objectives—the location and apprehension of Joseph Corbett, Jr., the prime suspect in this case who is carried as one of our ten most wanted fugitives, and the development of evidence to positively identify Corbett as Coors' abductor.

In our program acquainting the public with our interest in Corbett, material has been prepared and transmitted to the field which will be furnished to all newspapers in the United States. In our specialized circularization of persons and businesses with whom Corbett would most likely have contact, we have sent letters and Wanted Flyers to all individuals engaged in the prescribing and dispensing of eyeglasses, including contact lenses, as Corbett's eyesight requires that he wear glasses at all times.

The special squad in the Denver Division is currently engaged in investigation in the mountain area to the west and north-west of Denver with the objective of obtaining some information as to the site of a planned hide-out where the abductor would have taken Coors and indications as to where Coors' body could have been left.

6-1-60 1556-174
ENCLOSURE

May 26, 1960

STATUS OF JOHN GEORGE LEDES, ET AL.
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT -
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This case relates to the association between Ledes, a former legal adviser to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Commissioner James C. Sargent and Joseph Abrams, a New York promoter of unsavory reputation. We completed an extensive investigation which determined that Ledes endeavored to assist Abrams with several SEC matters while Ledes was still with that agency. Abrams made loans to Ledes to finance properties which Ledes purchased.

The attorney for subject Abrams advised his client not to talk to us. The attorney for Ledes, James M. Mc Inerney, refused to make Ledes available for interview unless he, Mc Inerney, is present. We informed the Department and suggested that they consider calling Ledes before a Federal Grand Jury or interviewing him themselves in Mc Inerney's presence.

On May 13, 1960, Roger Connor, Executive Assistant to Assistant Attorney General Wilkey, advised that Joseph Abrams had been brought down from Danbury, Connecticut, Federal Correctional Institution to Washington, D. C., for appearance before a Federal Grand Jury here. The Grand Jury presentation by three Department attorneys started that date and is currently continuing. Leads growing out of the Grand Jury hearings are being received and are currently outstanding in Washington Field Office, New York, Atlanta and Miami. These matters are being given immediate and continuous attention.

62-97852-174
ENCLOSURE

May 26, 1960

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND
DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1959

Since February 2, 1960, when the Attorney General advised the agreement had been reached between the Departments of Labor and Justice as to this new labor law, 71 cases have been referred to us by the Criminal Division for investigation and 41 have been completed. Of the 3 cases received this week, two had been forwarded to the Criminal Division by the Department of Labor, which makes a total of 31 cases received from the Criminal Division upon referral from the Department of Labor.

These investigations involve (1) embezzlement of union funds, (2) convicted felons holding union office and (3) deprivation of rights of union members by force or violence. They are instituted only upon receipt of specific requests from the Criminal Division. The Department will render decisions as to prosecution. Top priority investigations have been ordered and close deadlines have been set.

In addition, there are 170 cases under investigation concerning the prohibition in the new law against communists holding union office. *what is status of these cases?*

By memorandum dated May 24, 1960, the Criminal Division forwarded us a copy of Labor Department's instructions to its field installations relative to procedures to be followed in handling complaints under the captioned law. These procedures are in agreement with revisions suggested by the Department of Justice and are designed to implement the Memorandum of Understanding which constitutes a general delegation of responsibility to Justice in the six specified areas covered by the Memorandum of Understanding.

*memo.
requested
yes*

62-91856-114
ENCLOSURE

May 27, 1960

ANTITRUST AND MONOPOLY SUBCOMMITTEE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
ESTES KEFAUVER, CHAIRMAN

Recently Senator Kefauver's Committee requested the Bureau to conduct name checks on 304 individuals reportedly associated with the boxing industry. Several of these names were duplicated on a prior request for a name check by Senator Kefauver's Committee. It appeared that the Committee might be conducting a fishing expedition by submitting such an extensive list. Accordingly, the matter was referred to the Department to answer the Committee's request.

On May 25, 1960, William G. Hundley, Chief, Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, Criminal Division, telephonically advised that following a contact with the Kefauver Committee on that date the original request for name checks on 304 individuals had been reduced to a request for name checks on 30 individuals. Of these 30, Mr. Hundley pointed out that where any individual was the subject of pending prosecution, such as Frankie Carbo, it would be unnecessary for the Bureau to search its files concerning that individual. Mr. Hundley also advised the Committee representatives that it would not be possible in every instance to make name checks on an expeditious basis while the hearings were being conducted inasmuch as the time factor in making the name checks would depend upon the number of references involved. Mr. Hundley is sending a memorandum to the Bureau in the immediate future listing the names which the Committee has now requested be checked.

Upon receipt of Mr. Hundley's memorandum listing the names, the names will be checked and appropriate summaries prepared. *

62-97852-174
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: October 5, 1959

FROM : J. P. MOHR

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
DeLoach	_____
McGuire	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE
10:30 A. M., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1959

Pursuant to your instructions, there are attached from the Administrative Division, the Investigative Division, and the Domestic Intelligence Division those matters which it is felt the Director may wish to bring up at the Attorney General's Staff Conference on October 6.

Contact was had with all of the other divisions of the Bureau and they have indicated they have no problems which they feel should be presented at this time.



Enclosures (3)

NPC:hif
(8)

REC-61

62-9786-157

DEC 8 1959

ENCLOSURE

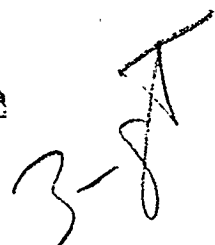


TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 - FBI Cannot Absorb Costs.	1
Administration's 2% Savings Program - Fiscal Year 1960	1
Salary Retention Act, Public Law 85-737	2
Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Public Law 86-257)	3
Federal Clearinghouse of Criminal Information	4
Need for Criminal-Type Legislation	5
Industrial Security Program	7
Port Security Program	8
Air Crewmen Screening Program	8
Personnel Security Program	8
Legislation Involving Security	9
Need For Executive Agencies to Implement Security Programs	10

62-97856-159

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

1. FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS ACT OF 1959 - FBI CANNOT ABSORB ANY COSTS INCIDENT THERETO

The provisions of this new legislation, which was enacted by the 86th Congress, First Session, and approved by the President, become effective July 1, 1960.

Its purpose is to provide health insurance for Federal employees, annuitants, and their families. Employees will have the option of selecting from four health plans with a wide range of benefits. The legislation provides that the Government will contribute 50% of the premium cost of the plan selected, subject to stated minimum and maximum ranges.

We cannot accurately estimate the cost to the FBI of these new benefits until the Civil Service Commission has dealt with the insuring groups to determine the cost of the plans and until the employees have selected the desired coverage. Preliminary estimates, however, indicate an added cost of approximately \$1,000,000 per year to the FBI as the employer's cost of these new benefits, based on the Bureau's experience derived from the operation of its present health coverage plan.

The appropriation request of this Bureau represents an absolute minimum figure. All avenues of possible savings were thoroughly explored in arriving at the minimum figure requested. As a result, it will be impossible for the FBI to absorb any part of the added cost resulting from the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959.

2. ADMINISTRATION'S 2% SAVINGS PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1960

Budget Director Stans, in a letter dated September 21, 1959, to the Attorney General, stated the President had asked him to request the continued cooperation of the Attorney General in reducing civilian employment in the Government. The letter pointed out that during the fiscal year 1959 executive agencies effected a 2% reduction in employment and that the President would like to effect a similar reduction in the fiscal year 1960, and requests the Attorney General to give personal direction to the program and to plan his operations so as to accomplish

it. The reduction would be effected by not filling vacancies as they occur and by not establishing new positions. The letter further directs that agency plans for personnel reductions or facts as to why an agency head believes the requested 2% reduction is impracticable be presented to the Budget Bureau with the October financial plan.

In connection with the 2% savings program in effect during the fiscal year 1959, the Bureau advised the Attorney General that it would be impossible to make any such reduction as the Bureau's operations were already on a "strict austerity" basis.

The Department cut our fiscal year 1961 budget request by \$400,000, reducing it from \$117,500,000 to \$117,100,000, thereby eliminating 45 employees for the field (30 Special Agents and 15 clerks).

The Bureau is in no position to effect a 2% reduction in personnel during fiscal year 1960. Our work loads in all categories continue to be heavy with no sign of any abatement. Legislation enacted in the closing days of Congress, specifically the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, will further bolster our work volumes for which funds have not been provided and to attempt to reduce our personnel by 2% would seriously impair this Bureau's ability to discharge its responsibilities in all fields of work.

3. SALARY RETENTION ACT, PUBLIC LAW 85-737

This act provides a two-year period of salary retention for employees demoted through no fault of their own if they have occupied a higher paying position for two years or longer. This act has caused a most inequitable situation by requiring employees who accepted temporary promotions to be paid more than permanent employees who are doing identical work. By memorandum dated July 17, 1959, we urged the Department to recommend legislation so as to change this situation at the earliest possible time. To date no legislation has been introduced which would effect the desired correction of this inequitable situation.

INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

1. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Public Law 86-257)

The new labor law, as above, became effective upon its signing by the President on September 14, 1959.

The language in the Act conferred authority upon the Secretary of Labor to conduct investigations of the majority of the provisions contained in the law. Authority was also granted to the Secretary of Labor to enter into agreements with other agencies to handle investigations.

The Criminal Division of the Department of Justice during September, 1959, has held conferences with officials of the Department of Labor for the purpose of arriving at an agreement to be signed by the Departments of Justice and Labor specifying those criminal provisions of the law, as well as the prohibition against a member of the Communist Party holding office in a labor union, which the FBI will investigate.

Preliminary conferences indicate investigative jurisdiction of the following violations will be conferred upon the Bureau:

Embezzlement of union funds; payment by an employer of a fine imposed upon a labor union officer; prohibition against communists and convicted felons holding union office; picketing for extortion purposes; deprivation by force or violence of rights of union members; and retention by FBI of an amendment in the Act broadening the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947.

The finalizing of the agreement between the Departments of Justice and Labor has not been effected. Until it is, we are not initiating investigations without a specific request from the Department of Justice.

We have, however, received 85 specific requests from the Criminal Division to determine whether certain convicted felons are holding office at this time in labor unions in violation of that section of the Act (Section 504).

We have also received 52 names of individuals who are reportedly labor union officials, from the Department, requesting a check of Bureau and Identification Division files. Eighteen such name checks have been completed. These were highly placed Teamster officials and trustees. We are not processing the remaining 34 names until the Department provides us with further identifying data as to the individuals.

2. FEDERAL CLEARINGHOUSE OF CRIMINAL INFORMATION

Various proposals have been brought forth in the past by individuals such as Senator Kefauver, Chief William Parker of the Los Angeles Police Department, Milton Wessel of the Department, and Senator McClellan for the establishment of a central Federal clearinghouse of information on crime. More recently New York State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz has proposed a clearinghouse of information concerning frauds on the consumer and investor public.

Our position in the past has consistently been that there is no need for such a clearinghouse and that the necessary and desirable dissemination of criminal-type information is already being accomplished within the framework of existing law enforcement structures.

Some of the serious objections to such a proposed clearinghouse are that it would be an unwarranted intrusion of the Federal Government into local affairs. There is the possibility that such a clearinghouse would provide an official medium for the dissemination of unverified data consisting of rumor and gossip and that corrupt and irresponsible individuals would be presented with the opportunity to use such information for purposes of blackmail or extortion. In addition to the foregoing, the establishment of such a clearinghouse would constitute a costly superstructure on already existing facilities and could result in the establishment of a "black list" characterizing certain individuals as violators on the basis of information not completely verified or authenticated.

The Bureau already disseminates on a daily basis innumerable items of information to local, county, state and Federal agencies. This information may not only relate to matters over which we have jurisdiction but extends to any items which may be of interest to other agencies. The channels for dissemination of information are already established and the use of these channels by all agencies would appear to obviate the need for any central clearinghouse of information.

3. NEED FOR CRIMINAL-TYPE LEGISLATION

Since April 30, 1958, the Bureau has suggested certain items of legislation relative to establishing some effective curbs on the activities of racketeers. The most recent communication to the Department in this regard was a memorandum to Deputy Attorney General Walsh dated September 2, 1959, captioned "Legislative Program, Eighty-sixth Congress, Second Session." These legislative suggestions are as follows:

1. There appears to be a need for legislation to prohibit the interstate transportation of certain gambling paraphernalia, such as number slips and punch boards in addition to the present prohibition of interstate transportation of slot machines.

2. It also appears the interstate transmission of gambling information should be restricted to prohibit the transmission of gambling information in interstate or foreign commerce by any communication facility. Such legislation should also encompass the transmission of information as to the results of horse racing events until after a specified time had elapsed. The inability to have current race results would discourage the operations of bookmaking establishments.

3. Inasmuch as under the present provisions of the Internal Revenue Code income derived from illegal businesses and from gambling constitutes income which is taxable and assessed in the same manner as legitimate income, it appears that if the income from such illicit sources were taxed at vastly higher rates it might make such activities financially prohibitive. Inasmuch as certain individuals would attempt to avoid such taxes, it might be desirable to initiate legislation to provide substantial criminal penalties for the failure to pay such taxes.

4. It also appears legislation may be desirable to amend the White Slave Traffic Act in order that the prostitute herself could be prosecuted. There is considerable activity among those who are engaged in this livelihood and who go from state to state in order to ply their trade.

5. As an added weapon against organized crime, it appears it may be desirable to afford consideration to the enactment of a Federal habitual criminal act which would provide for mandatory sentences upon the commission of offenses within Federal jurisdiction.

In addition, the Bureau is in agreement with the Administration's theory of amending the Fugitive Felon Act to include damage by fire or explosives to religious or educational facilities. The House Judiciary Committee has failed to approve this proposal and has adopted a bill (H. R. 8601) which would prohibit damage to any building, structure, facility, vehicle or dwelling house.

It is our view that such legislation should be restricted to cover educational and religious facilities only. This was called to the Department's attention by the afore-mentioned memorandum dated September 2, 1959, captioned "Legislative Program, Eighty-sixth Congress, Second Session."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

On March 12, 1959, the Director attended a conference in the Attorney General's office in connection with current security programs and matters collateral thereto. The Director expressed the view that security programs had been held in abeyance in the Department of Justice with the result that other agencies of the Government were taking advantage of such delays and offering as excuses for nonaction the fact that the Department of Justice had not yet indicated what should be done or should not be done in view of some decisions of the courts and anticipated decisions of the courts. The Director urged that basic action should be taken on certain of these programs. While some of these matters have been acted upon, others are still pending and are set forth below for the Director's information.

(1) Industrial Security Program - At the time of the March conference it was decided to wait until the Greene and Taylor cases had gone through the Supreme Court. This has now occurred and the Supreme Court has indicated that there was not proper authority for an Industrial Security Program flowing from the President or the Congress. The Court also strongly indicated that even with such authority that there was a need for confrontation of witnesses at such hearings. To meet this, the Administration is discouraging legislation and approaching the matter through an Executive Order, two drafts of which have been examined by the Department and the Bureau. The proposed Order appears impractical in some respects and Yeagley of the Department has advised us that the Attorney General and the Solicitor General do not like the Order as drafted, particularly the "special counsel" concept and Deputy Attorney General Walsh is being instructed to "bounce the Order back to the White House." By letter dated September 30, 1959, to the Attorney General, copies to Walsh and Yeagley, the Bureau went on record that while we would attempt to live up to any Order, the Department should carefully consider the position of the Department and the Bureau under the proposed Order in that we would be forced to turn down numerous requests to produce informants and sources for testimony or interview in view of our overriding responsibility to protect their identities in the interests of national security. This might open the Department and the Bureau up to criticism that we were not living up to the spirit of the Executive Order.

From the standpoint of the conference with the Attorney General on October 6, we think the Bureau's position should be that the Industrial Security Program problem should be settled either through Executive Order or legislation;

Domestic Intelligence Division

that whichever means is used must be practical and not merely drawn up in a visionary manner in an attempt to satisfy the Supreme Court but end up by placing the investigative agencies in an untenable position because they cannot comply with the spirit of the Order.

(2) Port Security Program - There has been no change in the Port Security Program with the exception that Treasury Department has drafted proposed legislation to enable the Coast Guard to subpoena and pay the travel expenses of witnesses to appear at Coast Guard hearings. Treasury has indicated this bill is in the Bureau of the Budget. At the March 12, 1959, conference the Director pointed out that positive action should be taken toward getting such legislation and the confrontation issue should not be used as an excuse to scrap the program because the FBI had supplied a substantial number of witnesses who could appear and testify. The Bureau's position should be the same; namely, that the wherewithal should be devised to carry forth the program instead of scrapping it. It should be borne in mind that in Port Security hearings as in many other security-type hearings the question of confrontation will continue to be an issue and the pattern set by the Executive Order in the Industrial Security Program will probably be applied to the other types of security hearings.

(3) Air Crewmen Screening Program - The Air Crewmen Screening Program is a program proposed by ICIS to screen crews of United States planes engaged in international flights and to screen all holders of Airmen's Certificates. The ICIS also proposed the Federal Communications Commission Radio Screening Program which would require the screening of all operators of radio transmitters. To our knowledge, nothing has been done on either of these programs since the March, 1959, conference with the Attorney General. While the FBI originally concurred that these programs would be helpful, we have not pushed them, believing this is a proper function of ICIS. It is believed the Bureau's position should be that a decision should be reached as to whether these programs should be implemented and they should not be allowed to hang fire on the basis that they might not be agreeable or acceptable to the Supreme Court. In other words, security programs should not be left in a status of hiatus because of pending judicial decisions.

(4) Personnel Security Program - The March, 1959 conference discussed the Personnel Security Program, particularly whether there should be legislation to provide for an over-all security program which would cover both sensitive

Domestic Intelligence Division

and nonsensitive areas. This is still an undecided issue although several bills have been introduced into Congress to remove the distinction between sensitive and nonsensitive areas of Federal employment. Undoubtedly, the Greene decision in the Supreme Court carrying the strong inference that confrontation is necessary in security-type hearings has slowed up consideration of legislation in this field by the Department. This is essentially a Departmental problem and we feel the Bureau's position again should be that the Department should meet these issues rather than coast along in a state of indecision.

(5) In the field of legislation involving security, by letter dated September 2, 1959, the Bureau proposed to Deputy Attorney General Walsh the following items, which the Director might wish to point out to the Attorney General. While bills were introduced into Congress on some of these items, legislation has not been completed as to any of them.

(a) It is desirable that Title 18, Section 791, United States Code, be amended to extend the jurisdiction of the Federal courts over acts of espionage against the United States wherever committed.

(b) Amendment of the Foreign Agents Registration Act to clarify and make more specific the definition of a "Foreign Principal" and to further clarify the exemption to registration afforded business representatives.

(c) Legislation is suggested which would permit the Secretary of State to consider security factors in the granting of passports; however, appropriate provisions should be made to protect FBI informants and sources in this connection. This matter is mentioned in the Bureau's memorandum to Walsh dated May 26, 1959, regarding H. R. 7006.

(d) Another suggestion is legislation to strengthen the Smith Act of 1940 by defining the word "organize" and the word "advocacy." A definition of "organize" was introduced as H. R. 2369 and as S. 1300. S. 1305 attempts to define "advocacy."

(e) Legislation is needed which would prohibit former Government employees from disclosing to unauthorized individuals certain information obtained by them in the course of their employment.

(f) Legislation is needed to amend the espionage laws so as to provide punishment for persons who gather and correlate data from legitimate sources for transmittal to foreign governments.

Domestic Intelligence Division

(6) In addition to the above, the Director may wish to point out to the Attorney General the tendency on the part of the Department of Justice, as well as Government departments in general, to shy away from pursuing logical courses of action in the security field rather than to implement necessary security programs, this tendency apparently based on attempts to anticipate decisions by the Supreme Court. The net effect of this is that the Supreme Court is not required to meet these issues and render decisions and thus, historically, to take responsibility for them. It is our feeling it is a far better course of action to attempt to implement those programs necessary for our national security and give ground grudgingly and only where forced to do so so that the record will show that the Department and the FBI sought to carry out their responsibilities in a proper manner.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Sullivan	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Brennan, C.D.	_____
Callahan	_____
Casper	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Tavel	_____
Walters	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 12-11-70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE IN CONNECTION WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE THURSDAYS, 5:00 P.M.

M.A. Jones

In view of the approaching holiday season, material for captioned brief, unless otherwise advised to the contrary, will not be needed until after the first of the new year. Material will then be required for receipt in Crime Records Division by 12 noon, Tuesday, 1-5-71 for the next scheduled conference of 1-7-71.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

WEL ✓ *TEB* *WAD* *mm*

- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Casper
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Felt

GM
HA

- 1 - Mr. Tavel
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Walters
- 1 - Mr. Beaver
- 1 - Miss Gandy
- 1 - Miss Holmes
- 1 - M. A. Jones

C

JHC:kjs (9)

REC-6/2-97952-210

6 DEC 16 1970

DEC 16 1970

Callahan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Tolson _____
- Sullivan _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Brennan, C.D.
- Callahan _____
- Casper _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Tavel _____
- Walters _____
- Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

CBs

TO : Mr. Bishop *[Signature]*

DATE: 12/29/70

FROM : M. A. Jones *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE IN
CONNECTION WITH ATTORNEY
GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE
THURSDAYS, 5:00 P. M.

A

You will recall that captioned brief was discontinued during the Holiday Season. It is presumed these conferences will resume on Thursday, January 7, 1971. Accordingly, it is suggested that all Divisions revise and update their sections of the brief and submit such revisions to be received on or before noontime Tuesday, January 5th.

ATTORNEY GENERAL - 1970 2011

[Handwritten signature]

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

[Handwritten initials]

wel

k

REC 70

TJL 62-11176 211

JAN 5 1971

[Handwritten signature]

- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Casper
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Felt

- 1 - Mr. Tavel
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Walters
- 1 - Mr. Beaver
- 1 - Miss Gandy
- 1 - Miss Holmes
- 1 - M. A. Jones

364
DGH:mjj(9)

Viper

Tolson	_____
Sullivan	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Brennan, C.D.	_____
Callahan	_____
Casper	_____
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Rosen	_____
Tavel	_____
Walters	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop *T.B.*

DATE: April 6, 1971

FROM : M.A. Jones

*changed
4-8-71
HW*

SUBJECT: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE IN CONNECTION WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE THURSDAYS, 5:00 P.M.

In connection with captioned brief, attached are amended pages A and C of the Table of Contents and pages 4-5, 8, 11, 12, 13A, 16, 24, 26A, 33, 34 and 35, which should be inserted in the brief. Page 36 should be deleted. These pages have been amended for the following reasons:

Pages A and C of the Table of Contents have been amended as a result of changes set out in details below.

Page 4-5, information in paragraph 3 changed to make more current. *3*

Page 8, changed to update totals of Seat of Government employees.

Page 11, "Black Panther Party (BPP)" write-up revised to make more current.

Page 12, all items revised to update figures.

Page 13A, this is a new item which is considered timely.

Page 16, first paragraph revised to show current number of American aircraft hijacked along with those diverted to Cuba.

REC-66

Page 24, "Court-Approved Electronic Surveillances" item updated to show more current figures.

15 APR 13 1971

Enclosures (13)

- 1 - Mr. Mohr - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Brennan - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Callahan - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Casper - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Dalbey - Enclosures

EX-112

- 1 - Mr. Felt - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Tavel - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Walters - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Beaver - Enclosures
- 1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosures
- 1 - Miss Holmes - Enclosures
- 1 - M.A. Jones - Enclosures

CRIME RECORDS

M.A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE

/ Page 26A, item number (9) added as of current interest.

Page 33, figures in paragraph 1 updated; paragraph 3 revised to make more current. -

Pages 34 and 35, both pages revised to update information.

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MA

TJB

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WBS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Walters

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Walters	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : A. Rosen *(Signature)*

SUBJECT: AIRCRAFT HIJACKINGS
CONFERENCE, JUNE 30, 1970

- DATE: June 24, 1970
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 - 1 - Mr. Rosen
 - 1 - Mr. Malley
 - 1 - Mr. Shroder
 - 1 - Mr. Schutz
 - 1 - Mr. Mohr
 - 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 - 1 - Mr. Gale
 - 1 - Miss Gandy
 - 1 - Miss Holmes

Attached find amended pages of brief on aircraft hijackings prepared for the Director's use at the conference with the Attorney General's staff on June 30, 1970, which will be chaired by the Deputy Attorney General, Richard G. Kleindienst.

Amendments to the brief were made necessary by the June 22, 1970, armed hijacking of Pan American World Airways flight to Cairo, Egypt, while en route from Beirut, Lebanon, to John F. Kennedy Airport, New York. The subject, Haxhi Hasan Xhafferi, a 32-year-old Albanian, was taken into custody at Cairo, Egypt, by Egyptian authorities after firing a shot in the cockpit. No one was injured. Our investigation of the matter is continuing.

Amended pages are as follows:

- Page 7 Under A. Hijackings - most recent hijacking added to the 1970 column and the total for 1970 as well as grand total increased by one.
- Page 22 Under B. Individuals Involved - the 1970 column and the totals for 1970 and grand total being increased by one.
- Page 36 The total number of hijackings amended from 70 to 71.
- Last page of index A brief summary of the Pan American flight hijacking 6-22-70, set forth.
- Encs. (4) Amended to incorporate the name of subject of most recent hijacking, Haxhi Hasan Xhafferi.

Attorney General's Staff Conference

COPY FILED IN

(Signature)
JUL 6 1970

6-11-70

REC-43 62-11956-20

(Signatures)
WBI
SIR

59 JUL 4 1970

III. STATISTICS RE HIJACKINGS
SINCE JANUARY 1, 1968

A. Hijackings

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>Total</u>
To Cuba	17	31	5	53
Other Destination		2	1	3
Aborted	3	6	5	14
TOTAL	20	39	11	70

A firearm was used in 53 of the 70 incidents and in 6 instances there was gunfire. In 1 of the incidents, 1 death and 2 injuries resulted. In the 2nd - 2 individuals were wounded. In the remaining 4, no one was injured.

B. Individuals Involved

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>Total</u>
Latin	17	21	2	40
Fleeing Felons	3	7*		10
Black Militants	3	3		6
Others	8	26	10	44
TOTAL	31	57	12	100

* Includes one black militant.

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INDEX
JUL 6 1970

62-7556-207

VII. HIJACKINGS OF U. S. PLANES

The following are summaries of all hijackings since January 1, 1968. There has been a total of 70 incidents of hijackings or attempts to hijack aircraft during this period. There were 56 hijackings and 14 aborted hijackings.

During 1968, there were 17 hijackings to Cuba and 3 aborted hijackings.

During 1969, there were 31 hijackings to Cuba, 1 to Damascus, 1 to Rome, and 6 aborted hijackings.

During 1970, thus far there have been 6 hijackings, 5 of which went to Cuba, and 1 to Lebanon, along with 5 aborted hijackings.

1968

<u>NUMBER & DATE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>AIRLINE</u>
(1) - 2/17/68	THOMAS JAMES BOYNTON	Privately owned

From Marathon, Florida, to Cuba at gun point with pilot aboard. Process filed 2/20/68, Florida. Returned to United States through Canada, 11/2/69, pleaded guilty 5/12/70, and sentenced to 20 years 6/4/70.

(2) - 2/21/68	LAWRENCE MAHLON RHODES, JR.	Delta
---------------	--------------------------------	-------

From Tampa, Florida, to Cuba at gun point with 102 passengers and crew of 7 aboard. Fleeing felon at time of hijacking. Process filed 12/22/68, Miami, Florida. Surrendered himself at Madrid, Spain, 2/11/70. Entered plea of not guilty and is currently undergoing psychiatric examination.

JUL 6 1970

1970

NUMBER & DATE

NAME

AIRLINE

(69) - 5/25/70

NELSON MOLINA

American

From Chicago, Illinois, to Cuba at gunpoint with 66 passengers and crew of 7. Process filed 5/27/70, New York. Still in Cuba.

(70) - 6/4/70

AUTHER GATES BARKLEY

TWA

From Phoenix, Arizona, to St. Louis, Missouri, with 51 passengers and 7 crew members. Demanded \$100,000,000 or would destroy aircraft. Process filed 6/4/70, Alexandria, Virginia. Presently undergoing psychiatric evaluation.

62-97156-200

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62-77156

ENCLOSURE

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Wick	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach *DL*

DATE: January 12, 1967

FROM : R. E. Wick *Wick*

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S LUNCHEON MEETING WITH
ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK
1 P.M., FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1967

MAJ

Miss Gandy has advised that in connection with Mr. Hoover's luncheon meeting with the Acting Attorney General tomorrow, it would be helpful if we could set forth for the Director's information any items which might come up for discussion.

The attached data prepared by the various Divisions throughout the Bureau may be helpful to Mr. Hoover in connection with the luncheon meeting.

Enclosures

DL

R

N

MAJ

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

REW:par
(7)

REC'D NICK
FBI

REC'D A
FBI

"ENCL. BEHIND FILE"

62-92856-179

REC 27

5 FEB 2 1967

10 ENCLOSURE

CRIME RESEARCH

226

Budget

62-9186-29

FBI BUDGET REQUEST - FISCAL YEAR 1968

The Bureau's request for 1968 totals \$186,574,000. It will provide for a personnel staff totaling 15,780 (6,638 agents and 9,142 clerks). The request makes provision for an increase of 569 full-year employees (106 agents and 463 clerks) when compared to 1967.

Of the additional employees, 165 (100 agents and 65 clerks) are for assignment to the field to assist in the handling of a heavy volume of civil rights work. (This is the second increment of a total increase of 300 agents and attendant clerical staff and equipment previously ordered by the President for civil rights work over a three-year period to be implemented at the rate of 100 agents a year.) The remaining 404 employees (6 agents and 398 clerks) are for assignment at our headquarters, the bulk to be utilized to handle the tremendous increase in name and fingerprint checks being received.

The request of \$186,574,000 for 1968 is an increase of \$4,249,000 when compared to the total requirements for the current fiscal year 1967 which includes \$175,465,000 already appropriated and by a supplemental request totaling \$6,860,000 brought about by costs growing out of new legislation increasing our payroll costs (\$5,250,000) and by new legislation increasing the costs we must pay to transfer employees to meet the needs of the service (\$1,610,000).

Most careful consideration was given to our request for additional personnel in 1968. We are absorbing much work and will endeavor to make further absorptions. When confronted with a one-million increase in fingerprint receipts, a 43% increase in name checks, a heavy amount of civil rights and other work, we have no alternative but to ask for additional manpower if we are to meet our responsibilities in these areas.

The Bureau's growing work is not limited to these particular areas by any means. The work of the FBI Laboratory mounted to a new all-time peak during the fiscal year 1966, numerous criminal classifications reached new highs, and our work in matters vital to the internal security of the country has continued to increase. We are going to do our best to handle the mounting work in these areas with our existing staff. In addition, new items of legislation continue to be passed adding to our work.

Indicative of our heavy volume of work is the fact that as of January 1, 1967, pending investigative matters throughout the field totaled 150,189, with 5% in a delinquent status. At that time, the average individual assignment in the field was nearly 26 matters as compared with 20 at that time in 1961.

OTHER WORK LOAD VOLUMES
FISCAL YEARS 1965 AND 1966

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Investigative Matters Received</u>	<u>Fingerprint Checks</u>	<u>Name Checks</u>	<u>Laboratory Examinations</u>
1966	718,850	6,964,816	2,426,665	284,304
1965	<u>696,477</u>	<u>5,884,986</u>	<u>1,699,361</u>	<u>276,383</u>
Increases (1966)	22,373 3%	1,079,830 18%	727,304 43%	7,921 3%

Special Investigative Division

**SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE AND ORGANIZED CRIME SECTION**

During the past few months the Department has launched into a program of review of past, current, and contemplated prosecutions to determine if such cases have been materially affected by the use of electronic listening devices. This has required the establishment of special microphone indices at Bureau Headquarters and voluminous correspondence with various field divisions to determine if individuals listed in the Department's inquiries were covered by FBI microphones. With regard to listed individuals on whom we have had some form of microphone coverage, we are so advising the Department and pertinent logs, together in some cases with other supporting material, are being obtained from the field for review by Departmental attorneys.

The Department made public the fact that such a review was under way in the filing of a memorandum with the Supreme Court by the Solicitor General in the Joseph Schipani case, November 30, 1966.

Set forth as follows are the brief circumstances regarding individual prosecutive situations in which, to date, the Department has made disclosures to various courts regarding the FBI's use of electronic listening devices of pertinence to those prosecutions.

Joseph Frank Schipani

Schipani is a New York hoodlum and a member of La Cosa Nostra who was convicted and sentenced to three years imprisonment and fined \$12,500 for violation of the income tax laws for the years 1956 through 1960. In response to the Department's request, they were provided with logs reporting those instances where Schipani was covered by an electronic surveillance. This electronic surveillance was not directly on Schipani but was in an office frequented by top La Cosa Nostra racket figures. On November 30, 1966, the Solicitor General requested the Supreme Court to vacate the judgment regarding Schipani of the Court of Appeals and remand the case to the District Court for a new trial. On December 12, 1966, the Supreme Court complied with the request of the Solicitor General. This was installed under the general authority of the Attorney General, as were all of the following unless otherwise specified.

Louis J. Taglianetti

The Department on December 27, 1966, filed a motion to remand in the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in the Louis J. Taglianetti appeal from the judgment of the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island. Taglianetti, a member of the Raymond Patriarca "family" of La Cosa Nostra, was indicted on February 26, 1963, for income tax evasion for the years 1956, 1957, and 1958. He was found guilty on September 16, 1966. Taglianetti appealed but no brief had yet been filed.

The Department's motion indicated Taglianetti's conversations had been monitored by microphone surveillance at the place of business of a close associate (Raymond Patriarca) where Taglianetti and others met and that this establishment was being utilized for purposes connected with organized crime. On various occasions between March, 1962, when this microphone was installed with trespass under general authority of the Attorney General, until 1965, Taglianetti's conversations related to his income tax indictment. None of the information was used in evidence or was the source of leads to any evidence in the case.

The Department's motion noted that Taglianetti's case was within the ambit of the Supreme Court's decision in the Black case, decided November 7, 1966. The distinguishing feature between the two is the intrusion upon attorney-client conversations in the Black case, for which the Supreme Court vacated the conviction and granted a new trial. The Department's reasons for the motion to remand in Taglianetti was for the limited purpose of enabling the District Court to examine the facts and to determine whether Taglianetti's conviction should stand or a new trial be ordered.

The defense has now filed a motion for new trial claiming that, "The Government, having tasted the forbidden fruit of its illegal bugging and having withheld all knowledge thereof from the defendant, his counsel and the trial judge, cannot now preserve the conviction thus obtained because such forbidden fruit failed to produce a sweet taste." Hearings on these motions have not yet been scheduled.

FRANK DE NIRO, JR.
MICHAEL DE NIRO
LOUIS DE NIRO

The De Niro brothers were convicted 8/23/65 of conspiring to defraud the U. S. in evading estate taxes. They have appealed to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. The Cleveland Office conducted a microphone surveillance from 2/19/64 to 6/16/64 in the office of the National Cigarette Service, Youngstown, Ohio, a vending machine company, operated by the De Niro's. In response to the Department's request 10/14/66 we disclosed the circumstances of this surveillance to them by letter 10/18/66, and made available for review the surveillance logs. No information from this source was disseminated outside the Bureau.

The Department subsequently disclosed to the Court of Appeals by memorandum the existence of our microphone surveillance. Considerable reluctance was displayed by the Department to including in this memorandum our general authority for installation of electronic surveillances. They did not clearly record the dates concerning the manner in which the Department requested and was advised of our coverage. Our protests were clearly outlined in correspondence to the Department before this memorandum was filed. Ultimately our authority was recorded as a footnote. This microphone was installed under the general authority of the Attorney General.

Frank Peter Balistrieri

Balistrieri, the "boss" of Milwaukee's La Cosa Nostra "family," and as such the leader of organized crime in that area, was brought to trial in United States District Court, Springfield, Illinois, during October, 1966, on the basis of an indictment charging evasion of Federal income taxes. An early issue in this action was our microphone coverage of Balistrieri and certain of his associates. Microphone coverage had been established on Balistrieri's office, in an apartment maintained by his paramour, and in the office of hoodlum attorney Dominic Frinzi, all in Milwaukee, for various periods between 1961 and 1965. These installations were all made in line with general departmental authorization as outlined in the Department's memorandum filed with the Supreme Court in the Black case.

The defense has made a motion to suppress, based on this electronic coverage. After hearing testimony regarding these installations, including testimony of Bureau personnel, and reviewing logs of the coverage in question, the judge instructed that the trial should be commenced, with the defense having the right to renew its motion after the trial, in the event evidence presented warrants such a proceedings.

Trial was undertaken on 10/17/66. On 11/29/66 Defense Attorney Walsh suffered a heart attack and further trial proceedings have been deferred until March 1, 1967. None of the information produced by this microphone was utilized in obtaining the indictment of Balistrieri.

Ronald David Carabbia

Carabbia was convicted 6/21/65 for violation of wagering tax laws and has appealed to the U. S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit. The Cleveland Office conducted a microphone surveillance at the Modern News Center and Novelties Company, Youngstown, from 1/22/62 until 3/22/62. Carabbia and his brothers operated a gambling game at this location. Activities covered by this surveillance included gambling with numerous participants. The voices of the individuals covered were never identified. It could not be determined if the appellant was or was not present during the operation of this source.

In response to the Department's inquiry, we disclosed to them by letter dated 11/1/66 the circumstances of this surveillance and made available for review all surveillance logs. By letter dated 1/9/67, the Department indicated its intention to disclose this microphone surveillance by memorandum to the U. S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit. In three letters we have advised the Department of the brief operation of this source and that the individuals covered were never identified. The Department's proposed memorandum to the court notes, "There is a substantial question whether any conversations in which appellant participated were even monitored." In spite of this, the Department apparently feels it must disclose this surveillance. The Department failed to include our general authorization for installation of electronic surveillances over our protests. We feel that at the very least the general authorization of the Department should be in all briefs going to courts so there can be no accusation that the Bureau was operating in an uncontrolled and unrestrained manner.

Jack T. Rainwater

Jack T. Rainwater has conducted a large-scale numbers operation in the Miami, Florida area. He and six associates were convicted of state gambling violations in Florida courts based upon evidence furnished by the Internal Revenue Service and testimony of Internal Revenue Service agents.

In response to the Department's request they were provided with logs reporting those instances where Rainwater and one of his associates who also was convicted in state court, were monitored by an electronic surveillance. Neither of these individuals were the direct subject of an electronic surveillance.

On January 11, 1967, the Solicitor General disclosed to the Supreme Court that an electronic device had been utilized by Federal agents in the Rainwater matter.

Our installation in this matter was made under general authority of the Attorney General. Information from this source was disseminated to Internal Revenue Service who in turn disseminated to local authorities.

Charles Joseph Battaglia, Jr.

Battaglia is a Tucson, Arizona, La Cosa Nostra member who was closely affiliated with Joseph Bonanno a former La Cosa Nostra "Commission" member. A microphone for criminal intelligence purposes had been maintained on him under general Departmental authority. He was arrested by Bureau Agents for violation of the Hobbs Act in March, 1965, as a result of making threats in an effort to force a Tucson firm to utilize his vending machines. Following the granting of several continuances the trial judge in Federal District Court ordered Battaglia to appear for trial on the morning of January 11, 1967. The Department advised that they intended to inform the judge that Battaglia had been covered by microphone surveillances, but that the coverage had no bearing on the evidence to be produced in substantiation of the criminal charges against Battaglia. The Department further advised

they were going to recommend that the judge proceed with the trial and at the conclusion thereof, if the judge feels it necessary, a hearing will be held to determine the validity of the Department's claim regarding the microphone evidence.

A hearing on this motion is scheduled for Monday, January 16, 1967, in Tucson, Arizona.

Edward L. Levinson, et. al., Civil Suit

On December 10, 1965, Edward Levinson, at that time one of the owners of the Fremont Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada, filed a \$6,000,000 damage suit (later reduced to \$4,200,000) against four Bureau Agents, charging invasion of privacy and asking injunctive relief against further invasion by use of electronic listening devices. Levinson filed a similar suit against the Central Telephone Company of Las Vegas and certain of its employees.

The case has recently been taken over personally by Assistant Attorney General Barefoot Sanders who is presently reviewing all of the material in connection with preparing a response to plaintiff's motions. No date has been set for trial in matter. The Bureau has been pressing the Department to take depositions in this case from such major hoodlums as Meyer Lansky and Gerardo Catena who have hidden interests in the Fremont Hotel.

Fred B. Black, Jr.

Fred B. Black, Jr., named as being hired by front men in Las Vegas to represent their interests in Washington, D. C., where Black was alleged to have influence, was convicted on May 5, 1965, of evading income taxes for the period of 1956 through 1959. After a number of appeals he petitioned the Supreme Court for issuance of a writ of certiorari which was denied on May 4, 1966.

On May 24, 1966, Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall filed a memorandum with the Supreme Court reporting a listening device had been placed in Black's hotel suite in 1963, but

none of the evidence used in Black's trial was obtained as a result of the listening device. The Supreme Court on June 13, 1966, ordered a response by the Department to questions raised by the Court with regard to the initial memorandum filed by the Department which was answered on July 13, 1966, by supplemental memorandum.

This memorandum indicated the listening device, installed with trespass under general Departmental authorization had monitored conversations of Black and his attorney.

The United States Supreme Court on November 7, 1966, vacated the income tax conviction and granted a new trial, which will not be set until after the Robert Baker trial.

.....

To date, the Bureau has received over 1,000 names of individuals of prosecutive interest for a determination if such subjects have been covered by FBI microphones. A number of problems have resulted.

One problem which has been encountered, and which can be expected to be even more serious in the future, is the lack of identifying data accompanying the names of individuals on whom the Department has made inquiry in these matters. For example, one list recently received included 475 names, in some cases with a minimum of identifying data and in others with no identifying data at all. In order that an accurate determination can be made whether an individual in question has, in fact, been covered by one of our microphones, it will be necessary that the Department provide adequate identifying data when submitting these names for review.

An attendant problem has arisen in certain inquiries in which the Department has made unreasonable requests for such reviews on extremely short notice. One of these involved a request for the results of the review later the same day it was received. Thoroughness and accuracy, of absolute necessity in this type review, make extremely rapid checks such as this in most cases impossible, and at best, a very dangerous procedure.

With regard to those situations in which the Department has made disclosures to the various courts, continuing reluctance has been evidenced on their part to inform the court of the fact that the installation in question has been utilized by the FBI under either specific authority from the Attorney General, or under the general Departmental authority which was granted. The Department has been repeatedly reminded of their reluctance in these individual situations.

The volume involved in this project has caused a decided strain on the Bureau in processing these numerous inquiries to date, and these problems become magnified when the enormity of the entire project is assessed, in view of indications by the Department that the full review may encompass as many as 30,000 names.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FUGITIVE SECTION

Cassius Marcellus Clay

Cassius Clay, world's heavyweight boxing champion and Black Muslim, earlier this year filed a claim as a conscientious objector and more recently has applied to his draft board at Louisville, Kentucky, for a ministerial deferment as a minister of the Black Muslim religion. After a very extensive investigation by the Bureau, Clay's draft board denied his claim as a conscientious objector and placed him in a 1-A classification. Since the board's vote was unanimous, he has no further appeal as a conscientious objector. His ministerial deferment request will now have to be considered by his local board which our sources indicate will meet in the next few days. If the local board denies this request, Clay has the right to appeal.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
FEDERAL JUDGESHIP INVESTIGATIONS

ALFRED BURKA: On 1/11/67 we initiated an investigation of Alfred Burka, a District of Columbia attorney who is being considered for appointment as Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. Previous applicant investigation in 1953, which was favorable concerning Burka, showed his father was indicted in 1944 for violation of the Internal Revenue Code but the case was not prosecuted. Current investigation of Burka is pending.

WILLIAM COURTLEIGH GARDNER: Gardner, a District of Columbia attorney, is under consideration for appointment as Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. Investigation completed 1/12/67 was favorable except in 1965 and 1966 income tax liens totaling \$6,828.54 were filed against him by the District of Columbia and the Federal Government for delinquent income taxes. These accounts have now been paid.

MILTON DANIEL KORMAN: Korman is under consideration for appointment as Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. He has been Assistant Corporation Counsel for the District of Columbia since 1937. Investigation of Korman, which has been completed was favorable.

FRED LOUIS MC INTYRE: He is a candidate for the position of Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. We completed investigation of him 1/9/67 and it was favorable.

HAROLD FRANK REIS: Reis is Executive Assistant to the Attorney General. He is a candidate for a judgeship on the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. He is a Kennedy supporter and has been the cause of discord between the Department and the Bureau concerning electronic surveillance matters.

Attached are background memoranda concerning the above individuals.

Enclosures (5)

Mr. Gale

1/11/67

W. V. Cleveland

ALFRED BURKA
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
JUDGE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

The Office of the Deputy Attorney General has requested investigation of Alfred Burka, who is under consideration for appointment as Judge of the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions.

Burka, aged 38, was born in Washington, D. C., and received his LL.B. degree from Georgetown University Law School in 1931. He served in the United States Army from 1931 to 1933 when he was honorably released as a first lieutenant. He served as Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia 1933 to 1935 and since 1935 has been engaged in the practice of law in the District of Columbia and Bethesda, Maryland. He also served as Assistant States Attorney for Montgomery County, Maryland, from 1932 to 1935. This was part-time employment.

We conducted a Departmental Applicant investigation of Burka in 1953 when he was under consideration for appointment as Assistant United States Attorney. That investigation was favorable concerning Burka. Our inquiries disclosed, however, that his father, Israel S. Burka, and others were indicted by a Grand Jury in Washington, D. C., in December, 1934, for violation of the Internal Revenue Code because they failed to maintain proper records in respect to the sale and distribution of distilled spirits. It was also indicated that the defendants had listed addresses of people who supposedly purchased whiskey and that such addresses were fictitious. It was also shown they had listed names of people who supposedly purchased whiskey and that these people could not be identified. An offer of \$4,000 was submitted by the defendants in compromise of civil and criminal liabilities. The compromise offer was accepted and the case was not prosecuted. Israel S. Burka also had a record of 38 traffic violations between

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Cleveland
① - Mr. Connell

JFC:jum
(6)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Gale
Re: Alfred Burka

1928 and 1947 for which he forfeited sums ranging in amounts from \$4 to \$12. (77-33541)

Bureau files also show that in September, 1957, Alfred Burka, while Assistant United States Attorney, called upon the Director to pay his respects. He stated he had always held the Bureau in high esteem and he had very kind words to say about his contacts with our local office. In October, 1957, while serving as Assistant United States Attorney, he requested that the Director autograph a copy of the book "The FBI Story," for him and also give him an autographed photograph. His request was granted. (94-4-39-12248)

ACTION:

The field has been instructed to bring the previous investigation of Burka up to date. Appropriate memorandums will be submitted upon completion of our current inquiries.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Walters	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

[Handwritten signature]

TO : Mr. Gale *[initials]*

FROM : W. V. Cleveland *[initials]*

SUBJECT: WILLIAM COURTLEIGH GARDNER
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
ASSOCIATE JUDGE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

DATE: 1/3/67

The Office of the Deputy Attorney General has requested investigation of William Courtleigh Gardner, who is under consideration for appointment as Associate Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions.

Background data furnished by the Department indicates Gardner, aged 49, was born in Springfield, Ohio. He served in the United States Army from 1942 to 1946. He received his A.B. degree from Howard University, Washington, D. C., in 1948 and his LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1951. From 1951 to the present he reportedly has practiced law in Washington, D. C. Gardner listed membership in various bar associations and civic organizations including present membership in the District of Columbia Special Police Trial Board.

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Gardner.

ACTION:

The investigation of Gardner has been initiated. Appropriate memorandum will be submitted upon its completion.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Cornell

[Handwritten initials: P, ✓, ed, and others]

[Handwritten signature: W. V. Cleveland]

[Handwritten initials: WJ]

JFC:jmm
(6)

Mr. Gale

12/14/66

W. V. Cleveland

MILTON DANIEL KORMAN
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
JUDGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

Investigation of Milton Daniel Korman, who is under consideration for appointment to the position of Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions, has been completed.

BACKGROUND:

Korman, aged 62, received his law degree from Georgetown University in 1925. He practiced law in the District of Columbia, (D. C.), from 1923 to 1931, operated a taxicab company in Virginia 1931 to 1934 and thereafter practiced law in Washington, D. C., until 1937. From 1937 to date he has been an Assistant Corporation Counsel in D. C., and during the past year was Acting Corporation Counsel until the appointment of Charles T. Duncan, October, 1965.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION:

A Departmental Applicant investigation conducted concerning Korman in 1942, when he was being considered for a judicial position in D. C., was generally favorable; however, several individuals stated Korman was inclined to be dominating, loud, and blustering.

RESULTS OF CURRENT INVESTIGATION:

The previous investigation has been brought up to date. Numerous individuals including judges of the D. C. Court of General Sessions and United States District Court, the United States Attorney, D. C. Commissioners Walter Tobriner and John B. Duncan; Charles Duncan, present Corporation Counsel; and local bar officials recommended Korman. He was described as a very competent attorney who is exceptionally well versed in the laws of the District of Columbia and fully qualified for a judicial position.

Korman was also recommended by several Congressmen, who are members of the House District of Columbia Committee, including Thomas C.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Cleveland
① - Mr. Connell

CONTINUED - OVER

JFC:jma
(6)

Memorandum to Mr. Cale
Re: Milton Daniel Korman

Abernethy (Dem.), Mississippi, and Joel T. Broyhill (Rep.), Virginia.

Numerous professional associates and acquaintances who recommended Korman pointed out that in the 1950's Korman, as an Assistant Corporation Counsel, was placed in a position of having to defend segregation in the D. C. public schools because the laws at that time provided for a segregated school system. They stated because of this some individuals unjustifiably criticized Korman feeling he was too vigorous in defending segregation in the schools. These associates pointed out that Korman, as a member of the Corporation Counsel's Office, was obligated to defend the position of the District of Columbia at the time and was only doing his job. They further stated that Korman is not prejudiced in racial matters and if appointed judge would handle such matters fairly and without bias.

Korman was recommended by Negro attorneys as well as H. Carl Moultrie, President, D. C. chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Sterling Tucker, Executive Director of the Washington Urban League. Reverend Walter E. Fauntroy, Chairman of the Coalition of Conscience, Washington, D. C., who has limited knowledge of Korman, stated he would neither recommend or oppose Korman's appointment.

Korman was also recommended by representatives of the various religious faiths in Washington, D. C., with the exception of Rabbi Korman Gerstenfeld. Korman was a member of Rabbi Gerstenfeld's congregation until approximately 1953. Rabbi Gerstenfeld stated Korman, when a member of his congregation, was arrogant, uncongenial and created dissension among the members of the congregation. He said he does not feel Korman possesses judicial temperament and would not recommend him for a judicial position. Rabbi Gerstenfeld, however, stated he has had very limited contact with Korman for the past 14 years.

ACTION:

Reports containing the results of the investigation of Korman are being furnished to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Walters	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Gale *W*

DATE: 1/5/67

FROM : W. V. Cleveland *WV*

SUBJECT: FRED LOUIS MC INTYRE
 DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
 JUDGE
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

C. DeLoach
1/7

The investigation of Fred Louis McIntyre, candidate for the position of Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions, has been completed with the exception of one agency record check.

We have brought up to date prior applicant type investigations of McIntyre conducted in 1950 and 1953. These investigations were favorable. McIntyre, aged 47, received his A.B. degree in 1948 and his LL.B. degree in 1950 from George Washington University. McIntyre was employed by the National Security Resources Board from 1950 to 1951; by the Defense Production Administration from 1951 to 1953; as an Assistant U. S. Attorney in the District of Columbia from 1953 to 1961 when he resigned to accept appointment as counsel for the District of Columbia Committee of the United States Senate, which position he presently holds. He has been a member of the District of Columbia Bar in good standing since November 3, 1950. He served in the United States Air Force from 1941 to 1946.

Senators and Representatives on the Senate and House District of Columbia Committees respectively, U. S. Court of Appeals and Federal District Court Judges, D. C. Court of General Sessions Judges, District Commissioners, bar association officials, local attorneys who have opposed applicant in court, civil rights and religious leaders, neighbors and social acquaintances highly recommended applicant for a judicial position. They stated he has a judicial temperament and would be impartial and unbiased in his decisions. His legal associates stated they have been impressed with applicant's emotional stability and his competence as a lawyer. They noted that he has had extensive experience before the various courts in the District of Columbia. His legal ethics were not questioned and his character, reputation, associates, and loyalty were stated to be above reproach.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 - Mr. DeLoach | 1 - Mr. Cleveland |
| 1 - Mr. Wick | 1 - Mr. Bruggeman |
| 1 - Mr. Gale | |

RLB:jmm
(6)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Gale
Re: Fred Louis McIntyre

ACTION:

The reports of the current investigation are being sent to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General. The remaining agency check is being expedited and the results of this check will be sent to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General promptly upon receipt.

RLB

PEC

Chas. J. ...

✓ *J*

Mr. Gale

1/5/67

W. V. Cleveland

HAROLD FRANK REIS
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Reference is made to my memorandum of 1/3/67 advising that the Deputy Attorney General's Office had requested a name check and Internal Revenue Service record check on Reis and it was understood Reis is being considered for a judicial appointment to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. An up to date name check has been completed on Reis and disclosed the following pertinent information.

BACKGROUND: Reis was born on 7/22/16 in New York City. His parents were born in Russia and became naturalized citizens. He received a B.S. degree from City College of New York in 1937 and a LL.B. degree from Columbia University, New York City, in 1940. He was first employed by the Department on 8/29/41 as an attorney in the Criminal Division. He resigned 9/21/42 and was again appointed an attorney in the Office of Alien Property 5/3/43. He subsequently served in the Office of Legal Counsel and was appointed first assistant in that office on 8/31/60. On 2/1/61 he was designated Acting Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Office of Legal Counsel. He has served in his present position as Executive Assistant to the Attorney General since March, 1965.

RESULTS OF PRIOR INVESTIGATIONS: Reis was first investigated by the Bureau in 1942 at the request of the Department and that investigation was brought up to date in 1965. In 1960 we conducted an Atomic Energy Act applicant investigation of him in connection with his access to restricted Atomic Energy data. The Department is in possession of the reports of the above investigations.

Our investigation in 1942 disclosed that while Reis was at the City College of New York in 1933 he was listed as a member of the Politics Club which was reported as being headed by two boys associated with communist activities at the college. Reis's membership in this club was not verified and it was reported that the heads of the organization were known to put down the names of persons who were not members and not to put down the names of persons who were members.

Enclosures

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Druggeman

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(6)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Gale
Re: Harold Frank Reiss

In 1942 Reiss was classified by his draft board as 3-A because of the dependency of his mother. His draft file contained an affidavit by a physician, who was a relative, to the effect that due to a congenital heart disease Reiss should not engage in any strenuous physical effort. Several persons interviewed in 1942 said Reiss was in good health and engaged in sports. Reiss told another individual he was perfectly healthy. Reiss never served in the Armed Forces and on 8/22/42, after a physical examination at an induction center, Reiss was found physically disqualified for military service by reason of chronic, valvular heart disease, rheumatic, and was classified 4-F.

Two of the individuals listed by Reiss as references in 1942 were members of the National Lawyers Guild which has been cited as a communist front.

Reiss registered a preference for the American Labor Party in 1937, 1938 and 1940, while a resident of the Bronx in New York City. Although the communists put forth efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State they succeeded in capturing only the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the party.

OTHER REFERENCES TO REISS IN BUREAU FILES: On a press release of the Department announcing Reiss's appointment as First Assistant in the Office of Legal Counsel the Director noted that Reiss was the individual who selected Department representatives to accompany him (Reiss) to a State Department conference in Puerto Rico ignoring the FBI. Reiss was designated by the Attorney General in February, 1963, to serve as his alternate on the Presidents Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and as his alternate on the Presidents Council on Equal Opportunity. The Director noted concerning this designation of Reiss to "watch this carefully as Reiss is inclined to throw his weight around. H." On a background memorandum regarding Reiss dated 6/21/66 the Director noted that Reiss was "another foul ball. H."

A highly confidential source advised on 6/22/65 that Harry Wachtel, Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights which furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases, told Reverend Andrew Young, Executive Assistant to the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, that he was to meet with Harold Reiss who was described as "our best friend up there." This information was not approved for dissemination to the Department and has not previously been disseminated.

In a memorandum 10/10/66 to the Acting Attorney General, which was read by him but not retained by the Department, his attention was brought to the procedures being followed in connection with requests made by the Bureau for approval by him of technical surveillances commonly known as wire taps. In this memorandum it was

Memorandum to Mr. Gale
Re: Harold Frank Reiss

pointed out that Mr. Reiss had wanted to know the basis on which wire tap continuation requests were sent to the Department every six months. It was pointed out that the procedure was based on the suggestion of former Attorney General Katzenbach and that former Attorney General Katzenbach had approved all of the continuation requests with the exception of one that was used in coverage of Martin Luther King which had been approved by former Attorney General Kennedy. Katzenbach declined to authorize the continuation of the wire tap on King. It was pointed out that previously highly sensitive matters of this kind were supposedly known in the Department only by the Attorney General; however, additional information concerning these matters was being requested by personnel in the Acting Attorney General's Office.

Mr. DeLoach was contacted by Reiss on 10/3/66 and in their discussion Reiss stated that he thought it had been a good idea to admit to the Supreme Court the usage of a microphone in the Black Case. Mr. DeLoach told him this was one of the most stupid blunders the Department had ever pulled and that there had been no necessity to admit the usage of a microphone. Reiss said it had been a good idea to admit usage in this particular case since there was less tainted evidence in this case than in any other and that if the Supreme Court had been presented with a case which involved considerable "bedroom gossip" the Supreme Court would have had no alternative but to issue a sweeping declaration preventing usage of all electronic devices in the future. Reiss stated he had assisted Attorney General Katzenbach with the preparation of the draft given to the Supreme Court in the Black Case.

Mr. DeLoach advised 10/11/66 Reiss reportedly stated on one occasion that he owed considerable loyalty to Bobby Kennedy inasmuch as Kennedy had brought him into the Attorney General's Office and had given him a higher position and private office. Reiss obviously is quite loyal to Bobby Kennedy. Mr. DeLoach stated it should also be noted that in a conversation with Acting Attorney General Clark on the night of October 13, 1966, Clark told him (Mr. DeLoach) that Reiss in answer to a specific question had told Clark that "it was alright to wait a week or 10 days to approve requests for wire taps as sent over by the FBI" and Clark was straightened out on this matter. Clark stated he realizes he was wrong in depending on Reiss for these facts.

On October 11, 1966, Mr. DeLoach stated he brought up the matter of Harold Reiss and Jim Flug in the Attorney General's Office with Acting Attorney General Ramsey Clark. Mr. Clark was advised

Memorandum to Mr. Gale
Re: Harold Frank Reis

that the Director and personnel in the FBI felt that Reis and Flug were the deliberate perpetrators of discord between the FBI and the Department. Mr. Clark was advised that obviously Reis had deliberately caused a great deal of unpleasantness in our dealings in the Black Case. Mr. DeLoach further told Mr. Clark that we not only had an intense dislike and distrust of Reis but that Justice Fortas of the Supreme Court had advised of his feelings concerning Reis and that Justice Fortas had even advised the President concerning this matter. Mr. Clark stated that he was glad to get these facts and that he would take this matter under consideration.

ACTION: Attached is a memorandum to the Acting Attorney General referring to the Department's request for a name check and Internal Revenue Service record check concerning Reis and briefly summarizing the derogatory information developed by the three investigations conducted concerning Reis.

It is suggested that the attached memorandum to the Acting Attorney General be delivered to him by Mr. DeLoach and at that time the Acting Attorney General again be advised of our past unsatisfactory relations with Reis and he be furnished the information received from the highly confidential source indicating that persons connected with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference considered Reis "our best friend up there." Attached is a copy of Atlanta's memorandum 6/28/68 reporting the details of this information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale

① - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Bruggeman

The Acting Attorney General

January 5, 1967

Director, FBI

HAROLD FRANK REIS
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Reference is made to the memorandum of Mr. John T. Duffner, Executive Assistant to the Deputy Attorney General, dated December 30, 1966, requesting a name check and Internal Revenue Service record check concerning the captioned individual.

Our files show that Mr. Reis was the subject of applicant-type investigations requested by the Department in 1942 and 1950. In 1950, at the request of the Atomic Energy Commission, we brought up to date the prior investigations concerning Mr. Reis in connection with his clearance for access to restricted atomic energy data. The reports of these investigations have previously been furnished to the Department.

The investigations of Mr. Reis disclosed that in 1934 he was listed in the records of the City College of New York as a member of the Political Club. This club was reported to have been headed by two individuals associated with communist activities at the City College of New York. Mr. Reis's membership in this club was not confirmed and it was reported that the leaders of the organization were known to erroneously index nonmembers as members and to refrain from indexing actual members.

Mr. Reis registered a preference for the American Labor Party in 1937, 1943, and 1949, while a resident of the Bronx in New York City. With regard to the American Labor Party, the House Committee on Un-American Activities has stated:

"For years, the communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing

RLB:bab:jmm
(3)

The Acting Attorney General

the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control."

When reviewed in May, 1942, Mr. Reiss's selective service file disclosed he had been classified 3A because of the dependency of his mother. His file contained an affidavit from a relative who was a physician to the effect that Reiss should not engage in strenuous physical activity because of a congenital heart disease. Several persons interviewed in 1942 stated Mr. Reiss was in good health and engaged in sports. Mr. Reiss told another individual that he was perfectly healthy. In August, 1942, at an induction station, Mr. Reiss was found physically disqualified for military service by reason of "chronic valvular heart disease, aortic," and was classified 4F.

Two of the individuals listed by Mr. Reiss as references in 1942 were members of the National Lawyers' Guild which has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a communist front.

The Internal Revenue Service has advised that its records show that income tax returns were timely filed by Mr. Reiss for the years 1933, 1934, and 1935. There was no record of unpaid taxes, liens, or intelligence investigations concerning these returns.

Domestic Intelligence Division

ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCES

As of January 12, 1967, the Bureau has 17 domestic intelligence telephone surveillances. These provide coverage of domestic subversive organizations and individuals.

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

All of the above electronic surveillances which we have in operation were approved in writing by the Acting Attorney General on December 29, 1966, for a period through March 31, 1967.

This page was removed since it involves discussion of a peculiarly sensitive foreign intelligence operation..

DOMINICAN SITUATION

The FBI was ordered into the Dominican Republic by the President in May, 1965, to develop information to be used in preventing communists from gaining control in that country. We set up a staff of ten Agents. In August, 1966, at White House instructions we established a permanent Legal Attache office there, staffed with three Agents.

The six-month-old government under Joaquin Balaguer has brought about a degree of stability. Nevertheless, there continue to be strong undercurrents of dissension. The rightists reportedly have considered plots to remove Balaguer. Juan Bosch's political party, loser in the June, 1966, election, has been most vocal in its opposition to Balaguer's programs. The communist groups have suffered much internal dissension but to accomplish a common cause could be expected to regroup as they have in the past. In fact, a student strike in Santo Domingo, which began January 9, 1967, has attracted strong communist support and has served as a rallying point for the extreme leftists. Within two days, seventy percent of the students in secondary schools had joined the strike.

This is but one of numerous problems which beset Balaguer, although to date he has been able to meet each one head on.

*This page has been removed since
it involves pending litigation*

HERBERT WILLIAM BOECKENHAUPT

information tends to identify peculiarly sensitive ongoing foreign intelligence operation.

Boeckenhaupt, a Staff Sergeant, United States Air Force, entered military service in 1960. He is a cryptographic systems maintenance and repairman and possessed "Top Secret" clearance. On April 20, 1966, he was detected by FBI Agents in a clandestine meeting in suburban Virginia with Aleksey R. Malinin, Soviet Embassy employee and reportedly a Colonel of Soviet Military Intelligence.

On October 24, 1966, Boeckenhaupt was arrested by Air Force representatives at March Air Force Base, Riverside, California, for violating the Uniform Code of Military Justice in that he failed to report his contacts with representative of a foreign government (Malinin).

On October 31, 1966, a complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner, Los Angeles, charging Boeckenhaupt with conspiracy to commit espionage. He was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, Eastern District of Virginia, Alexandria, Virginia, on December 16, 1966, for conspiracy to commit espionage and for conspiracy to act as an agent of a foreign government without prior notification to the Department of State. On January 9, 1967, his court-appointed attorney submitted data to the Clerk of the United States District Court, Alexandria, Virginia, requesting that Boeckenhaupt's trial be kept in the Central District of California, and that Boeckenhaupt not be removed to the Eastern District of Virginia to stand trial in this matter.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, is currently writing a book to be entitled "Where Do We Go From Here" to be published in the spring. This book allegedly will deal with the resurgence of the "white backlash," "black power," and propose a course of action the Federal Government should take concerning the civil rights movement. King has been counseled by Stanley Levison, his principal advisor and long-time communist, to run for President of the United States in 1968. He has this suggestion under consideration and reportedly has made no decision. We maintain a wire tap on Stanley Levison to determine the degree of communist influence in the racial field.

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

Stokely Carmichael, Chairman, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a highly militant civil rights organization, continues to make inflammatory statements advocating violence as a means of obtaining Negro objectives as well as urging Negroes not fight in Vietnam. At present, Carmichael is facing charges of "inciting to riot" in Atlanta, Georgia, and Selma, Alabama. He was convicted of these charges in Selma, Alabama; however, the conviction is currently under appeal by him. Carmichael recently underwent a physical re-examination to determine his suitability for military service. The results of this examination have not been made known.

General Investigative Division

ROBERT G. BAKER
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The most recent development relative to the trial of Baker is the disclosure in the afternoon edition of "The Evening Star," 1/12/67, that the Narcotics Bureau of the Treasury Department installed a "bug" in the Baker case. It is reported that this installation relates to the Department's admission during the trial that it had planted a microphone and transmitter on Wayne Bromley, a prime Government witness, in order to record the results of a meeting held on 3/26/65, at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel, Los Angeles, California, which was attended by Baker, Clifford Jones and Bromley. The article points out that the FBI had refused a request of the Department to cover this meeting. It also points out that according to Edward Bennett Williams, Baker's attorney, that in compliance with an order of Judge Gasch to turn over tapes and transcripts, only notes made by two monitors were received indicating the tape was not usable or available.

This meeting at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel is the meeting which was arranged during telephone calls on 3/25/65, between Bromley and Baker and Bromley and Jones which were monitored and tape recorded by the Bureau at the request of the Department, with the Department's assurance that such action was legal and with the written consent of Bromley. A complete transcript of these recordings was made available to the Department.

Although the Department did on 3/25/65, request that we monitor the meeting in Los Angeles, we refused to do so. Upon revelation during pretrial hearings that this meeting was monitored, Acting Attorney General Ramsey Clark was questioned as to who performed this monitoring. He stated that he had ascertained that upon the FBI's refusal to comply with the departmental request, the Department had then turned to either the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) or the Bureau of Narcotics. He was certain that it was the Bureau of Narcotics.

The only other coverage of any conversations by Baker was accidental in nature and resulted from installations which had been placed on Fred B. Black in Washington, D. C.; the Fremont Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada; Edward Siegelbaum, Miami,

Florida, (all in connection with organized crime matters) and the Dominican Embassy (in connection with security matters). Details concerning these installations were set forth in a summary memorandum regarding the Bureau's involvement in the prosecution of Baker, dated 1/10/67.

Logs relative to the electronic surveillances on Black, the Fremont Hotel and Siegelbaum were furnished to the Department and excerpts were furnished to the trial judge who ordered that they be made available to the defense. These logs were the subject of pretrial hearings during November, 1966, following which the judge ruled that there was no causal relationship between the information in the logs and the charges in the indictment.

Logs concerning Baker's conversations intercepted on the Dominican Embassy installation were similarly furnished to the Department and to the trial judge who placed a protective order thereon and has instructed that any discussions relative to them must be held only in his chambers. Information as to the existence of these logs has been leaked to the press, presumably by Edward Bennett Williams to cause some action favorable to his client. His reporting to the trial judge that the FBI was responsible for this leak is absolutely ridiculous and is completely unfounded.

JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; ET AL.
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

James Riddle Hoffa and three others were convicted in Chattanooga Federal Court, 3/4/64, of obstruction of justice related to their efforts to tamper with certain members of the jury in a previous trial of Hoffa. These convictions were upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court on 12/12/66.

In response to a request from Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., we furnished a letter to the Acting Attorney General on 12/29/66, of instances in which the conversations of Hoffa and two other defendants were overheard through the use of electronic devices. Hoffa, his office, and his home were not the direct targets of any electronic devices in the development of this case, and the Acting Attorney General was so advised in our memorandum of 12/29/66. The instances in which he appeared to have been present at conversations monitored occurred in Detroit, Michigan, and Las Vegas, Nevada.

In 1961 and 1962 our Detroit office overheard three conversations of Hoffa. These conversations were broadcast to and from radio-telephones in automobiles operated by Teamsters Union personnel in the Detroit area. This was accomplished through the use of a tunable commercial-type FM radio receiver which was in operation in our Detroit office. No trespass was involved in this connection.

In addition, between 2/1 and 8/12/63, Hoffa appears to have participated in four telephone conversations with two Las Vegas hoodlum figures who were being covered by electronic eavesdropping devices (trespass involved). Hoffa's part of these conversations was not overheard.

Zeno Thomas Osborn, Jr., (Nashville lawyer and former attorney for Hoffa) was convicted 5/29/64, in Nashville Federal Court of obstruction of justice arising from his attempts to influence a potential juror in a forthcoming trial of Hoffa. In this investigation, a miniature recorder was concealed on a cooperative Government witness during a meeting with Osborn. This installation was made at the request of the Department and with the prior approval of the two Federal judges in Nashville. No trespass was involved, and the use of this installation was brought out fully during Osborn's trial. His conviction was affirmed by the Supreme Court 12/12/66. The Department is fully aware of

this installation and details of same were included in our letter to the Acting Attorney General 12/29/66.

At the specific request of former Attorney General Kennedy, a microphone surveillance (trespass required) was conducted on the Washington, D. C., hotel room of James E. Haggerty (former attorney for James Riddle Hoffa) during period 8/7/61, through 8/11/61. This coverage was for the specific purpose of identifying an alleged "contact" of Hoffa's in the Justice Department, whom Kennedy thought Haggerty would meet in Washington. Information concerning this coverage was included in our letter to the Acting Attorney General dated 12/29/66. In addition, in response to a letter from Vinson dated 12/29/66, we furnished the Acting Attorney General copies of logs prepared in connection with this coverage by memorandum dated 1/6/67.

JURY PANEL INVESTIGATIONS

On January 9, 1967, a letter was forwarded to the Acting Attorney General advising him that in view of the increasing sensitiveness to intrusion by the Federal Government into the rights of defendants in criminal trials and in order to assure that future requests for jury panel investigations would be made only in truly exceptional cases, investigations of this nature should not be undertaken by the Bureau except upon the specific written request of the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General and that our field offices were being so instructed.

CIVIL RIGHTS MATTERS IN MISSISSIPPI

Two major civil rights cases are awaiting prosecutive action in Mississippi. One of these cases involves the murder of three civil rights workers near Philadelphia, Mississippi, in June, 1964, in which case eighteen subjects were previously indicted on civil rights charges by a Federal Grand Jury. The other case involves the shooting and burning of the residence of Vernon Ferdinand Dahmer, past president of the NAACP, near Hattiesburg, Mississippi, in January, 1966, resulting in the death of Dahmer. A Federal Grand Jury indicted fifteen members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi relative to the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and Civil Rights Statute.

In view of a court decision subsequent to the above indictments, it was determined by the Government that all of the indictments in these two cases are faulty because certain minority groups including Negroes had been excluded from the grand jury. The Department has been pushing for early representations to a properly composed grand jury and had contemplated that both of these cases would be given to a Federal Grand Jury being empaneled 1/16/67.

On 1/3/67 U. S. District Judge Harold Cox advised SAC Roy Moore that he had instructed the U. S. Attorney to use the January grand jury for the purpose of checking into possible misuse of funds in the Headstart project sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity in Mississippi. The Judge referred to press accounts stating that the Government was providing additional money for this project although it has been alleged that several hundred thousand dollars of the initial appropriation was unaccounted for. Judge Cox said that he felt "first things come first" and therefore decided to use the grand jury to ferret out any possible fraud in connection with the failure to account for these funds. He stated he would advise SAC Moore when he convenes another grand jury to hear the civil rights cases. Judge Cox added that this will be done sometime in the near future but that no specific date has been set. It has been speculated in the press that if Judge Cox fails to promptly call a grand jury to hear the civil rights cases the Government will seek mandamus from the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the purpose of forcing Judge Cox to call a grand jury to hear these cases.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION REGARDING CRIMES
AGAINST BANKING INSTITUTIONS

By letter to the Attorney General 3/1/65, we called attention to the rise in crimes against banking institutions and recommended the Department propose legislation which would require bank supervisory agencies to establish minimum security requirements for all banks under Federal Charter. A follow-up letter was sent on 3/29/65, and again on 3/1/66. The Department advised on 4/12/66, that a legislative proposal was being developed. A proposed bill was submitted for our review on 6/6/66, which we returned on 6/9/66, recommending no changes. In reply to our inquiry on 7/25/66, the Department, on 8/3/66, advised the Bill was under study by the Office of the Deputy Attorney General.

We inquired again on 10/6/66, and on 10/26/66, were advised that since the 89th Congress was so near an end, the legislation would be included on program for 90th Congress. By letter 11/28/66, we were advised that the Bill had been returned to the Criminal Division with certain observations and suggestions. On 1/9/67, we again called attention to the increase in violations. Current figures show that during calendar year 1966, violations increased to 1871, a new all-time high, surpassing the 1749 violations in calendar year 1965.

WALTER BERYL CHIPMAN, ET AL.
CRIME ON HIGH SEAS

Alvin Junior Cupp, who had received a five-year Federal term on 3/16/65, in Marquette, Michigan, furnished information to Chicago Agents pinpointing officials and "goons" of the Seamens International Union (SIU) responsible for the 1963 bombing of the Canadian freighter, "Howard L. Shaw" in Chicago, Illinois.

Upon Cupp's parole from prison 12/23/66, he was immediately contacted by union officials allegedly for the purpose of paying him off a promised \$8,000 for maintaining his silence relative to the "Howard L. Shaw" bombing while in prison. The U. S. Attorney's office in Chicago requested that an electronic device be attached to Cupp's person to record conversations with union officials, anticipating evidence would be obtained whereby prosecution of these officials would be forthcoming. SAC, Chicago advised the U. S. Attorney on 1/4/67, that the Bureau could not accede to his request since the Solicitor General had publicly announced that all eavesdropping is illegal.

At approximately 9 P. M., 1/5/67, the Acting Attorney General called Mr. DeLoach relative to this case, indicating he felt this was a legal device and he could see no reason why it should not be used. Mr. DeLoach informed the Acting Attorney General if he felt this way he should put these views in writing, since the FBI could not afford to be criticized on one hand and then on the other hand be directed by the Department to enter into such procedures. The Acting Attorney General, upon a moment's reflection, stated that in view of the "psychological situation" he probably would not put this request in writing and perhaps would inform the Organized Crime Section of the Department not to request the FBI to utilize this device. We have since received no such request from the Acting Attorney General.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	✓
DeLoach	✓
Mohr	✓
Wick	✓
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

Handwritten initials and checkmarks

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: March 16, 1967

FROM : R. E. Wick

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF

CONFERENCE

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S LUNCHEON MEETING WITH
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1967

Mr. Tolson has instructed that a background memorandum be prepared in connection with the Director's scheduled luncheon meeting with the Attorney General on Friday, March 17, 1967.

All Divisions have been contacted and there is attached brief succinct data regarding items which might logically come up for discussion. An appropriate table of contents precedes the report.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Tolson - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Mohr - Enclosure

HPL:par
(5)

Handwritten notes and checkmarks

REC-38

EX-103

62-97856-180

MAR 23 1967

ENCLOSURE

ENCL. BEHIND FILE

61 MAR 27 1967

CHECK REPLY

273-10289

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SSC REQUEST

8/20/75

PART II

Item 1

Retain

Excised portions denoted in red.

Note - when, if ever, delivered - further deletion necessary
on 9/24/68 - p 3, P 4

273-10289

FBI

Date: 9/24/68

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Bishop _____
- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Felt _____
- Mr. Gale _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sullivan _____
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Transmit the following in _____

CONFIDENTIAL

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-174254)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-New)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

C. C. Bishop
R. P. [unclear]

(WF 1777-S) has advised that GALINA V. UTEKHINA, a cultural attache at the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C. (WDC), has been conferring with source concerning the reaction of peace groups in the United States to the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia. UTEKHINA has met with Women Strike for Peace (WSP) and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) groups and expressed interest in meeting people in the peace movement throughout the United States. She is also desirous of speaking before student groups.

UTEKHINA has advised source that she would like to arrange a two week's tour of Soviet cities for a delegation of WSP women. A group from WILPF has already been to the Soviet Union and have returned. UTEKHINA wanted to know what WSP's reaction to this proposal might be.

- ③ - Bureau
- 3 - WFO
- (1 - GALENA UTEKHINA)
- (1 - 134-6831)

REC-34

17 OCT 2 1968

PHW:fet
(6)

C. C. Bishop

EX-114

S-P [unclear]

AIRTEL

SEP 22 10 52 AM 1968

Classified by 6136
Exempt from GDS, Category 293
Date of Declassification Indefinite

SEC'D DOCUMENT DIA

12/4/74

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

Source stated that the Soviet occupation has split the peace movement, and WSP in particular, that it might be better to postpone the invitation temporarily.

UTEKHINA told source that all expenses would be paid while in the Soviet Union. However, the delegates probably would have to arrange to pay their round trip air fare from the United States to Moscow, USSR, and return. The group would leave from New York City or Montreal, Canada. UTEKHINA stated it may be possible to fly the group via Soviet commercial craft in which case the cost of transportation might be borne by the Soviets.

Source discussed UTEKHINA's proposed with WSP leaders and it was agreed to bring this matter up at a Regional Conference of WSP which is being held in early October, 1968, with the idea of sending the delegation to the Soviet Union late in October or early November.

Source advised UTEKHINA that SARAH SHORES MAN on the West Coast, who is in charge of the WSP International Clearing House, would be in charge of making arrangements for the trip. She inquired of UTEKHINA what the air fare would be. UTEKHINA later telephoned to advise that a round trip ticket from New York to Moscow, Economy Tourist Class, is \$730. UTEKHINA stated that if the source is interested, as an individual in going to the Soviet Union, she should contact RICHARD MORFORD at the Soviet-American Friendship Society, 156 5th Avenue, New York City, because there is a 21 day tour arranged by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship costing all together \$795.

The latter has been verified by (WF 279-S*) on 9/20/68.

Source has indicated to UTEKHINA that if she goes to the Soviet Union she would like to go on to Hanoi, DRV, before returning to the United States.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Source is a white female, age 63, but very energetic and robust for her age. She is a widow who retired from the New York City school system after twenty years on the job. She is above average in educational attainment and speaks several foreign languages. She has traveled abroad on several occasions and has a remarkable ability to gain confidences and obtain information. She has outstanding characteristics, the mental facility, inclination and aptitude to enjoy success in her intelligence gathering assignments. She has been under FBI control for over two years during which time she has performed in an excellent manner.

Source is the Washington Area Coordinator for WSP. She performs volunteer work in the National WSP Office, 2140 P Street, N.W., WDC. She attends meetings of the National Consultative Council of WSP and is in contact with DAGMAR WILSON, founder and spokesman for WSP, and other prominent Women in WSP.

Source is on very friendly terms with ALEXEI N. STEPUNIN, Counselor of the Soviet Embassy who (NY 3653-S*) has described as an affiliate of the Committee for State Security (KGB).]

VLADIMIR PETROV, Associate Professor, Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies, George Washington University, WDC, a WFO source (protect), has reported that GALENA V. UTEKHINA told source she is working mostly with student and women's groups in the U.S., and has expressed great interest in WSP.

Source has agreed to travel to the Soviet Union and/or North Vietnam on assignment if the opportunity is afforded to her. She recognizes that to do so would enhance her position in the world peace movement and would open up new and more valuable opportunities to penetrate foreign inspired subversive activities in the U.S. and abroad.

At the present time source is in communication with representatives of the Soviet Women's Committee in Moscow, USSR, and the Friendship Society in Tashkent, USSR, the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

WFO 100-New

NLF in London, England, and Algiers, Algiera, and with the Vietnamese Women's Union in Hanoi, DRV. She also communicates with The World Council of Peace in Vienna, Austria. If she were to go abroad, she would go with an established reputation as a peace worker.

WFO recommends that favorable consideration be given to paying approximately \$750 to cover source's transportation abroad and, if not, that the Bureau refer this matter to another agency.

CONFIDENTIAL 4

SAC, Washington Field

CONFIDENTIAL

9/30/68

REC-34
Director, FBI (105-174254) 95

- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Internal Security
(route through for review)
- 2 - Mr. D. Ryan

EX-114
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

ReWFOairtel 9/24/68 advising of likelihood (WF 1777-S) will be invited to participate in a Women's Strike for Peace (WSP) tour to the Soviet Union.

219
OK
You are requested to closely follow this matter with the informant to determine when specific plans are formulated by the WSP for a delegation to travel to the Soviet Union. When WSP plans for the travel to the Soviet Union are more definite, the Bureau will consider authorizing payments of funds for informant to participate in the travel. Of course, if possible, it would be highly desirable if informant could arrange for the Soviets or the WSP to assume all or a portion of her travel expenses.

- 1 - WFO (134-6831)
- 1 - 134-15133 (WF 1777-S)

DR:sibsib
(9)

NOTE:

(WF 1777-S) has been endeavoring to arrange travel through the Cultural Attache at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., for a WSP tour to the Soviet Union. The WSP currently as under consideration such a tour which would take place in late October or early November. WFO estimates the cost of the travel of the informant to the Soviet Union and return, if she were to participate in the delegation, would be approximately \$750. When final plans are made for the WSP tour, we will consider authorizing the payment of the funds or, in the event the consideration does not warrant sending a Bureau informant, conferring with CIA to determine if it would desire to subsidize the informant's travel. The WSP is a left-wing organization actively agitating against U. S. participation in Vietnam. Informant has been directed to establish contact with similar groups and individuals abroad.

MAILED 41
SEP 30 1968
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Classified by 6136 B.S.
Exempt from GDS, Category 293
Date of Declassification Indefinite

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

Date: 10/10/68

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-174254)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-48466) (P)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

*C.D. Brennan
Aut
Brennan*

Re WFO airtel dated 9/24/68; Bulet dated 9/30/68,
concerning possible travel to Soviet Union of (WF 1777-S.)

Women Strike for Peace (WSP) received a letter
dated 8/15/68, from ZINAIDA FYODOROVA, Executive Secretary,
Soviet Women's Committee, Moscow, USSR, extending to them
an invitation from the Committee to send a delegation to the
Soviet Union. FYODOROVA wrote that the Soviet Women's
Committee will cover all the delegation's expenses during
their two-week stay in the USSR, including travel inside the
Soviet Union. She stated that unfortunately, the Soviet Women's
Committee cannot pay any of the air fare between New York and
Moscow.

K

The above invitation has been sanctioned by DAGMAR
WILSON, founder of WSP and other WSP leaders who feel it is
important to keep the lines of communication open between
peace groups here and in the Soviet Union because of the

3 - Bureau
2 - WFO *EX 110*
(1-134-6831-Sub.A)
PHW:dab
(4)
AIRTEL

REC-40

1-706

[Handwritten initials]

Classified by 6136
Exempt from GDS, Category 3+5
Date of Declassification Indefinite

10/4/84

10/5/68 B.R. 100-6

10/14/68

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

CONFIDENTIAL

Czech crisis. (WF 1777-S) has been designated to lead a delegation of four women. Source has been consulting with GALENA UTEKHINA, Soviet Embassy, concerning actual dates of travel and visas. UTEKHINA has indicated that she will have arrangements made and details from Moscow by early next week (October 13-19, 1968). As it stands now, the delegation will leave New York City as soon after the Presidential election as possible. The delegation will travel via Aeroflot or Pan American World Airways and in either case the round trip fare will be \$548.00, which is the reduced off season rate.

Bureau authority is requested to advance to informant the cost of her round trip air fare from New York to Moscow and return, in the amount of \$548.00.

It is recommended that this authority be granted inasmuch as it is believed that source will learn about activities in the peace groups in the Soviet Union which are directed toward influencing similar peace groups in the United States. Source undoubtedly will encounter information on her trip concerning foreign influence on the New Left in the United States and related activities.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 14, 1968

FROM : R. D. Cotter

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

SUBJECT: CONFIDENTIAL
WF 1777-S
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

Purpose is to secure authority for WF 1777-S to travel to Soviet Union as leader of Women Strike for Peace (WSP) delegation at an estimated cost of \$548.

Informant, an intelligent retired schoolteacher, has been designated by WSP, active leftist anti-war group, to lead WSP delegation to Soviet Union in early 11/68. Invitation for trip extended by Soviet Women's Committee (SWC) and latter will assume expenses of delegation while in Soviet Union. Delegation members will be required to pay air transportation from New York City to Moscow (\$548), and informant's expenses in this country will be covered by regular authorized expenses.

Delegation will confer with SWC with objective of keeping lines of communication between WSP and SWC open despite WSP criticism of Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Informant's travel will enable us to determine extent and means of Soviet influence on WSP and similar new-left groups while further positioning informant to develop intelligence of this type in the future.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter be sent to WFO authorizing WF 1777-S to travel to Soviet Union as leader of WSP delegation at expense of \$548.

Enclosure *sent 10-15-68*
134-15133
1 - 105-174254 (Cointel)

- 1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. M.J. Rozamus
- 1 - Internal Security Section (route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. D. Ryan

DR:sib
(8)

5 OCT 25 1968

134-15133-12
15 OCT 18 1968

5-Ryan

UNREC COPY FILED IN

[Handwritten signature]

SAC, Washington Field (134-6831)

October 15, 1968

Director, FBI (134-15133)

- 1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. M.J. Rozamus
- 1 - Mr. D. Ryan

CONF. INFT.

(WF 1777-S)

(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

ReWFairtel 10/10/68 captioned "Counterintelligence and Special Operations, (Nationalities Intelligence)."

Authority granted to pay (WF 1777-S) \$548 for air fare so she may travel to Soviet Union in 11/68 as head of Women Strike for Peace delegation, invited by Soviet Women's Committee. Brief informant to develop information relating to nature of Soviet influence of domestic new-left and alert her to possibility she might be approached abroad for Soviet intelligence use.

Keep Bureau advised of all pertinent developments.

[Handwritten initials]

1 - WFO (100-48466)

- 1 - 105-174254 (Cointel)
- 1 - Internal Security Section (route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

DR:sib
(12)

REC 82

19 OCT 24 1968

NOTE:

See memo R. D. Cotter to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 10/14/68, captioned same as above, and prepared by DR:sib.

[Handwritten initials]

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[Handwritten initials]

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[Handwritten notes]

- Nelson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Car _____
- Shop _____
- Spencer _____
- Mohr _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

MAILED 21
OCT 15 1968
COMM-FBI
50672-51968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

F B I

Date: 5/23/69

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-New)

WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN,
HELSINKI, FINLAND.
JUNE 14-17, 1969
 IS - R

REC-11

Handwritten notes:
 Erdman
 10/10/69
 11
 G. P. Smith

ReWFOairtel and LHM captioned, "WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE DELEGATION TO SOVIET UNION, NOVEMBER 11 - DECEMBER 2, 1968; IS - INFO CONCERNING", dated 12/20/68.

Re LHM, page 4, in reporting on conference between the Soviet Women's Committee (SWC) and Women Strike for Peace (WSP) delegation held in Moscow, USSR, on 11/27/68, states that the Soviet women feel very militant and will continue to feel this way until the last American soldier leaves Vietnamese soil. At this conference, the SWC stated a World Congress of Women (WCW) would be held in Helsinki, Finland, in June, 1969; that Vietnam would be the focus of attention. If the war ends by June, 1969, the Congress will discuss reconstruction of the damage, otherwise "all phases of work to end the war" will be discussed.

MCT-40 REC-81 100-194066

- 5 - Bureau (62-107350) (WSP) (105-174254) (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS) (134-15133)
- 2 - Chicago (AM) (RM)
- 1 - Detroit (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Newark (Info) (RM)
- 2 - New York (RM)
- 2 - Philadelphia (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (RM) (AM)
- 2 - Seattle (RM) (AM)
- 4 - WFO (1-100-48466) (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS) (1-100-39566) (WSP) (1-134-6831)

4 JUN 5 1969

Handwritten: 5-703

53 JUN 23 1969 (21)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

(WF 1777-S), who was the source of the above, was invited to attend the WCW by members of the SWC while she was with the WSP delegation in Moscow.

Since returning to the United States, source has been receiving literature, magazines, and letters from various women in Moscow associated with the SWC. Her last letter from ADA IVANOVA (who acted as interpreter for the delegation on their tour of the Soviet Union), dated 5/8/69, at Moscow, indicates IVANOVA expects to see her in Helsinki.

During the latter part of April, 1969, and to present time, WSP has been considering an official invitation received from the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF), founded by SWC, to send ten observers to the WIDF convened WCW in Helsinki, 6/14-17/69. SARAH SHORESMAN, 904 Jimeno Road, Santa Barbara, California 93103, who heads the WSP International Clearing House, is handling arrangements for the WSP delegation to Helsinki. She has informed source that MARY CLARKE of Los Angeles, California, and TAIMI HALONEN of Seattle, Washington, will be going from the West Coast; a couple of women from Chicago, Illinois, names as yet unknown, from the Mid-West, and it is assumed a couple of women from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and New York City will accompany the group.

Clarke
Locally, the WSP in Washington, D.C. (WDC), want a couple of its women to go but they do not have the finances to send them. Source has been cleared and backed by the Steering Committee to go since she has the financial ability to pay her own way. She has the reputation of vacationing in Europe each summer so that her motives in going to Helsinki have not been subject to question.

The SWC has advised source and WSP that the theme of the Congress is, "The Role of Women in the World Today". There will be five individual reports: Solidarity with the Women and Children of Vietnam; Women in the Family; Women at Work; Women in Society and Women in the Fight to Win and Defend National Independence, Democracy and Peace. Reports will be given by women from South Vietnam, Australia, U.S.S.R., Mexico, and Sudan.

The cost of attending the WCW in Helsinki, Finland, will amount to approximately \$800., which includes round-trip air fare from WDC, registration fee of \$20., and room and meals at \$10 to \$12 per day.

WFO 105-New

WFO recommends that the Bureau authorize sending (WF 1777-S) to the WCW in Helsinki, Finland, 6/14-17/69, and to authorize payment of her expenses up to \$800., for this purpose.

Recommendation is based on the belief that the information gained at the WCW will give invaluable advance intelligence data concerning the forthcoming world directed Soviet peace offensive against the United States.

Second, source will be traveling with the leadership of the WSP, which undoubtedly will enhance her stature in the peace movement at home and abroad. This should pave the way for her advancement in Nationalities Intelligence matters.

Third, source will renew contacts made with members of the National Liberation Front, North Vietnamese and Soviets. It could be anticipated that she might, as a result, be invited to North Vietnam and/or the Soviet Union.

Since time is of the essence, the Bureau is respectfully requested to give WFO's recommendation expeditious attention.

3*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: 5/28/69

FROM : C. D. Brennan *B*

- 1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row
(6221 IB)
- 1 - Mr. M. J. Rozamus
- 1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

SUBJECT: WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN
 HELSINKI, FINLAND
 JUNE 14 - 17, 1969
 INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

C.D. Brennan
Sullivan
O
C

This is to recommend the advancement of \$800 over and above the existing expense authorization to (WF 1777-S) which will enable us to have the benefit of informant's attendance at the above Congress.

We sent this informant to Moscow, USSR, in November, 1968, to attend a meeting between Women's Strike for Peace (WSP) and the Soviet Women's Committee (SWC). At that time the SWC representatives stated the above Congress was to be held and that the Vietnam situation would be the main focus of attention. In the event hostilities were still going on the SWC said that the Congress would address itself to "all phases of work to end the war." In addition, the informant's visit was very fruitful and we continue to realize benefits from it through material she receives from contacts made at the conference.

Informant has been cleared by the steering committee of the WSP to attend the above Congress and can do so without raising any question as to the source of funds. Informant has advised that this Congress is to include delegates from all over the world including North and South Vietnam. She anticipates traveling with the leadership of the WSP and that she can renew contacts previously made with the National Liberation Front, the North Vietnamese and various Russian women.

Enclosure *sent 5-29-69*

1 - 134-15133 (WF 1777-S)

FBG:djb
(9)

FB
21

REC-23

JUN 5 1969

CONTINUED - OVER

59 JUN 17 1969

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN
HELSINKI, FINLAND
JUNE 14 - 17, 1969

This is another so-called peace conference similar to the one held in Sweden May 16 - 19, 1969. We sent one of our New York informants to this conference and received extremely valuable intelligence information regarding the current situation in South Vietnam as a result. It is probable that (WF 1777-S) will be in a position through her contacts to furnish equally valuable information. We currently pay (WF 1777-S) up to \$200 per month for services and up to \$75 per month for expenses.

The attendance of the informant at this conference can provide invaluable advanced intelligence data concerning the forthcoming Soviet-directed world-wide peace offensive against the United States. It will also afford us a live informant in a behind-the-scenes situation involving individuals from all over the world intent upon destroying the United States position as it pertains to Vietnam. It will also enable the informant to solidify previous contacts and to develop new ones among foreign leftist elements. We should avail ourselves of this excellent opportunity to produce positive intelligence information.

ACTION:

With your approval, the attached airtel authorizing the advancement of \$800 to (WF 1777-S) will be directed to the Washington Field Office.

PLJ

Jed

Wes

MA

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to

5

[Handwritten signature]

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
5/28/69

Airtel

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. M. J. Rozamus
- 1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

To: SAC, WFO (134-6831)
From: Director, FBI (134-15133)

CONF. INFO
WF 1777-S

Reurairtel dated 5/23/69 captioned "World Congress of Women, Helsinki, Finland, June 14 - 17, 1969; IS - R."

Authority granted to advance the informant up to \$800 over and above existing expense authorization to cover expenses connected with attendance at the World Congress of Women.

Insure the source is expeditiously and thoroughly debriefed upon return to the United States and advise Bureau of results. Secure an itemized list of expenses and any excess monies should be returned to your office by the informant.

B

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

FEG:djb
(10)

JRF

NOTE:

See memorandum C. D. Brennan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 5/28/69, captioned "World Congress of Women, Helsinki, Finland, June 14 - 17, 1969; IS - Miscellaneous," prepared by FEG:djb.

ST 102

REC-87

134-15133-15

- Tolson
- DeLoach
- Mohr
- Bishop
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

MAILED 10
MAY 29 1969
FBI
COMM-FBI

JUN 5 1969

FBI

Date: 11/12/70

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Brennan	CD <u>98</u>
Mr. Callahan	_____ <u>SK</u>
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

*Memo K.L. Drake/Ford
to C.D. Brennan
11/19/70 (w/enc)*

*Airtel to WFO
11/20/70*

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, WFO (100-52028) (P)

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM (SCV)
IS-MISC; VIDEM

*MacKup
Crippitt*

On 11/10/70, (WF 1777-S) received via mail an official invitation to the SCV sponsored World Conference on Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, which will be held at Erikssdalsskolan, Ringvagen 66, Stockholm, Sweden, 11/28-30/70. A preparatory meeting will be held at 6 p.m., Friday, November 27th. The opening plenary session will take place on Saturday morning, 11/28/70.

Bureau authority is requested to send (WF 1777-S) to the World Conference and to advance source the sum of \$775 for anticipated expenses, a strict accounting of which would be made upon source's return. Anticipated expenses are: Round trip airfare at \$596.60; registration fee, \$20.00; incidental expenses, including board and room at \$158.40.

If granted, source would depart Kennedy International Airport, New York City, at 8:20 p.m., 11/26/70, via Scandanavian Airlines System, Inc., and arrive in Stockholm, Sweden, 11:10 a.m., 11/27/70. Departure from Stockholm would be on 12/1/70 consistent with SAS schedules.

3-Bureau
(1-134-15133)
2-WFO
(1-134-6831)

PHW:cjb
(5)

REC-79

NOV 24

XERC.
NOV 27 1970

S. P. L.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memoandum

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. J. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford

- Tolson _____
- Sullivan _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Brennan, J.D. _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Tavel _____
- Walters _____
- Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 11/19/70

FROM : R. L. Shackelford

- 1 - Mr. B. F. Rose
- 1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

SUBJECT: STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM (SCV)
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

PURPOSE:

This is to recommend that the Washington Field Office be authorized to advance the sum of \$775 to WF 1777-S to enable this informant to attend a conference of the above group in Stockholm, Sweden, on 11/28-30/70.

BACKGROUND:

The SCV was organized in 1967 and is controlled to some extent by the Soviet-dominated World Council for Peace (WCP). The SCV, since its inception, has been one of the major sounding boards for anti-American propoganda in connection with the war in Vietnam. This group has also provided the North Vietnamese with a propoganda outlet and has enhanced the position of the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris Peace Talks.

The forthcoming conference in Stockholm will undoubtedly hammer out the details for additional moves and propoganda against the United States' position in Vietnam. It is, therefore, most desirable we afford these meetings live informant coverage. WF 1777-S is well established in the peace movement on a national and international scale having contacts with major women's groups throughout the United States and in the Soviet Union. This informant, in June, 1969, attended a meeting of the WCP in East Berlin on our behalf and furnished excellent intelligence information. She has received an official SCV invitation and is in a logical position to attend. This informant is a retired schoolteacher and can make this trip without creating any suspicion.

She [unclear]
5-11-70
AB [unclear]
5-11-70
[unclear]

Enclosure *11-25-70*

REC 18

100-453546

22 DEC 22 1970

1 - 134-15133

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB) *EX 10317*

FBG:cal

57 DEC 9 1970

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
Re: Stockholm Conference on Vietnam
100-453546

Washington Field Office has advised that informant tentatively plans to depart on 11/26/70 in order to reach Stockholm on 11/27/70 in order to attend a preparatory meeting. Informant would depart Stockholm on 12/1/70 consistent with airline schedules. Anticipated expenses are: round trip air fare at \$596.60; registration fee, \$20; incidental expenses including room and board at \$158.40.

OBSERVATION:

The extent to which foreign groups, such as the SCV and the WCP, have gone in the recent past to discredit the United States and their continuing propoganda barrage aimed at this country make it most desirable that we have firsthand information regarding future plans of this group. We will also be in a position to identify other United States citizens in attendance. For these reasons it is felt we should avail ourselves of the opportunity to utilize the informant's services as noted above. An airtel to Washington Field Office authorizing this informant to travel to Sweden is attached. Washington Field Office is being instructed to immediately debrief the informant upon her return and to obtain an exact accounting of expenses incurred.

ACTION:

With your approval, the attached airtel will be forwarded to Washington Field Office.

File

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

[Handwritten initials and signatures]

11/20/70

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. B. F. Rose
- 1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

airtel

To: SAC, WFO (100-52028)

EX-106

From: Director, FBI (100-453546) - 1/5

REC-79

[Handwritten signature]

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM (SCV)
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reurairtel dated 11/12/70 captioned as above.

Authority is granted to advance (WF 1777-S) a sum of \$775 for anticipated expenses in connection with this individual's travel to attend the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam sessions 11/27-30/70.

Informant should be immediately debriefed upon her return to the U.S. and the Bureau and interested offices should be furnished pertinent information in form suitable for dissemination. You should also obtain exact accounting of expenses incurred by the informant.

- 1 - 134-15133
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

FBG:cal
(10) *cal*

NOTE:

See memorandum R. L. Shackelford to Mr. C. D. Brennan, captioned as above, dated 11/19/70, prepared by FBG:cal.

MAILED 24
NOV 20 1970
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- Sullivan _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Brennan *C.D.*
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Savelle _____
- Walters _____
- Ward _____

[Handwritten signatures and initials: W.C. Sullivan, C.D. Brennan, R.L. Shackelford, B.F. Rose, F.B. Griffith, M.F. Row, etc.]

RECEIVED BY TELETYPE UNIT

729

SSC REQUEST
8/20/75

PART II

Item 1

for access

FBI

Date: 9/24/68

- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Bishop _____
- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Felt _____
- Mr. Gale _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sullivan _____
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Transmit the following in _____

CONFIDENTIAL

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-174254)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-New)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

C. C. Bishop
R. P. [unclear]

INFORMANT has advised that GALINA V. UTEKHINA, a cultural attache at the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C. (WDC), has been conferring with source concerning the reaction of peace groups in the United States to the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia. UTEKHINA has met with Women Strike for Peace (WSP) and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) groups and expressed interest in meeting people in the peace movement throughout the United States. She is also desirous of speaking before student groups.

UTEKHINA has advised source that she would like to arrange a two week's tour of Soviet cities for a delegation of WSP women. A group from WILPF has already been to the Soviet Union and have returned. UTEKHINA wanted to know what WSP's reaction to this proposal might be.

- ③ - Bureau
- 3 - WFO
- (1 - GALENA UTEKHINA)
- (1 - 134-6831)

REC-34

100-174254-95

17 OCT 2 1968

PHW:fet
(6)

C. C. Bishop

EX-114

S-R [unclear]

AIRTEL

253 52 13 52 01 1968

REC'D DOM INTELL DIA

Classified by 6136
Exempt from GDS, Category 293
Date of Declassification Indefinite

10/4/74

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

Source stated that the Soviet occupation has split the peace movement, and WSP in particular, that it might be better to postpone the invitation temporarily.

UTEKHINA told source that all expenses would be paid while in the Soviet Union. However, the delegates probably would have to arrange to pay their round trip air fare from the United States to Moscow, USSR, and return. The group would leave from New York City or Montreal, Canada. UTEKHINA stated it may be possible to fly the group via Soviet commercial craft in which case the cost of transportation might be borne by the Soviets.

Source discussed UTEKHINA's proposed with WSP leaders and it was agreed to bring this matter up at a Regional Conference of WSP which is being held in early October, 1968, with the idea of sending the delegation to the Soviet Union late in October or early November.

Source advised UTEKHINA that SARAH SHORES MAN on the West Coast, who is in charge of the WSP International Clearing House, would be in charge of making arrangements for the trip. She inquired of UTEKHINA what the air fare would be. UTEKHINA later telephoned to advise that a round trip ticket from New York to Moscow, Economy Tourist Class, is \$730. UTEKHINA stated that if the source is interested, as an individual in going to the Soviet Union, she should contact RICHARD MORFORD at the Soviet-American Friendship Society, 156 5th Avenue, New York City, because there is a 21 day tour arranged by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship costing all together \$795.

The latter has been verified by ^{ELECTRONIC} SURVEILLANCE ON
9/20/68.

Source has indicated to UTEKHINA that if she goes to the Soviet Union she would like to go on to Hanoi, DRV, before returning to the United States.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Source is a white female, age 63, but very energetic and robust for her age. She is a widow who retired from the New York City school system after twenty years on the job. She is above average in educational attainment and speaks several foreign languages. She has traveled abroad on several occasions and has a remarkable ability to gain confidences and obtain information. She has outstanding characteristics, the mental facility, inclination and aptitude to enjoy success in her intelligence gathering assignments. She has been under FBI control for over two years during which time she has performed in an excellent manner.

Source is INFORMATION TENDS TO IDENTIFY SOURCE She performs volunteer work in the National WSP Office, 2140 P Street, N.W., WDC. She attends meetings of the National Consultative Council of WSP and is in contact with DAGMAR WILSON, founder and spokesman for WSP, and other prominent Women in WSP.

Source is on very friendly terms with ALEXEI N. STEPUNIN, Counselor of the Soviet Embassy INFORMATION TENDS TO IDENTIFY A PECULIARLY SENSITIVE ONGOING FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE OPERATION.

VLADIMIR PETROV, Associate Professor, Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies, George Washington University, WDC, a WFO source (protect), has reported that GALENA V. UTEKHINA told source she is working mostly with student and women's groups in the U.S., and has expressed great interest in WSP.

Source has agreed to travel to the Soviet Union and/or North Vietnam on assignment if the opportunity is afforded to her. She recognizes that to do so would enhance her position in the world peace movement and would open up new and more valuable opportunities to penetrate foreign inspired subversive activities in the U.S. and abroad.

At the present time source is in communication with representatives of the Soviet Women's Committee in Moscow, USSR, and the Friendship Society in Tashkent, USSR, the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

WFO 100-New

NLF in London, England, and Algiers, Algiera, and with the Vietnamese Women's Union in Hanoi, DRV. She also communicates with The World Council of Peace in Vienna, Austria. If she were to go abroad, she would go with an established reputation as a peace worker.

WFO recommends that favorable consideration be given to paying approximately \$750 to cover source's transportation abroad and, if not, that the Bureau refer this matter to another agency.

CONFIDENTIAL 4

SAC, Washington Field

CONFIDENTIAL

9/30/68

REC-34
Director, FBI (105-174254) 98

- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Internal Security
(route through for review)
- 2 - Mr. D. Ryan

EX-114
**COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)**

ReWFOairtel 9/24/68 advising of likelihood INFORMANT will be invited to participate in a Women's Strike for Peace (WSP) tour to the Soviet Union.

You are requested to closely follow this matter with the informant to determine when specific plans are formulated by the WSP for a delegation to travel to the Soviet Union. When WSP plans for the travel to the Soviet Union are more definite, the Bureau will consider authorizing payments of funds for informant to participate in the travel. Of course, if possible, it would be highly desirable if informant could arrange for the Soviets or the WSP to assume all or a portion of her travel expenses.

1 - WFO (134-6831)
1 - 134-15133 INFORMANT

DR:sibsib
(9)

NOTE:

INFORMANT has been endeavoring to arrange travel through the Cultural Attache at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., for a WSP tour to the Soviet Union. The WSP currently has under consideration such a tour which would take place in late October or early November. WFO estimates the cost of the travel of the informant to the Soviet Union and return, if she were to participate in the delegation, would be approximately \$750. When final plans are made for the WSP tour, we will consider authorizing the payment of the funds or, in the event the consideration does not warrant sending a Bureau informant, conferring with CIA to determine if it would desire to subsidize the informant's travel. The WSP is a left-wing organization actively agitating against U. S. participation in Vietnam. Informant has been directed to establish contact with similar groups and individuals abroad.

Classified by 6136 RES
Exempt from GDS, Category 293
Date of Declassification Indefinite
12/4/82

MAILED 4
SEP 30 1968
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

Date: 10/10/68

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-174254)

FROM: SA, WFO (100-48466) (P)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

C.D. Brennan
B. [unclear]

Re WFO airtel dated 9/24/68; Bulet dated 9/30/68,
concerning possible travel to Soviet Union of INFORMANT

Women Strike for Peace (WSP) received a letter dated 8/15/68, from ZINAIDA FYODOROVA, Executive Secretary, Soviet Women's Committee, Moscow, USSR, extending to them an invitation from the Committee to send a delegation to the Soviet Union. FYODOROVA wrote that the Soviet Women's Committee will cover all the delegation's expenses during their two-week stay in the USSR, including travel inside the Soviet Union. She stated that unfortunately, the Soviet Women's Committee cannot pay any of the air fare between New York and Moscow.

The above invitation has been sanctioned by DAGMAR WILSON, founder of WSP and other WSP leaders who feel it is important to keep the lines of communication open between peace groups here and in the Soviet Union because of the

3 - Bureau
2 - WFO
(1-134-6831-Sub.A)
PHW:dab
(4)
AIRTEL

REC-40 1-7068

Classified by 6136/MS
Exempt from GDS, Category 5+5
Date of Declassification Indefinite

10/14/68
10/15/68
10/17/68

K

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

CONFIDENTIAL

Czech crisis. INFORMANT has been designated to lead a delegation of four women. Source has been consulting with GALENA UTEKHINA, Soviet Embassy, concerning actual dates of travel and visas. UTEKHINA has indicated that she will have arrangements made and details from Moscow by early next week (October 13-19, 1968). As it stands now, the delegation will leave New York City as soon after the Presidential election as possible. The delegation will travel via Aeroflot or Pan American World Airways and in either case the round trip fare will be \$548.00, which is the reduced off season rate.

Bureau authority is requested to advance to informant the cost of her round trip air fare from New York to Moscow and return, in the amount of \$548.00.

It is recommended that this authority be granted inasmuch as it is believed that source will learn about activities in the peace groups in the Soviet Union which are directed toward influencing similar peace groups in the United States. Source undoubtedly will encounter information on her trip concerning foreign influence on the New Left in the United States and related activities.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 14, 1968

FROM : R. D. Cotter

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

SUBJECT: INFORMANT
(NATIONALITIE , INTELLIGENCE)

Pur pose is to secure authority for INFORMANT to travel to Soviet Union as leader of Women Strike for Peace (WSP) delegation at an estimated cost of \$548.

Informant, an intelligent retired schoolteacher, has been designated by WSP, active leftist anti-war group, to lead WSP delegation to Soviet Union in early 11/68. Invitation for trip extended by Soviet Women's Committee (SWC) and latter will assume expenses of delegation while in Soviet Union. Delegation members will be required to pay air transportation from New York City to Moscow (\$548), and informant's expenses in this country will be covered by regular authorized expenses.

Delegation will confer with SWC with objective of keeping lines of communication between WSP and SWC open despite WSP criticism of Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Informant's travel will enable us to determine extent and means of Soviet influence on WSP and similar new-left groups while further positioning informant to develop intelligence of this type in the future.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter be sent to WFO authorizing INFORMANT to travel to Soviet Union as leader of WSP delegation at expense of \$548.

Enclosure sent 10-15-68
134-15133
1 - 105-174254 (Cointel)

- 1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. M.J. Rozamus
- 1 - Internal Security Section (route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. D. Ryan

DR:sib
(8)

C. D. DeLoach
Rozamus
noted
Gandy

REC-31

134-15133-12

15 OCT 18 1968

DeLoach
EX 100
new OR
things

5-Ryan

UNREC COPY FILED IN

[Handwritten signature]

SAC, Washington Field (134-6831)

October 15, 1968

Director, FBI (134-15133)

- 1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. M.J. Rozamus
- 1 - Mr. D. Ryan

CONF. INFT.
 INFORMANT
 (NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

ReWFairtel 10/10/68 captioned "Counterintelligence and Special Operations, (Nationalities Intelligence)."

Authority granted to pay INFORMANT \$548 for air fare so she may travel to Soviet Union in 11/68 as head of Women Strike for Peace delegation, invited by Soviet Women's Committee. Brief informant to develop information relating to nature of Soviet influence of domestic new-left and alert her to possibility she might be approached abroad for Soviet intelligence use.

Keep Bureau advised of all pertinent developments.

1 - WFO (100-48466)

- 1 - 105-174254 (Cointel)
- 1 - Internal Security Section (route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

DR:sib
(12)

REC 82

19 OCT 24 1968

NOTE:

See memo R. D. Cotter to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 10/14/68, captioned same as above, and prepared by DR:sib.

- DeLoach _____
- Sullivan _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

MAILED 21
 OCT 15 1968
 COMM-FBI
 55 OCT 15 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT
 DocId:32989646 Page 954

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

Date: 5/23/69

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-New)

WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN,
HELSINKI, FINLAND
JUNE 14-17, 1969
 IS - R

REC-11

Proctor

11

6/2/69

ReWFOairtel and LHM captioned, "WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE DELEGATION TO SOVIET UNION, NOVEMBER 11 - DECEMBER 2, 1968; IS - INFO CONCERNING", dated 12/20/68.

Re LHM, page 4, in reporting on conference between the Soviet Women's Committee (SWC) and Women Strike for Peace (WSP) delegation held in Moscow, USSR, on 11/27/68, states that the Soviet women feel very militant and will continue to feel this way until the last American soldier leaves Vietnamese soil. At this conference, the SWC stated a World Congress of Women (WCW) would be held in Helsinki, Finland, in June, 1969; that Vietnam would be the focus of attention. If the war ends by June, 1969, the Congress will discuss reconstruction of the damage, otherwise "all phases of work to end the war" will be discussed.

- 5 - Bureau
- (62-107350) (WSP)
- (105-174254) (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS)
- (134-15133)
- 2 - Chicago (AM) (RM)
- 1 - Detroit (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Newark (Info) (RM)
- 2 - New York (RM)
- 2 - Philadelphia (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (RM) (AM)
- 2 - Seattle (RM) (AM)
- 4 - WFO
- (1-100-48466) (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS)
- (1-100-39566) (WSP)
- (1-134-6831)

MCT-40 REC-87

105-194066

W.A. Miller

4 JUN 5 1969

53 JUN 23 1969 (21)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

INFORMANT, who was the source of the above, was invited to attend the WCW by members of the SWC while she was with the WSP delegation in Moscow.

Since returning to the United States, source has been receiving literature, magazines, and letters from various women in Moscow associated with the SWC. Her last letter from ADA IVANOVA who acted as interpreter for the delegation on their tour of the Soviet Union), dated 5/8/69, at Moscow, indicates IVANOVA expects to see her in Helsinki.

During the latter part of April, 1969, and to present time, WSP has been considering an official invitation received from the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF), founded by SWC, to send ten observers to the WIDF convened WCW in Helsinki, 6/14-17/69. SARAH SHORES MAN, 904 Jimeno Road, Santa Barbara, California 93103, who heads the WSP International Clearing House, is handling arrangements for the WSP delegation to Helsinki. She has informed source that MARY CLARKE of Los Angeles, California, and TAIMI HALONEN of Seattle, Washington, will be going from the West Coast; a couple of women from Chicago, Illinois, names as yet unknown, from the Mid-West, and it is assumed a couple of women from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and New York City will accompany the group.

Locally, the WSP in Washington, D.C. (WDC), want a couple of its women to go but they do not have the finances to send them. Source has been cleared and backed by the Steering Committee to go since she has the financial ability to pay her own way. She has the reputation of vacationing in Europe each summer so that her motives in going to Helsinki have not been subject to question.

The SWC has advised source and WSP that the theme of the Congress is, "The Role of Women in the World Today". There will be five individual reports: Solidarity with the Women and Children of Vietnam; Women in the Family; Women at Work; Women in Society and Women in the Fight to Win and Defend National Independence, Democracy and Peace. Reports will be given by women from South Vietnam, Australia, U.S.S.R., Mexico, and Sudan.

The cost of attending the WCW in Helsinki, Finland, will amount to approximately \$800., which includes round-trip air fare from WDC, registration fee of \$20., and room and meals at \$10 to \$12 per day.

WFO 105-New

WFO recommends that the Bureau authorize sending INFORMANT to the WCW in Helsinki, Finland, 6/14-17/69, and to authorize payment of her expenses up to \$800., for this purpose.

Recommendation is based on the belief that the information gained at the WCW will give invaluable advance intelligence data concerning the forthcoming world directed Soviet peace offensive against the United States.

Second, source will be traveling with the leadership of the WSP, which undoubtedly will enhance her stature in the peace movement at home and abroad. This should pave the way for her advancement in Nationalities Intelligence matters.

Third, source will renew contacts made with members of the National Liberation Front, North Vietnamese and Soviets. It could be anticipated that she might, as a result, be invited to North Vietnam and/or the Soviet Union.

Since time is of the essence, the Bureau is respectfully requested to give WFO's recommendation expeditious attention.

3*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row
(6221 IB)
- 1 - Mr. M. J. Rozamus
- 1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

DATE: 5/28/69

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

FROM : C. D. Brennan *CD*

SUBJECT: WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN
HELSINKI, FINLAND
JUNE 14 - 17, 1969
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

This is to recommend the advancement of \$800 over and above the existing expense authorization to INFORMANT which will enable us to have the benefit of informant's attendance at the above Congress.

We sent this informant to Moscow, USSR, in November, 1968, to attend a meeting between Women' Strike for Peace (WSP) and the Soviet Women's Committee (SWC). At that time the SWC representatives stated the above Congress was to be held and that the Vietnam situation would be the main focus of attention. In the event hostilities were still going on the SWC said that the Congress would address itself to "all phases of work to end the war." In addition, the informant's visit was very fruitful and we continue to realize benefits from it through material she receives from contacts made at the conference.

Informant has been cleared by the steering committee of the WSP to attend the above Congress and can do so without raising any question as to the source of funds. Informant has advised that this Congress is to include delegates from all over the world including North and South Vietnam. She anticipates traveling with the leadership of the WSP and that she can renew contacts previously made with the National Liberation Front, the North Vietnamese and various Russian women.

Enclosure *sent 5-29-69*

1 - 134-15133 INFORMANT

FBG:djb
(9)

FB's

REC-22

JUN 5 1969

CONTINUED - OVER

59 JUN 17 1969

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN
HELSINKI, FINLAND
JUNE 14 - 17, 1969

This is another so-called peace conference similar to the one held in Sweden May 16 - 19, 1969. We sent one of our New York informants to this conference and received extremely valuable intelligence information regarding the current situation in South Vietnam as a result. It is probable that INFORMANT will be in a position through her contacts to furnish equally valuable information. We currently pay INFORMANT up to \$200 per month for services and up to \$75 per month for expenses.

The attendance of the informant at this conference can provide invaluable advanced intelligence data concerning the forthcoming Soviet-directed world-wide peace offensive against the United States. It will also afford us a live informant in a behind-the-scenes situation involving individuals from all over the world intent upon destroying the United States position as it pertains to Vietnam. It will also enable the informant to solidify previous contacts and to develop new ones among foreign leftist elements. We should avail ourselves of this excellent opportunity to produce positive intelligence information.

ACTION:

With your approval, the attached airtel authorizing the advancement of \$800 to INFORMANT will be directed to the Washington Field Office.

7/29

✓
WCS
JMA

[Handwritten signature]

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
5/28/69

Airtel

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. M. J. Rozamus
1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

To: SAC, WFO (134-6831)
From: Director, FBI (134-15133)

~~CONF. INFT.~~
~~INFORMANT~~

Reurairtel dated 5/23/69 captioned "World Congress of Women, Helsinki, Finland, June 14 - 17, 1969; IS - R."

Authority granted to advance the informant up to \$800 over and above existing expense authorization to cover expenses connected with attendance at the World Congress of Women.

Insure the source is expeditiously and thoroughly debriefed upon return to the United States and advise Bureau of results. Secure an itemized list of expenses and any excess monies should be returned to your office by the informant. *B*

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

FEG:djb
(10)

[Handwritten initials]

NOTE:

See memorandum C. D. Brennan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 5/28/69, captioned "World Congress of Women, Helsinki, Finland, June 14 - 17, 1969; IS - Miscellaneous," prepared by FEG:djb.

[Handwritten initials]

ST 102

REC-87

[Handwritten numbers and marks]

- Folsom _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Frotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

MAILED 10
MAY 29 1969
FBI
COMM-FBI

JUN 5 1969

F B I

Date: 11/12/70

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Brennan	CD
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Memo to C.D. Brennan
11/19/70
FBI (w/enc)

Airtel to WFO
11/20/70
FBI

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-52028) (P)

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM (SCV)
IS-MISC; VIDEM

MacBryde
Orff

On 11/10/70, INFORMANT received via mail an official invitation to the SCV sponsored World Conference on Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, which will be held at Eriksdalsskolan, Ringvagen 66, Stockholm, Sweden, 11/28-30/70. A preparatory meeting will be held at 6 p.m., Friday, November 27th. The opening plenary session will take place on Saturday morning, 11/28/70.

Bureau authority is requested to send INFORMANT to the World Conference and to advance source the sum of \$775 for anticipated expenses, a strict accounting of which would be made upon source's return. Anticipated expenses are: Round trip airfare at \$596.60; registration fee, \$20.00; incidental expenses, including board and room at \$158.40.

If granted, source would depart Kennedy International Airport, New York City, at 8:20 p.m., 11/26/70, via Scandanavian Airlines System, Inc., and arrive in Stockholm, Sweden, 11:10 a.m., 11/27/70. Departure from Stockholm would be on 12/1/70 consistent with SAS schedules.

3-Bureau
(1-134-15133)
2-WFO
(1-134-6831)

REC-79

PHW:cjb
(5)

XEROX
NOV 27 1970

NOV 24 1970
S. P. H.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memoandum

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. J. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford

- Tolson _____
- Sullivan _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Brennan, J.D. _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Tavel _____
- Walters _____
- Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 11/19/70

FROM : R. L. Shackelford

- 1 - Mr. B. F. Rose
- 1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

SUBJECT: STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM (SCV)
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

PURPOSE:

This is to recommend that the Washington Field Office be authorized to advance the sum of \$775 to INFORMANT to enable this informant to attend a conference of the above group in Stockholm, Sweden, on 11/28-30/70.

BACKGROUND:

The SCV was organized in 1967 and is controlled to some extent by the Soviet-dominated World Council for Peace (WCP). The SCV, since its inception, has been one of the major sounding boards for anti-American propaganda in connection with the war in Vietnam. This group has also provided the North Vietnamese with a propaganda outlet and has enhanced the position of the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris Peace Talks.

The forthcoming conference in Stockholm will undoubtedly hammer out the details for additional moves and propaganda against the United States' position in Vietnam. It is, therefore, most desirable we afford these meetings live informant coverage. INFORMANT is well established in the peace movement on a national and international scale having contacts with major women's groups throughout the United States and in the Soviet Union. This informant, in June, 1969, attended a meeting of the WCP in East Berlin on our behalf and furnished excellent intelligence information. She has received an official SCV invitation and is in a logical position to attend. This informant is a retired schoolteacher and can make this trip without creating any suspicion.

Enclosure *11-25-70*

REC 18

100-453546

DEC 22 1970

1 - 134-15133

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

FBG:cal

57 DEC 9 1970

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
Re: Stockholm Conference on Vietnam
100-453546

Washington Field Office has advised that informant tentatively plans to depart on 11/26/70 in order to reach Stockholm on 11/27/70 in order to attend a preparatory meeting. Informant would depart Stockholm on 12/1/70 consistent with airline schedules. Anticipated expenses are: round trip air fare at \$596.60; registration fee, \$20; incidental expenses including room and board at \$158.40.

OBSERVATION:

The extent to which foreign groups, such as the SCV and the WCP, have gone in the recent past to discredit the United States and their continuing propaganda barrage aimed at this country make it most desirable that we have firsthand information regarding future plans of this group. We will also be in a position to identify other United States citizens in attendance. For these reasons it is felt we should avail ourselves of the opportunity to utilize the informant's services as noted above. An airtel to Washington Field Office authorizing this informant to travel to Sweden is attached. Washington Field Office is being instructed to immediately debrief the informant upon her return and to obtain an exact accounting of expenses incurred.

ACTION:

With your approval, the attached airtel will be forwarded to Washington Field Office.

FLY

[Handwritten initials and a checkmark]

[Handwritten notes and initials]

11/20/70

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. B. F. Rose
- 1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

airtel

To: SAC, WFO (100-52028)

EX-106

From: Director, FBI (100-453546) *45*

REC-79

[Handwritten signature]

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM (SCV)
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reurairtel dated 11/12/70 captioned as above.

Authority is granted to advance INFORMANT a sum of \$775 for anticipated expenses in connection with this individual's travel to attend the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam sessions 11/27-30/70.

Informant should be immediately debriefed upon her return to the U.S. and the Bureau and interested offices should be furnished pertinent information in form suitable for dissemination. You should also obtain exact accounting of expenses incurred by the informant.

- 1 - 134-15133
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

FBG:cal
(10) *cal*

NOTE:

See memorandum R. L. Shackelford to Mr. C. D. Brennan, captioned as above, dated 11/19/70, prepared by FBG:cal.

[Handwritten initials]

MAILED 24
NOV 20 1970
COMM-FBI

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

- Tolson _____
- Sullivan _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Brennan, C.D. _____
- Callahan _____
- Casper _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Savel _____
- Walters _____
- Sims _____

[Handwritten initials]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: April 8, 1970

FROM : J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1970, 5:00 P. M.

In accordance with the Director's instructions, I attended the captioned briefing which was commenced at 5:03 p. m. by the Attorney General who introduced the Director and the Director thereafter briefed all attendees on the work of the FBI. As the attendees arrived for the meeting I made available to each individual the bound FBI exhibit to which they could refer in following the Director's presentation. There were 29 departmental representatives present at this staff meeting. They were very attentive to the Director's presentation as indicated by the many questions following the Director's discussion. When the Director was providing the conference with the number of Negroes employed by the FBI, including Agent and clerical breakdown, Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst interrupted the Director and asked the Director to repeat these figures in order that he might record them.

At approximately 5:25 p. m. the Attorney General left the room to receive a telephone call. The Director questioned Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst as to whether he should continue or wait for the Attorney General's return. Mr. Kleindienst suggested the Director wait until the Attorney General returned.

Mr. Kleindienst asked the Director concerning his references to the volume of civil rights work - whether this included both civil and criminal investigations handled by the FBI under the Civil Rights Statutes and the Director replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Kleindienst then referred to the number of organized crime type cases the Director said are pending prosecutive action. He said are these all organized crime individuals. The Director replied they all have some connection with the many facets of organized crime. The Director went on to say many of these cases are pending a year or two and he felt if we had swift prosecution and substantial punishment a greater inroad could be made in removing the menace of organized crime. Mr. Kleindienst then commented that he felt that some of the

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

APR 20 1970

CONTINUED - OVER

JJC:aga

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference
Wednesday, April 8, 1970, 5:00 P.M.

problem here might be due to the resourcefulness of the organized crime subject's attorneys. The Director replied that certainly this is true where such shysters as Edward Bennett Williams represent these characters and he uses every technical trick to avoid prosecution and conviction. The Director went on to say that Attorney Kuntsler does the same thing in his field.

At this point, Wilson's Deputy, Petersen, of the Criminal Division, took this opportunity to point out to Kleindienst that what is needed here are more Assistant United States Attorneys, whereupon the Solicitor General added that Federal judges were also needed. Kleindienst then asked Petersen if he had studied these cases and the reason for delay that Mr. Hoover referred to and Petersen stated he did not have these figures at the end of his tongue but he had a survey made and, as he recalled it, there were 185 of these type cases delinquent six months or more. The others were delayed because of some court motion or action. The Solicitor General asked whether there was any concentration of these cases and Petersen said the Southern District of New York. Kleindienst then asked Petersen how many Assistant United States Attorneys he needed to do the job and Petersen said he could not give him a figure; however, he said he felt the District of Columbia's, for example, staff could be increased by half again as many at least and other appropriate increases would be necessary in major metropolitan centers.

Mr. Hoover at this point, pointed out Senate Bill 30 is going to put the FBI, if passed, into the local gambling picture and that we, in order to fulfill our responsibility, will probably have to ask for an additional 600 Agents. He pointed out that he hoped that the Criminal Division would draw up appropriate guidelines to prevent local authorities from relinquishing their responsibilities to also investigate local gambling.

At approximately 5:35 p. m. , Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst advised the conference that the Attorney General was called to the White House and requested the Director ^{to} proceed with the briefing. At approximately 5:55 p. m. , the Director completed his briefing and was congratulated by the Deputy Attorney General for the excellent presentation and the Deputy then opened the floor for questions.

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference
Wednesday, April 8, 1970, 5:00 p. m.

Assistant Attorney General Leo M. Pellerzi, Administrative Division, referred to the FBI exhibits and in particular Exhibit No. 25 and questioned Mr. Hoover as to why the State of Virginia had such a high number of Laboratory examinations. Mr. Hoover explained that Virginia had no Laboratory and that that was the reason for the high usage of the FBI Laboratory. Mr. Hoover took this opportunity to explain the FBI's policy in not making our experts available when local experts have already examined the evidence or are going to testify as to the evidence. He also explained there are many "phonies" who are traveling about the country conducting examinations and testifying but we, in these cases, have briefed the prosecuting attorneys in advance. The Director explained that in such places as New York State where they have their own Laboratories they only use our Lab for the more sophisticated examinations.

Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst then questioned the Director as to the basic qualifications for the position of Special Agent. The Director explained that they all had to be either lawyers or accountants or college graduates majoring in science or language. The Director emphasized again that we have no discrimination and that we have many fine Negro Agents in the FBI, pointing out that only last week he gave a meritorious award to a Negro Agent from our Detroit Office who had developed valuable informants in the Black Panthers and related organizations in that area. Kleindienst then asked the Director approximately how many applicants we turn down for each Agent that we accept. The Director explained that for every 100 applicants 90 of them are turned down. He said that we carefully interview these men, investigate them, test them, and give them thorough physical examinations to make sure they meet our high standards. The Director told the conference that he has a standing rule that if any Agent in Charge recommends an Agent or clerk who is a hippie type; that is, long hair, sideburns, etc., this Agent in Charge is going to lose his office, and we are going to get rid of the applicant. He said he would not tolerate any hippie types in the FBI and do not want our Agents going into Federal court looking like hippies.

The Director pointed out that many of our young clerical employees are going on to school to become Agents, and he demands the same discipline of these young people. He also pointed out that some 6,000 people a day tour our facilities and we don't want them getting the idea the FBI has any hippie types. As a matter of fact, the Director said with a smile that he would like to declare open season on these hippies just like you have open season on the deer and shoot them.

(CONTINUED - OVER)

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference
Wednesday, April 8, 1970, 5:00 p. m.

Mr. Kleindienst was also interested in the scope of our work and in this regard the Director took this opportunity to point out that he did not believe the FBI should be investigating every bomb threat and that he hoped that if the new bomb legislation as proposed by the President is passed the Department's Criminal Division will set appropriate guidelines. The Director pointed out that many of these major cities have very excellent bomb squads and they are fully equipped to handle these complaints. He said why should the FBI be paralleling work done by competent local authorities. He said, of course, in the local areas where they have no people qualified, then this is a different matter. The Director said in all of these cases we are always willing to make our FBI Laboratory facilities and Identification facilities available as well as assist the local authorities by covering out-of-state leads.

Assistant Attorney General Johnnie M. Walters asked the Director if he could see any lessening of the problems that he talked about in the foreseeable future. The Director said in the organized crime field, if the steps he has recommended are taken, he feels there will be a decrease. With regard to the disorders in colleges and in the high schools and caused by the militants he said this is another story. The Director cited the incident of one of the subjects in the Chicago Seven trial appearance last night at American University and thereafter going to Catholic University and then leaving town. He said that apparently these university administrators will not call in the local police, and he said it was disgraceful how they threw rocks, destroyed property and set fires at American University. He then also cited the incident wherein attorney Kuntsler after he went out to Santa Barbara, California, gave a speech, and then left town, that Santa Barbara was the victim of three days of looting and burning. The Director cited the violence promised in New Haven when Bobby Seale is brought to trial whereupon the Solicitor General commented that the judge who is going to try that case was his law school roommate. The Director said that this is a very serious situation and it is entirely possible that violence will occur when Seale is tried. The Director pointed out that we have appropriately advised all local authorities of this possibility.

The Director then cited the tremendous problems that Judge Hoffman in Chicago had in handling the trial and said that one could hardly blame him for some of his actions in view of the provocative acts on the part of the subjects and the attorneys. The Director said he recalled that Judge Medina in New York, when he tried the Communist Party leaders, the experience was so trying that it actually broke his health. Peterson at this point injected a comment that his people are

(CONTINUED - OVER)

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference
Wednesday, April 8, 1970, 5:00 p.m.

trying to find out whether in the New Haven Bobby Seale case the Panthers are going to try to kidnap the Department's representative whose name is Lynch or whether they are referring to the Attorney General of the State of California whose name is also Lynch and the Director said he felt it was the Department of Justice representative being referred to.

The Director took this opportunity speaking about retaliatory action to point out that he was very concerned over the kidnapping of diplomatic officials in South America and said he felt it would be repeated in this country. He hoped the guard force for the embassies and chanceries in the Nation's Capital would be promptly secured as the President is also very concerned about this.

In further reply to Mr. Walters' question, the Director also pointed out that he felt many of these college presidents needed to be more firm and take drastic action by expelling these students from the school, not giving them amnesty, and assisting the local prosecutors in prosecuting these people. The Solicitor General indicated that he also felt many of the faculty were also contributing factor to this problem. The Director agreed. The Director pointed out that these student problems in the college or high school can be traced back to the parental responsibility. The Director said that District of Columbia policemen have told him that many young children are out on the street at all hours of the night and their parents don't even know, and in some instances, care where they are. The Director told them of the incident of where four of our Identification people were held up and a female employee raped and how the juvenile giant when arrested had a juvenile court record of four appearances without a single sentence and how the Director had requested the court to try him as an adult but they refused to do so. The Director referred to the fact that we have too many bleeding heart judges and told of the success Judge Loble has had in Montana in handling juvenile subjects.

CONTINUED -

Memo J. J. Casper to Mr. M hr 4/8/70
Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference - 4/8/70 - 5 PM

George J. Reed, Chairman, Board of Parole, questioned Mr. Hoover as to the extent of Communist influence in all of this New Left, Black Panther, Students for a Democratic Society, and militant action that we are faced with. The Director explained that the Communist Party will join anything that will further its causes and that they get their orders directly from Moscow. He said their influence in some organizations is complete control and in others it is only one of participation but, he pointed out, they are always the most vocal and, consequently, are very influential in those groups that they participate in. He said the Black Panthers follow the philosophies of many international revolutionary Communists. The Director then cited the incident of the young girl who blew up her father's home in New York which she had turned into a bomb factory. He stated she started to get out of control when at Bryn Mawr she joined the Students for a Democratic Society, and now she has fled to Canada and we are unable to extradite her.

At this point Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst thanked Mr. Hoover for his outstanding presentation. He said he felt they all had a better knowledge of the FBI and a greater appreciation of the many problems from a security and crime standpoint facing our country. With that, the official part of the conference was adjourned. Many of the conferees came up and personally congratulated Mr. Hoover and thanked him for his presentation, including asking Mr. Hoover to autograph the FBI exhibit folder which had been passed out to each participant.

I feel this outstanding presentation on the part of the Director brought great credit and praise for our organization. Hopefully, it will act as an incentive to some of our counterparts in the Department to do a more aggressive job in fulfilling their duties in meeting their security and criminal responsibilities.

Submitted for information.

JJM
Casper ably covered this meeting. *JJM*
② H

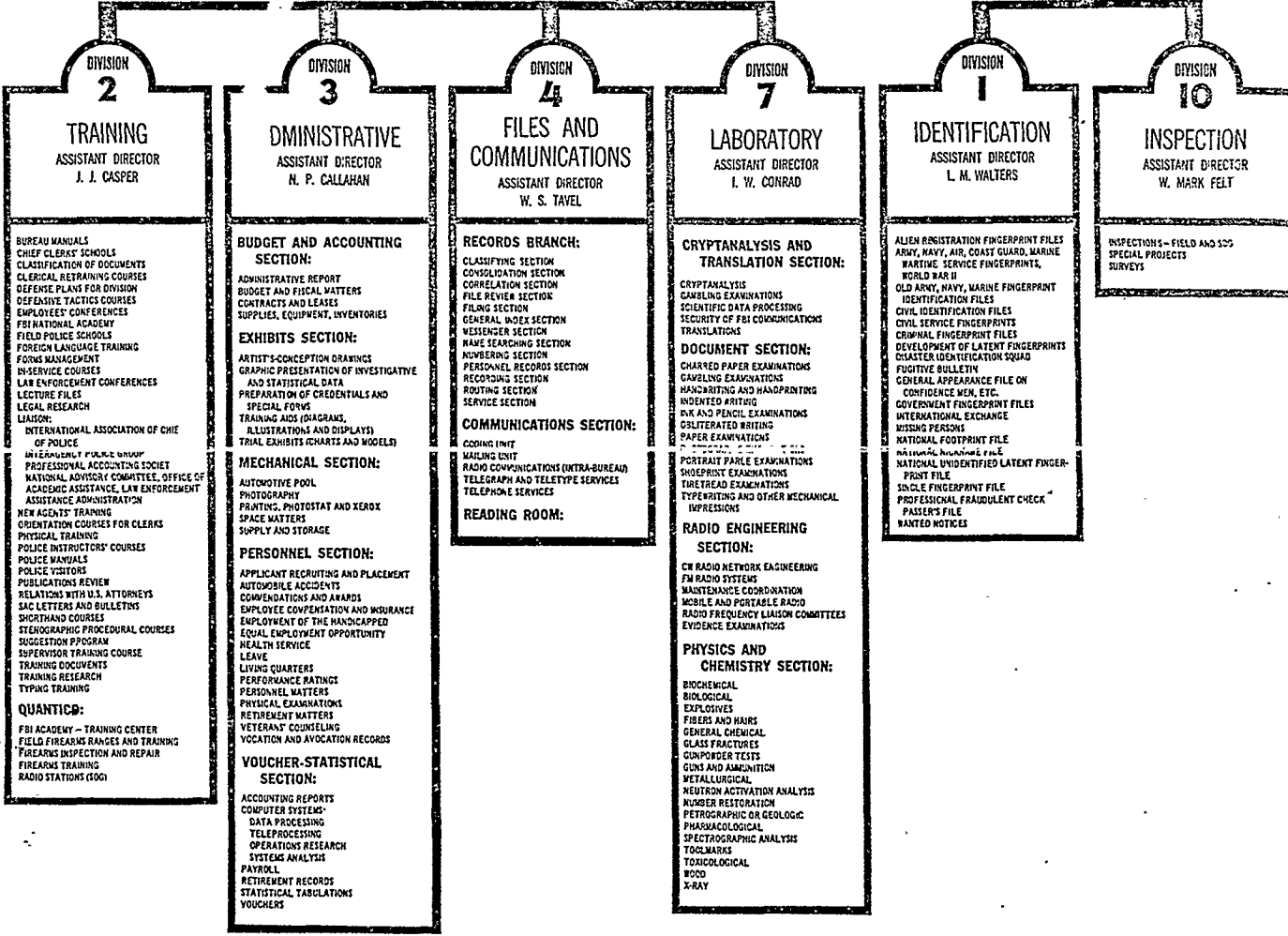
FBI FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION

FIELD OFFICES		
ALBANY	CHARLOTTE	HOUSTON
ALBUQUERQUE	CHICAGO	INDIANAPOLIS
ALEXANDRIA	CINCINNATI	JACKSON
ANCHORAGE	CLEVELAND	JACKSONVILLE
ATLANTA	COLUMBIA	KANSAS CITY
BALTIMORE	DALLAS	KNOXVILLE
BIRMINGHAM	DENVER	LAS VEGAS
BOSTON	DETROIT	LITTLE ROCK
BUFFALO	EL PASO	LOS ANGELES
BUTTE	HONOLULU	LOUISVILLE

DIRECTOR
J. EDGAR HOOVER

ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR
JOHN P. MOHR

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
CLYDE A. TOLSON



DIVISION 2
TRAINING
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
J. J. CASPER

BUREAU MANUALS
CHIEF CLERK SCHOOLS
CLASSIFICATION OF DOCUMENTS
CLERICAL RETRAINING COURSES
DEFENSE PLANS FOR DIVISION
DEFENSIVE TACTICS COURSES
EMPLOYEE CONFERENCES
FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY
FIELD POLICE SCHOOLS
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING
FOODS MANAGEMENT
IN SERVICE COURSES
LAW ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCES
LECTURE FILES
LEGAL RESEARCH
LIAISON:
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEF OF POLICE
INTERAGENCY POLICE GROUP
PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SOCIETY
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE, OFFICE OF ACADEMIC ASSISTANCE, LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NEW AGENTS TRAINING
ORIENTATION COURSES FOR CLERKS
PHYSICAL TRAINING
POLICE INSTRUCTORS' COURSES
POLICE MANUALS
POLICE VISITORS
PUBLICATIONS REVIEW
RELATIONS WITH U.S. ATTORNEYS
SAC LETTERS AND BULLETINS
SHORTHAND COURSES
STENOGRAPHIC PROCEDURAL COURSES
SUGGESTION PROGRAM
SUPERVISOR TRAINING COURSE
TRAINING DOCUMENTS
TRAINING RESEARCH
TYPING TRAINING

QUANTICO:
FBI ACADEMY - TRAINING CENTER
FIELD FIREARMS RANGES AND TRAINING
FIREARMS INSPECTION AND REPAIR
FIREARMS TRAINING
RADIO STATIONS (GOG)

DIVISION 3
ADMINISTRATIVE
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
N. P. CALLAHAN

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING SECTION:
ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT
BUDGET AND FISCAL MATTERS
CONTRACTS AND LEASES
SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT, INVENTORIES

EXHIBITS SECTION:
ARTIST'S CONCEPTION DRAWINGS
GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF INVESTIGATIVE AND STATISTICAL DATA
PREPARATION OF CREDENTIALS AND SPECIAL FORMS
TRAINING AIDS (DIAGRAMS, ILLUSTRATIONS AND DISPLAYS)
TRIAL EXHIBITS (CHARTS AND MODELS)

MECHANICAL SECTION:
AUTOMOTIVE POOL
PHOTOGRAPHY
PRINTING, PHOTODUPLICATION AND XEROX
SPACE MATTERS
SUPPLY AND STORAGE

PERSONNEL SECTION:
APPLICANT RECRUITING AND PLACEMENT
AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS
COMPENSATIONS AND AWARDS
EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION AND INSURANCE
EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
HEALTH SERVICE
LEAVE
LIVING QUARTERS
PERFORMANCE RATINGS
PERSONNEL MATTERS
PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS
RETIREMENT MATTERS
VETERANS' COUNSELING
VOCATION AND AVOCACTION RECORDS

VOUCHER-STATISTICAL SECTION:
ACCOUNTING REPORTS
COMPUTER SYSTEMS
DATA PROCESSING
TELEPROCESSING
OPERATIONS RESEARCH
SYSTEMS ANALYSIS
PAYROLL
RETIREMENT RECORDS
STATISTICAL TABULATIONS
VOUCHERS

DIVISION 4
FILES AND COMMUNICATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
W. S. TAVEL

RECORDS BRANCH:
CLASSIFYING SECTION
CONSOLIDATION SECTION
CORRELATION SECTION
FILE REVIEW SECTION
FILMG SECTION
GENERAL INDEX SECTION
WESSENGER SECTION
NAME SEARCHING SECTION
PERSONNEL RECORDS SECTION
RECORDING SECTION
ROUTING SECTION
SERVICE SECTION

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION:
CODING UNIT
MAILING UNIT
RADIO COMMUNICATIONS (INTRA-BUREAU)
TELEGRAPH AND TELETYPE SERVICES
TELEPHONE SERVICES

READING ROOM:

DIVISION 7
LABORATORY
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
I. W. CONRAD

CRYPTANALYSIS AND TRANSLATION SECTION:
CRYPTANALYSIS
CABLEING EXAMINATIONS
SCIENTIFIC DATA PROCESSING
SECURITY OF FBI COMMUNICATIONS
TRANSLATIONS

DOCUMENT SECTION:
CHARRED PAPER EXAMINATIONS
GAMBLING EXAMINATIONS
HANDWRITING AND HANDPRINTING
INDENTED WRITING
INK AND PENCIL EXAMINATIONS
OBLITERATED WRITING
PAPER EXAMINATIONS
POSTAL MARKS EXAMINATIONS
SHOEPRENT EXAMINATIONS
TIREDREAD EXAMINATIONS
TYPEWRITING AND OTHER MECHANICAL IMPRESSIONS

RADIO ENGINEERING SECTION:
CW RADIO NETWORK ENGINEERING
FM RADIO SYSTEMS
MAINTENANCE COORDINATION
MOBILE AND PORTABLE RADIO
RADIO FREQUENCY LIAISON COMMITTEES
EVIDENCE EXAMINATIONS

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY SECTION:
BIOCHEMICAL
BIOLOGICAL
EXPLOSIVES
FIBERS AND HAIRS
GENERAL CHEMICAL
GLASS FRACTURES
GUNPOWDER TESTS
GUNS AND AMMUNITION
METALLURGICAL
NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS
NUMBER RESTORATION
PETROGRAPHIC OR GEOLOGIC
PHARMACOLOGICAL
SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS
TOOL MARKS
TOXICOLOGICAL
WOOD
X-RAY

DIVISION 1
IDENTIFICATION
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
L. M. WALTERS

ALIEN REGISTRATION FINGERPRINT FILES
ARMY, NAVY, AIR, COAST GUARD, MARINE
WARTIME SERVICE FINGERPRINTS,
WORLD WAR II
OLD ARMY, NAVY, MARINE FINGERPRINT
IDENTIFICATION FILES
CIVIL IDENTIFICATION FILES
CIVIL SERVICE FINGERPRINTS
CRIMINAL FINGERPRINT FILES
DEVELOPMENT OF LATENT FINGERPRINTS
DISASTER IDENTIFICATION SQUAD
FUGITIVE BULLETIN
GENERAL APPEARANCE FILE ON
CONFIDENCE MEN, ETC.
GOVERNMENT FINGERPRINT FILES
INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE
MISSING PERSONS
NATIONAL FOOTPRINT FILE
NATIONAL IDENTIFIED LATENT FINGERPRINT FILE
SINGLE FINGERPRINT FILE
PROFESSIONAL FRAUDULENT CHECK
PASSER'S FILE
WANTED NOTICES

DIVISION 10
INSPECTION
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
W. MARK FELT

INSPECTIONS - FIELD AND SOG
SPECIAL PROJECTS
SURVEYS



JANUARY 14, 1970

FIELD OFFICES		
MEMPHIS	OKLAHOMA CITY	SAN ANTONIO
MIAMI	OMAHA	SAN DIEGO
MILWAUKEE	PHILADELPHIA	SAN FRANCISCO
MINNEAPOLIS	PHOENIX	SAN JUAN
MOBILE	PITTSBURGH	SAVANNAH
NEWARK	PORTLAND	SEATTLE
NEW HAVEN	RICHMOND	SPRINGFIELD
NEW ORLEANS	SACRAMENTO	TAMPA
NEW YORK	ST. LOUIS	WASHINGTON, D. C.
NORFOLK	SALT LAKE CITY	TOTAL 59

ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR
CARTHA D. DeLOACH

DIVISION 5

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN

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- 45 ESPIONAGE
- 57 FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT
- 105 INTERNAL SECURITY - NATIONALISTIC TENDENCY

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- 2 NEUTRALITY MATTERS
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- PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS

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RESEARCH SECTION:

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- MONOGRAPHS
- CURRENT RESEARCH
- STUDENT AGITATION

DIVISION 6

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
ALEX ROSEN

CRIMINAL SECTION:

- 89 A. KILLING OR ATTEMPTING TO KILL A FEDERAL OFFICER
- 39 A. KILLING OR ATTEMPTING TO KILL FOREIGN PERSONNEL
- 175 ASSAULTING THE PRESIDENT OR VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
- 153 AUTOMOBILE INFORMATION DISCLOSURE ACT
- 51 BANK ROBBERY
- 71 BILLS OF LADING ACT
- COERCION
- 154 CRIME ABROAD AIRCRAFT
- 70 CRIME ON INDIAN AND GOVERNMENT RESERVATIONS
- 45 CRIME ON THE HIGH SEAS
- 100 DISSEMINATION OF THE FLAG
- 140 DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OR MOTOR VEHICLES
- 157 DESTRUCTION OF INTERSTATE PROPERTY
- 9 EXTORTION
- 43 FALSE ADVERTISING OR MISUSE OF NAMES TO INDUCE FEDERAL AGENCY
- 141 FALSE ENTRIES IN RECORDS OF INTERSTATE CARRIERS
- 63 FEDERAL CIGARETTE LABELING AND ADVERTISING ACT
- 62 FEDERAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ACT
- 140 FEDERAL TRAIN WRECK STATUTE
- 4 FIREARMS ACT (A) NATIONAL (B) STATE FIREARMS CONTROL ASSISTANCE ACT (C) UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OR RECEIPT OF FIREARMS
- 43 FRAUDULENT PRACTICES CONCERNING MILITARY AND NAVAL DOCUMENTS, AND SEALS AND SYMBOLS OF AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES
- 41 ILLEGAL MANUFACTURE, USE, POSSESSION OR SALE OF ENVELOPS AND INGENIA
- 74 ILLEGAL USE OF GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS
- 142 ILLEGAL USE OF RAILROAD PASS
- 41 ILLEGAL WEARERS OF UNIFORM
- 47 IMPERSONATION
- 174 INTERSTATE OBSCENE OR HARASSING TELEPHONE CALLS
- 143 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF FIREARMS
- 145 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF OBSCENE MATTER
- 144 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF PRISON-MADE GOODS
- 123 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN CATTLE
- 26 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE OR AIRCRAFT
- 97 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY
- 154 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF UNSAFE REFRIGERATORS
- 99 IRREGULARITIES IN FEDERAL PENAL INSTITUTIONS
- 7 KIDNAPING
- 18 MAY ACT
- NATIONAL STOLEN PROPERTY FILE
- 52 THEFT, EMPLOYEE, ROBBERY, AND ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
- 15 THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT
- 31 WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION:

- 174 ANTIHIST LAWS
- 174 BOYCOTTING MATTERS
- 44 CIVIL RIGHTS
- 173 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964
- CONSPIRACY
- 173 DISSEMINATION OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS
- 123 DISSEMINATION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION
- 173 DISSEMINATION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES
- 113 DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT
- 173 DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING
- 58 ELECTION LAWS
- 50 INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE AND SLAVERY

ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION:

- 66 ACCOUNTING CONTROL
- 62 ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRIES
- 131 ADMIRALTY MATTERS
- 111 ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN MATTERS
- 42 ANTI-RACKETEERING
- HOBBS ACT
- LEA ACT
- INTERFERENCE WITH GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM
- 60 ANTITRUST
- 53 ASCERTAINING FINANCIAL ABILITY
- 75 BODYSWEN AND SURETIES
- 58 BRIBERY
- 63 CENSUS MATTERS
- 58 CONFLICT OF INTEREST
- CONSPIRACY
- 141 CONSUMER CREDIT PROTECTION ACT
- 69 CONTEMPT OF COURT
- 28 COPYRIGHT MATTERS
- 82 COURT OF CLAIMS
- 46 DEPENDENTS ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1950
- 63 EIGHT-HOUR DAY LAW
- 46 FALSE CLAIMS - CIVIL
- 39 FALSELY CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP
- 117 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION MATTERS
- 46 FEDERAL LIFE AND INSURANCE AGENCIES
- 119 FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT
- 29 FEDERAL RESERVE ACT
- 120 FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT
- 46 FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT
- 119 INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS
- 6 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STRIKEBREAKERS
- 31 JURY PANEL INVESTIGATIONS
- 63 KICKBACK RACKET ACT
- 122 LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT, 1947
- 129 LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1959 (INVESTIGATIVE MATTER)
- 63 LANDS DIVISION MATTERS
- 36 MAIL FRAUD
- 8 MISGRATORY BIRD ACT
- 63 MISCELLANEOUS - CIVIL SUITS
- 43 NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT
- 72 OBSTRUCTION OF COURT ORDERS
- 72 OBSTRUCTION OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS
- 72 OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE
- 40 PASSPORT AND VISA MATTERS
- 27 PATENT MATTERS
- 74 PERJURY
- 125 RAILWAY LABOR ACT
- 10 FED CROSS ACT
- 46 PENEGONATION ACT - CIVIL AND CRIMINAL
- 63 SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT - 1940
- 63 TARIFF ACT OF 1930
- 63 UNREPORTED INTERSTATE SHIPMENT OF CIGARETTES
- 17 VERBANS ADMINISTRATION MATTERS
- 63 WAGE AND HOUR LAWS
- 126 WELFARE AND PENSION PLAN DISCLOSURE ACT

NAME CHECK SECTION:

- NAME CHECKS
- SPECIAL MEMORANDA

DIVISION 8

CRIME RECORDS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
THOMAS E. BISHOP

CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS SECTION:

CORRESPONDENCE ON GENERAL INQUIRIES TOURS

CRIME RESEARCH SECTION:

CRIME RESEARCH
FBI NOTES

105 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF OBSCENE MATTER

105 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF GAMBLING DEVICES

105 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF LOTTERY TICKETS

105 INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION OF GAMBLING INFORMATION

105 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION IN AND OF RACKETEERING

105 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF GAMBLING PARAPHERNALIA

112 SPORTS BRIBERY

137 TOP-LEVEL CRIMINAL INFORMANTS

FUGITIVE SECTION:

- 115 BOND DEFAULT
- 76 CONDITIONAL RELEASE VIOLATORS
- 137 CRIMINAL INFORMANT MATTERS
- 42 DESERTERS AND DESERTER-HARBORING
- 76 ESCAPE AND RESCUE
- 76 ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONERS
- HARBORING
- 76 PAROLE VIOLATORS
- 76 PROBATION VIOLATORS
- 25 SELECTIVE SERVICE, INCLUDING FUGITIVE, RE-EMPLOYMENT, AND CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR CASES
- 84 UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID CUSTODY OR CONFINEMENT
- 84 UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID GIVING TESTIMONY
- 84 UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SECTION:

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS - CAREERS IN CRIME NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

DIVISION 9

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
J. H. GALE

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE - ORGANIZED CRIME SECTION:

- 92 ANTI-RACKETEERING (INTELLIGENCE)
- 129 EXTORTIONATE CREDIT TRANSACTIONS
- 162 INTERSTATE GAMBLING ACTIVITIES
- 143 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF GAMBLING DEVICES
- 244 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF LOTTERY TICKETS
- 105 INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION OF GAMBLING INFORMATION
- 156 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION IN AND OF RACKETEERING
- 168 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF GAMBLING PARAPHERNALIA
- 112 SPORTS BRIBERY
- 137 TOP-LEVEL CRIMINAL INFORMANTS

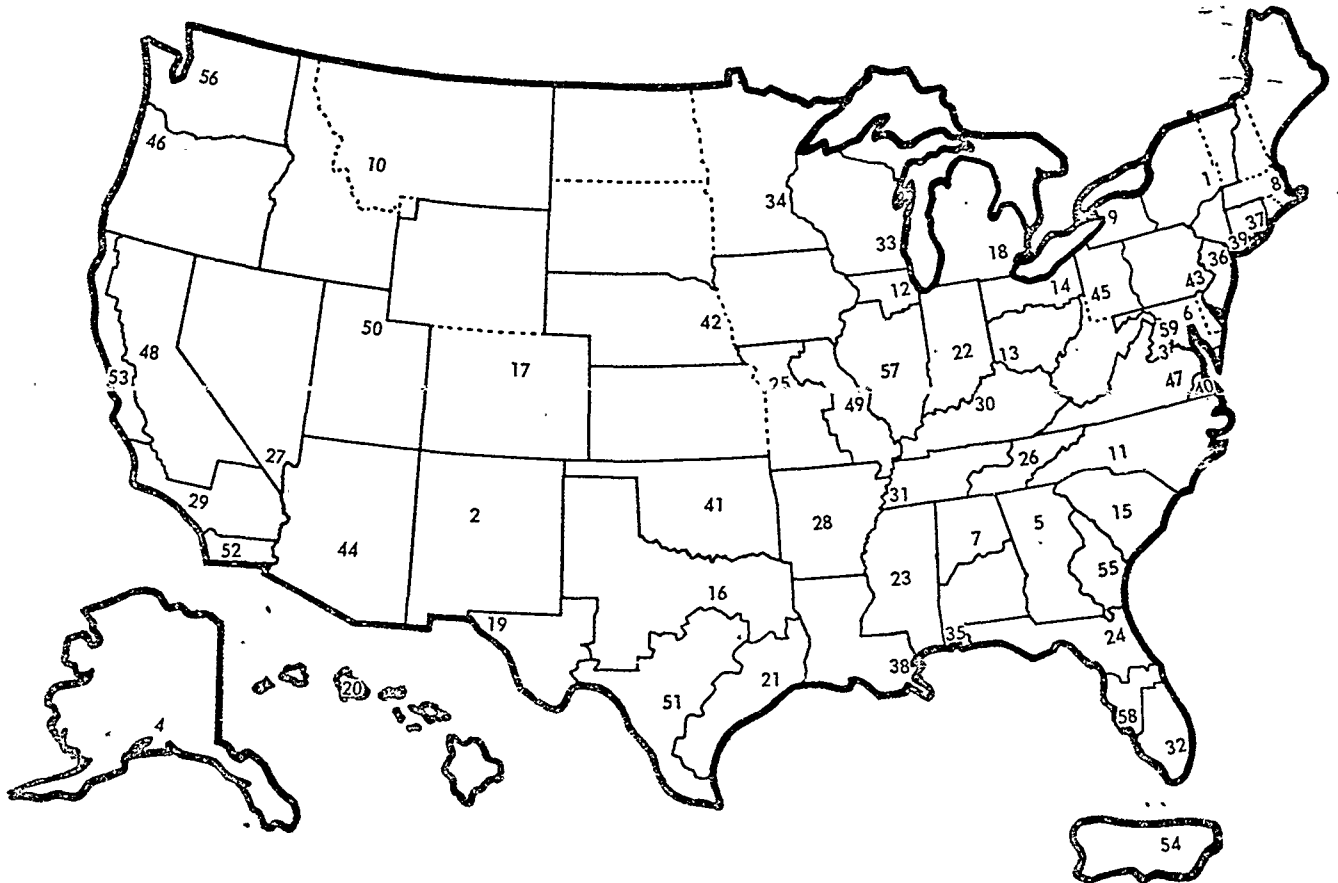
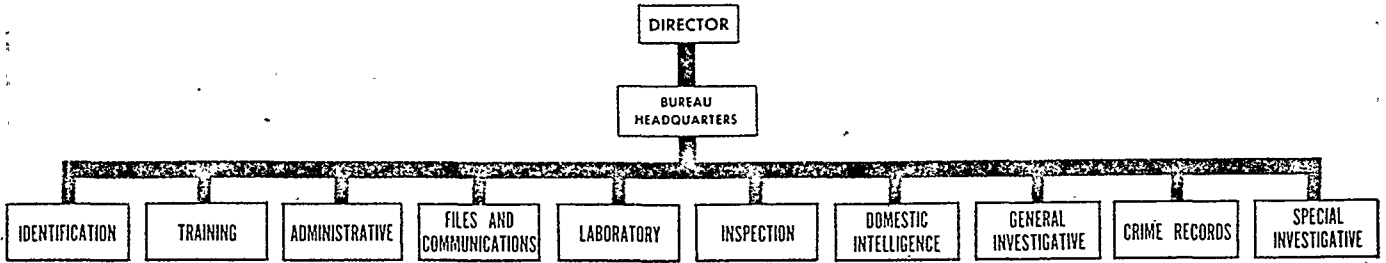
EMPLOYEES SECURITY AND SPECIAL INQUIRY SECTION:

- 151 AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
- 73 APPLICATIONS FOR EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY AND APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON AFTER COMPLETION OF SENTENCE
- 155 ATOMIC ENERGY ACT (APPLICANT OR EMPLOYEE INVESTIGATIONS)
- 151 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION (CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION)
- 77 COAST GUARD SCREENING APPEAL BOARD
- 77 DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANTS FOR PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL AGENTS AND INSPECTORS FOR THE BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
- 77 DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANTS, INCLUDING DEPUTY MARSHALS AND CLERICAL POSITIONS IN BUREAU OF PRISONS, IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, AND OTHER BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, INCLUDING CLERICAL POSITIONS OF THE BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
- 151 INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION
- 151 LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
- 77 MAINTENANCE EMPLOYEES
- 151 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
- 151 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
- 151 PEACE CORPS
- 140 SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
- 161 SPECIAL INQUIRIES FOR WHITE HOUSE, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
- 151 UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY
- 151 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
- 151 WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANIZATION OF THE FBI

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND 59 FIELD OFFICES



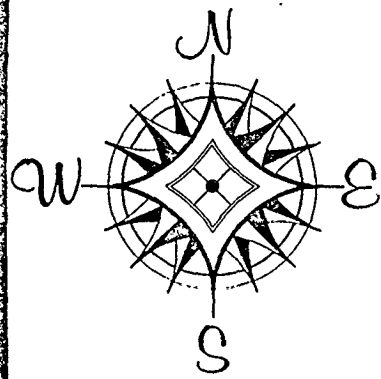
- | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 ALBANY | 11 CHARLOTTE | 21 HOUSTON | 31 MEMPHIS | 41 OKLAHOMA CITY | 51 SAN ANTONIO |
| 2 ALBUQUERQUE | 12 CHICAGO | 22 INDIANAPOLIS | 32 MIAMI | 42 OMAHA | 52 SAN DIEGO |
| 3 ALEXANDRIA | 13 CINCINNATI | 23 JACKSON | 33 MILWAUKEE | 43 PHILADELPHIA | 53 SAN FRANCISCO |
| 4 ANCHORAGE | 14 CLEVELAND | 24 JACKSONVILLE | 34 MINNEAPOLIS | 44 PHOENIX | 54 SAN JUAN |
| 5 ATLANTA | 15 COLUMBIA | 25 KANSAS CITY | 35 MOBILE | 45 PITTSBURGH | 55 SAVANNAH |
| 6 BALTIMORE | 16 DALLAS | 26 KNOXVILLE | 36 NEWARK | 46 PORTLAND | 56 SEATTLE |
| 7 BIRMINGHAM | 17 DENVER | 27 LAS VEGAS | 37 NEW HAVEN | 47 RICHMOND | 57 SPRINGFIELD |
| 8 BOSTON | 18 DETROIT | 28 LITTLE ROCK | 38 NEW ORLEANS | 48 SACRAMENTO | 58 TAMPA |
| 9 BUFFALO | 19 EL PASO | 29 LOS ANGELES | 39 NEW YORK | 49 ST. LOUIS | 59 WASHINGTON, D.C. |
| 10 BUTTE | 20 HONOLULU | 30 LOUISVILLE | 40 NORFOLK | 50 SALT LAKE CITY | |

EXHIBIT NO. 2

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1959

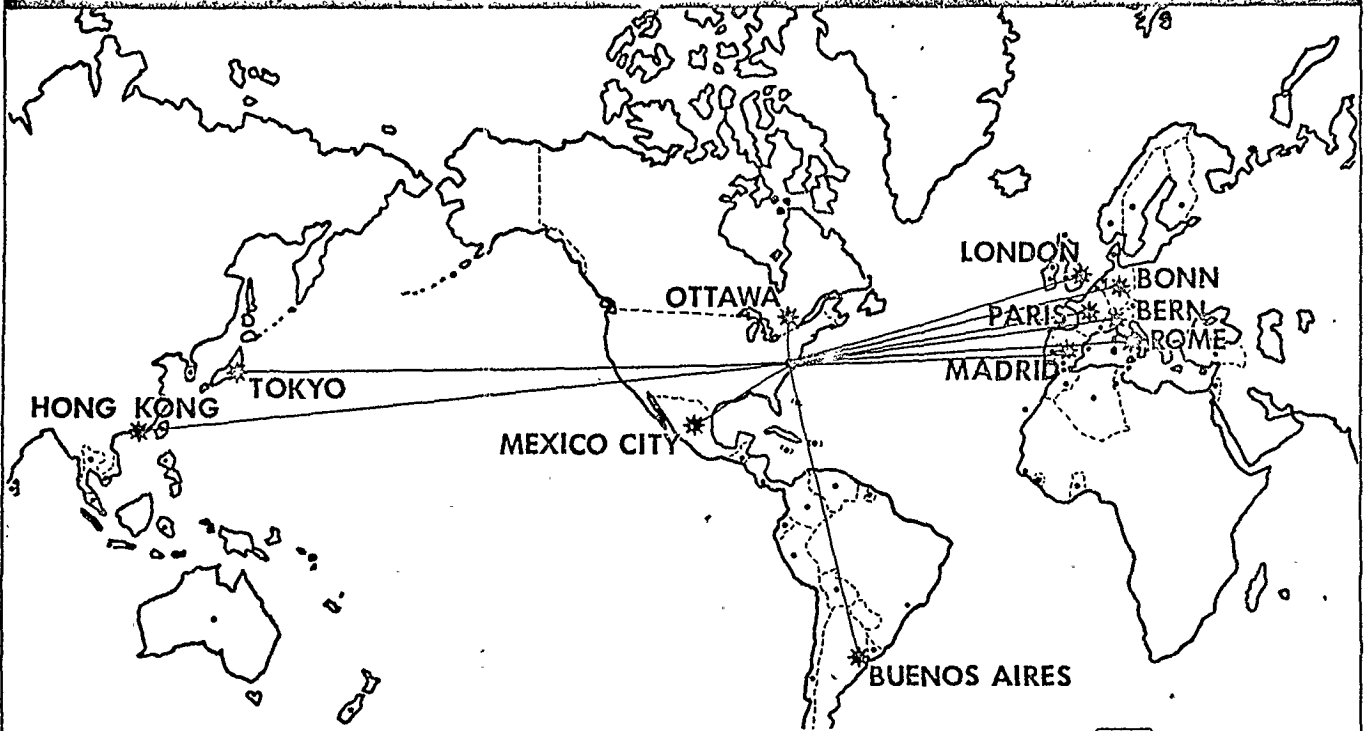
FBI FOREIGN LIAISON OPERATIONS

The FBI maintains liaison posts abroad in countries where offices, branches, or detachments are maintained with criminal and security matters involving the Bureau's domestic responsibilities. In addition, the Bureau belongs to and participates in international security committees and agreements with other agencies all over the world except in countries controlled by the communists. It utilizes the activities of its representatives abroad for timely exchange of security tips in cooperation with the other specialized agencies to have investigations conducted in the U.S. to get information and intelligence agencies to help in the foreign countries as a regular basis.



NUMBER OF FBI REPRESENTATIVES STATIONED ABROAD (EXCLUSIVE OF CLERICAL PERSONNEL)

BERN	1
BONN	2
BUENOS AIRES	1
HONG KONG	2
LONDON	2
MADRID	1
MEXICO CITY	12
OTTAWA	2
PARIS	2
ROME	2
TOKYO	2
TOTAL	29



KEY

- * FBI REPRESENTATIVES STATIONED IN AMERICAN EMBASSIES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES
- COUNTRIES WITH WHICH THE FBI EXCHANGES INVESTIGATIVE INFORMATION



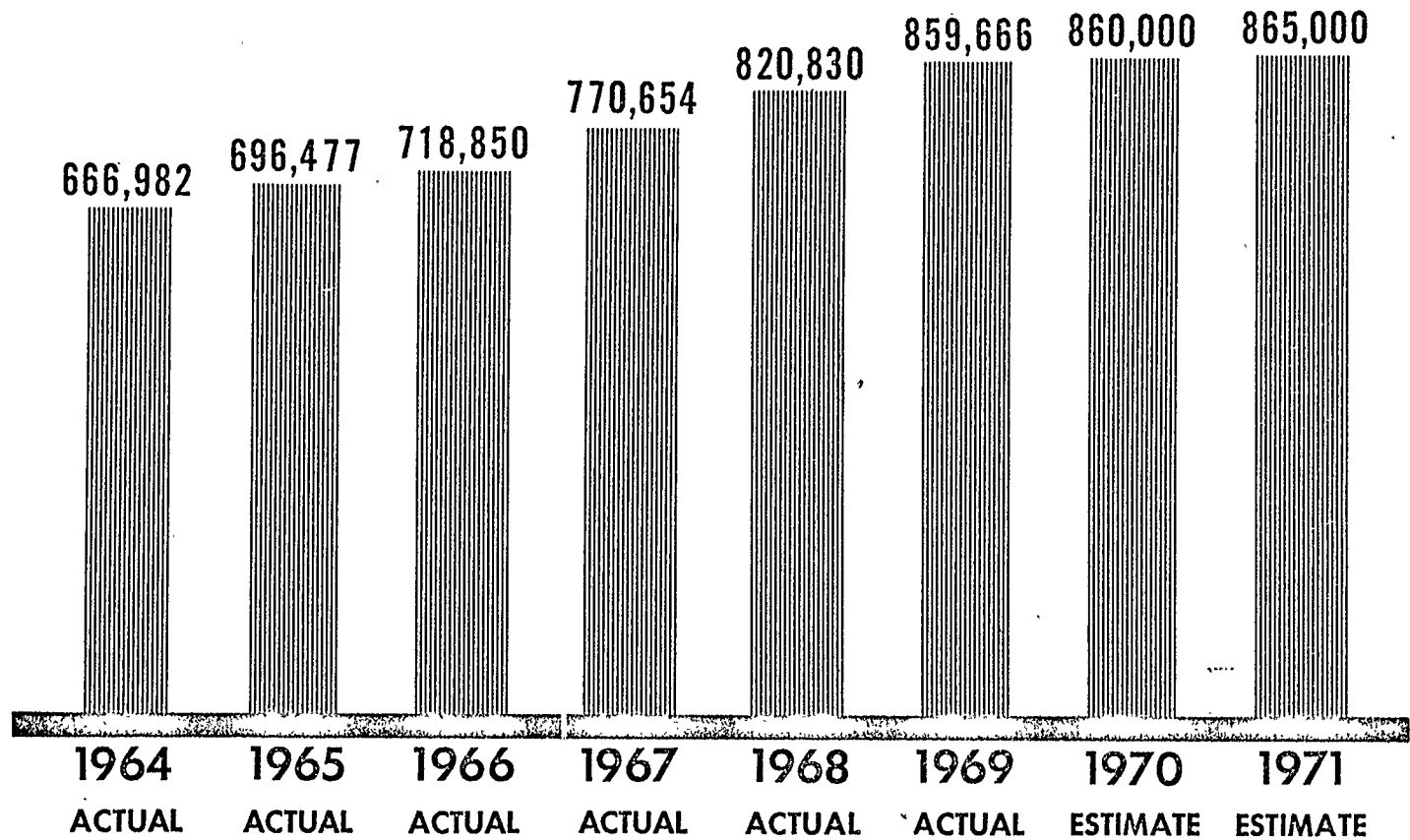
EXHIBIT NO. 2



INVESTIGATIVE MATTERS RECEIVED

EXCLUSIVE OF REIMBURSABLE APPLICANT WORK

FISCAL YEARS

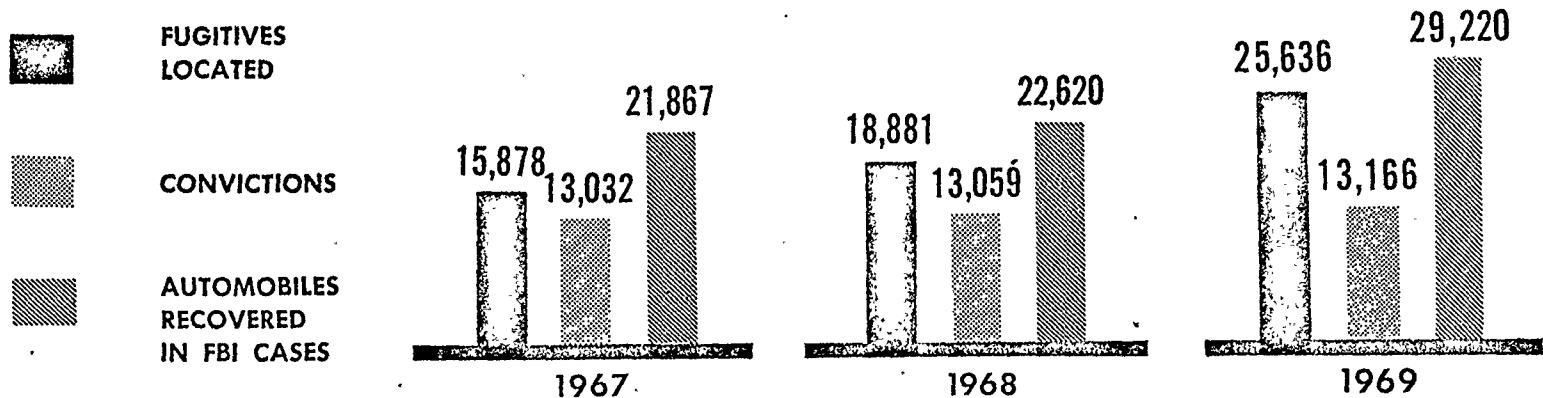
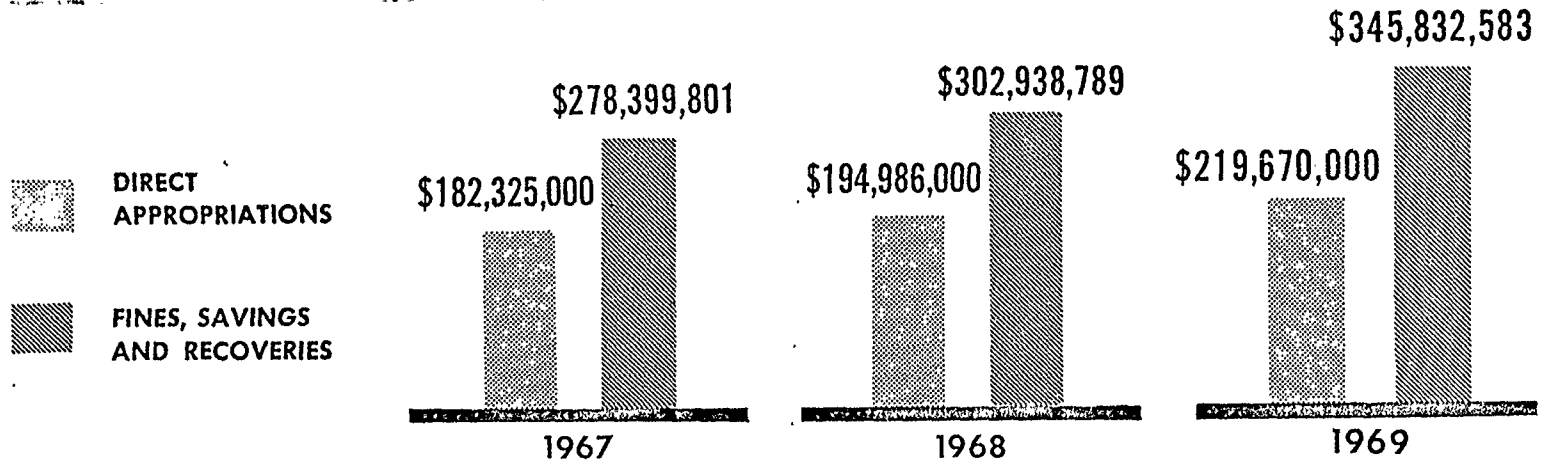


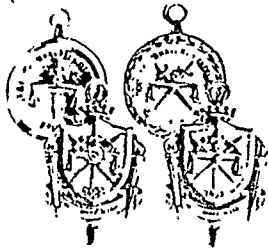


FBI ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND APPROPRIATIONS



FISCAL YEARS 1967-1969



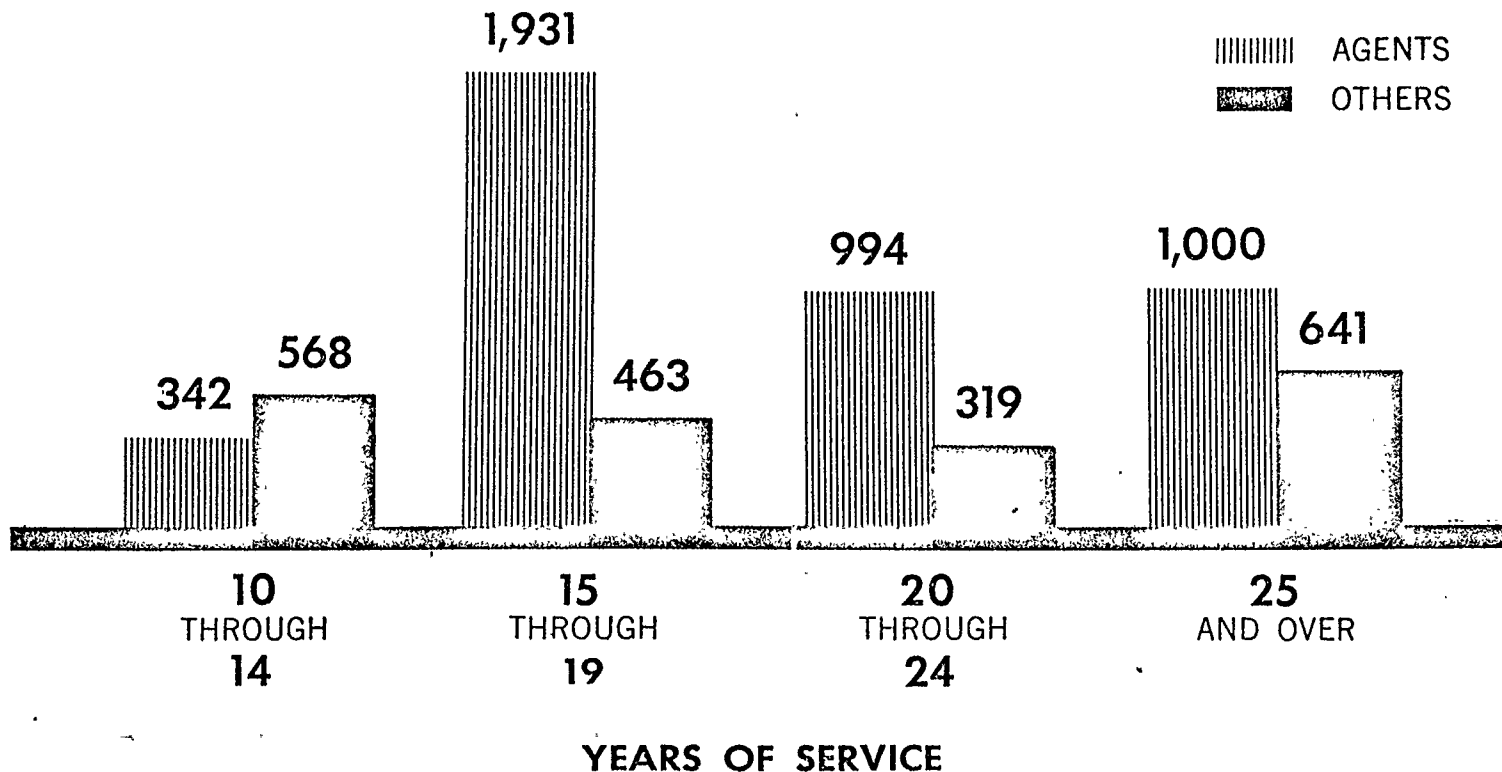


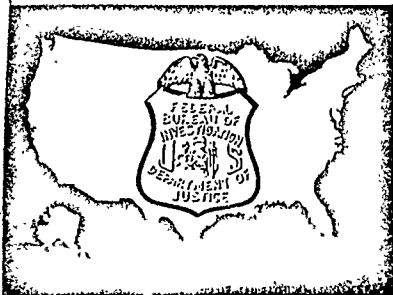
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

LENGTH OF SERVICE--FBI PERSONNEL

EXHIBIT NO. 6

AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1970, THERE WERE 17,007 EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING 7,545 SPECIAL AGENTS AND 9,456 CLERKS. OF THESE 6,258 (37%) HAD SERVED THE FBI TEN YEARS OR LONGER. OF THE SPECIAL AGENTS 4,267 (57%) HAD TEN OR MORE YEARS OF SERVICE; AND OF THE OTHER EMPLOYEES 1,991 (21%) HAD SERVED AT LEAST TEN YEARS.

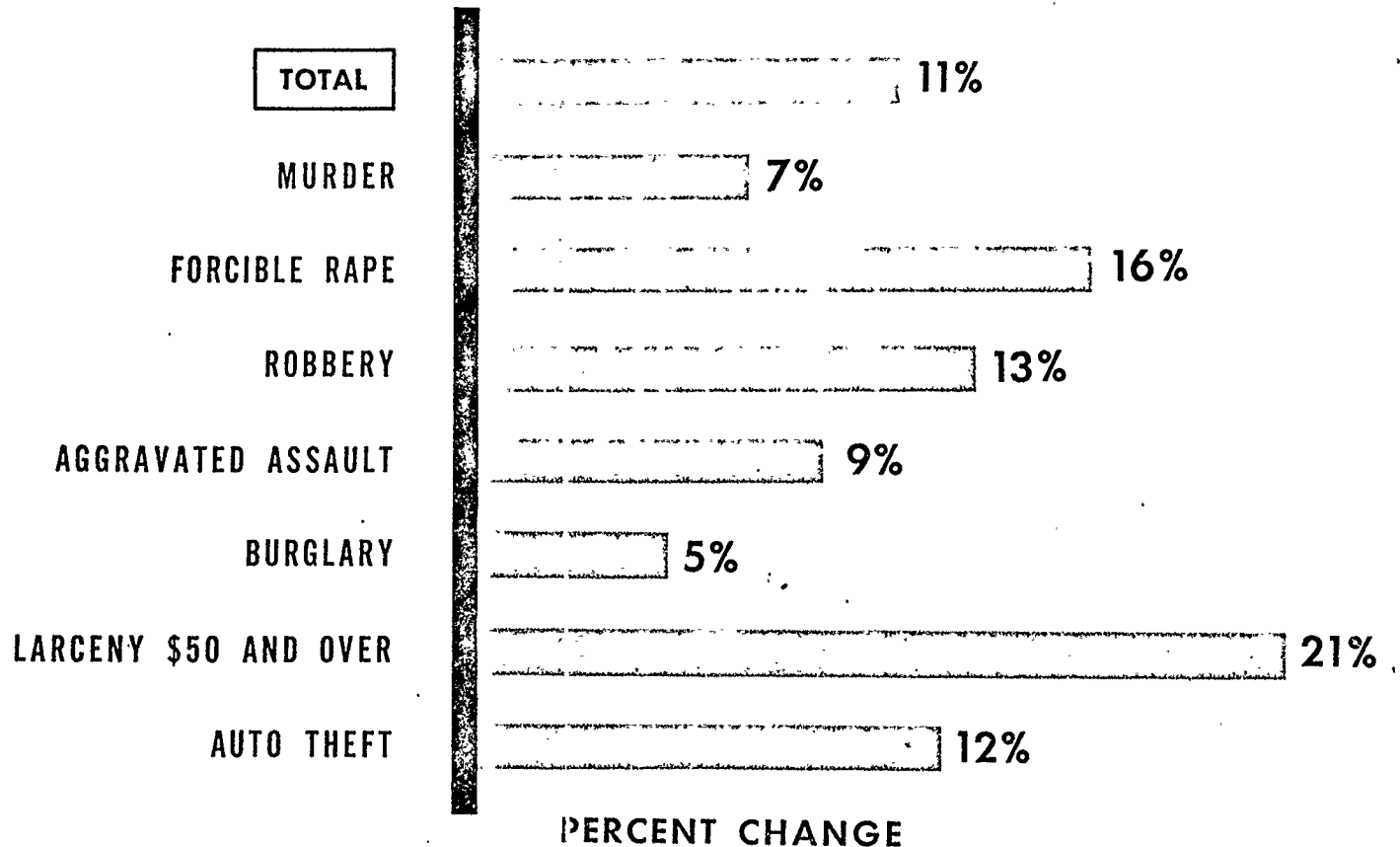


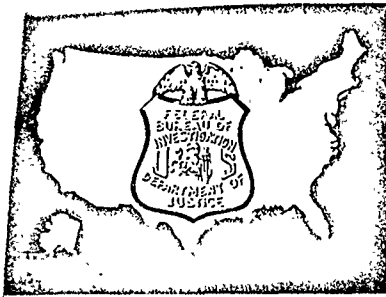


CRIME TREND IN THE UNITED STATES

EXHIBIT NO. 2

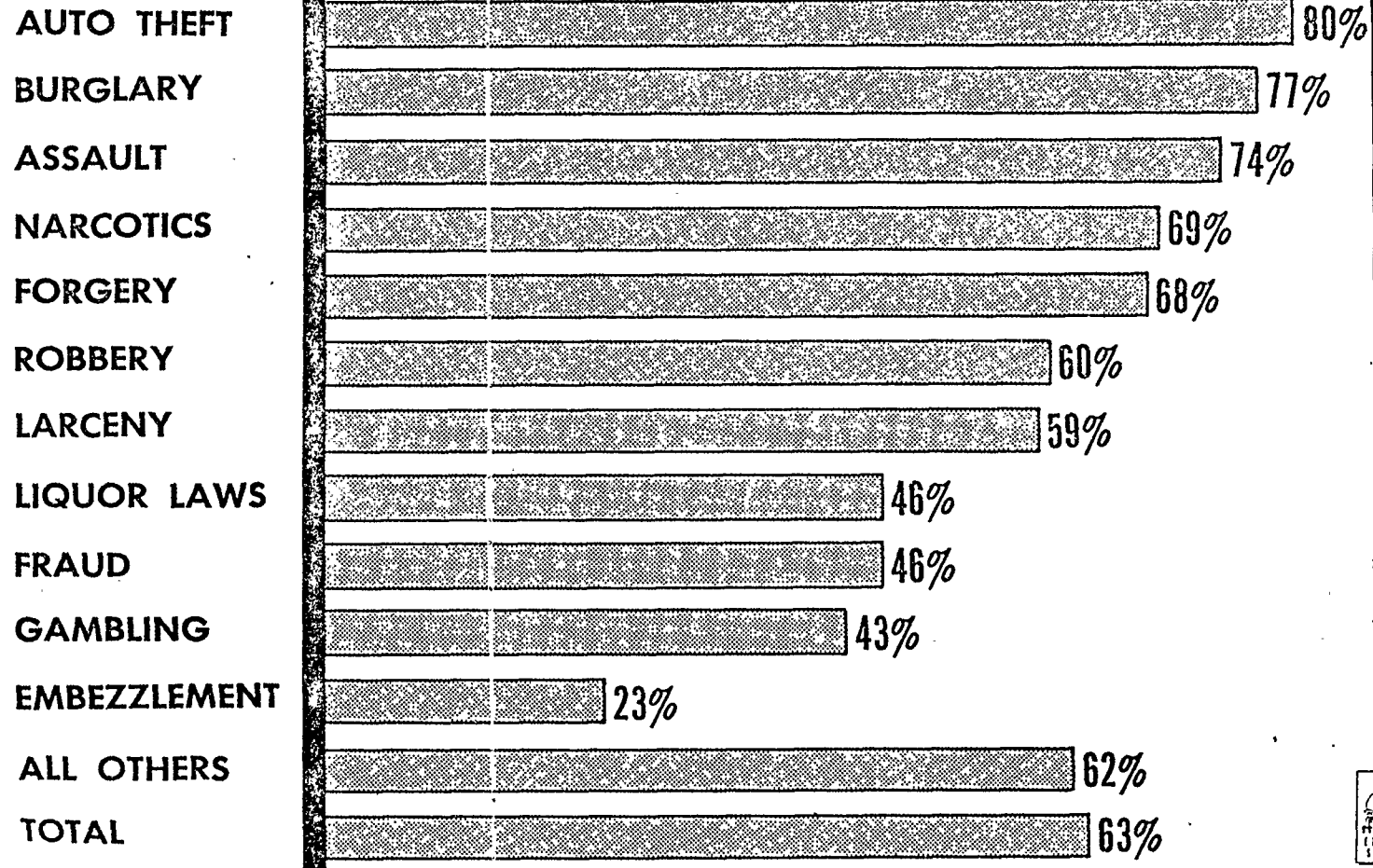
JANUARY-DECEMBER 1969 OVER JANUARY-DECEMBER 1968

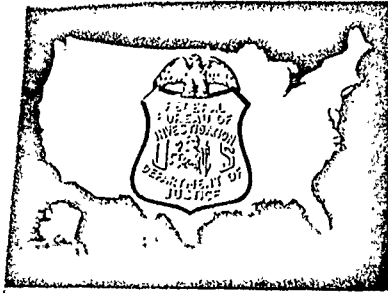




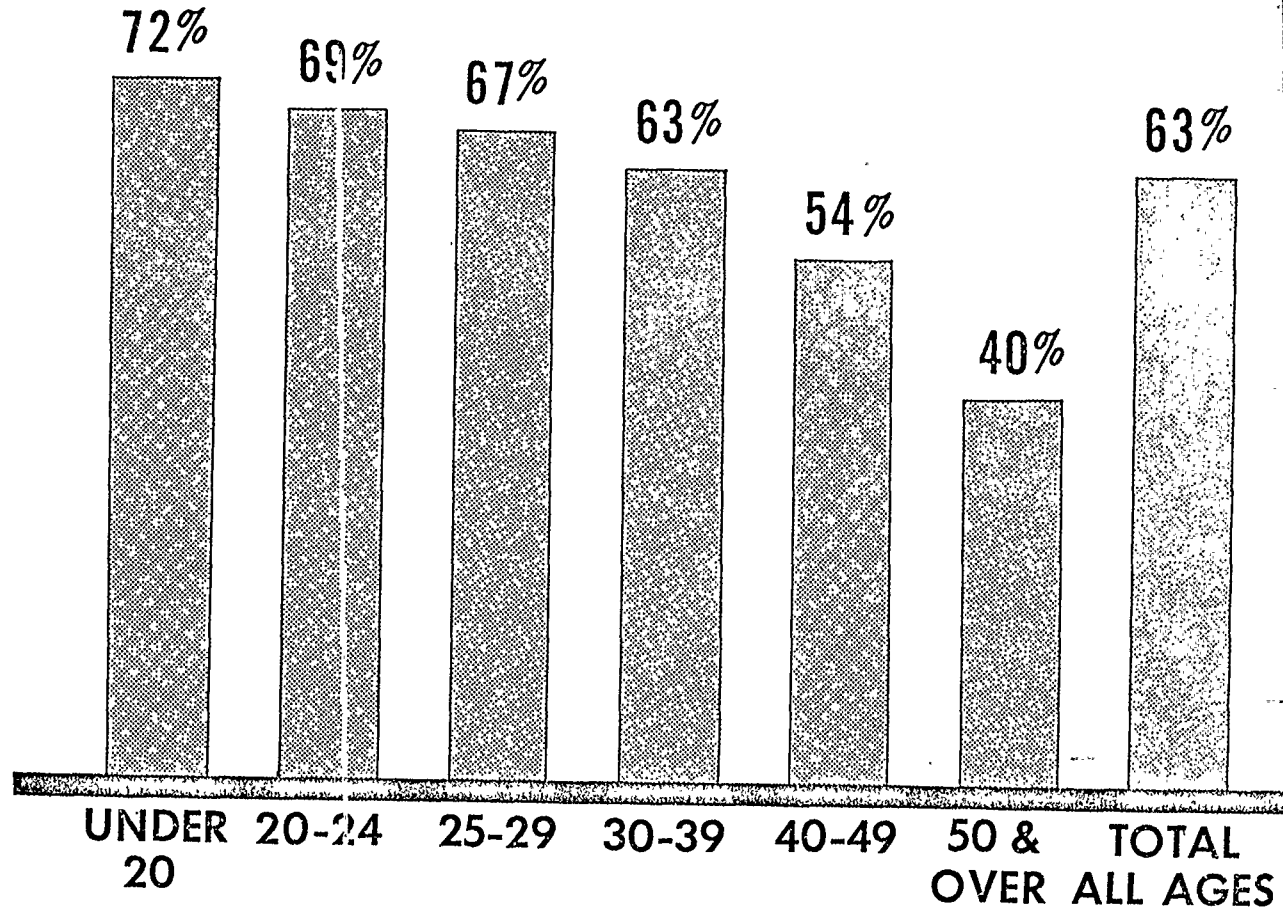
PERCENT REPEATERS BY TYPE OF CRIME IN 1963

PERSONS RELEASED IN 1963 AND REARRESTED WITHIN 5 YEARS





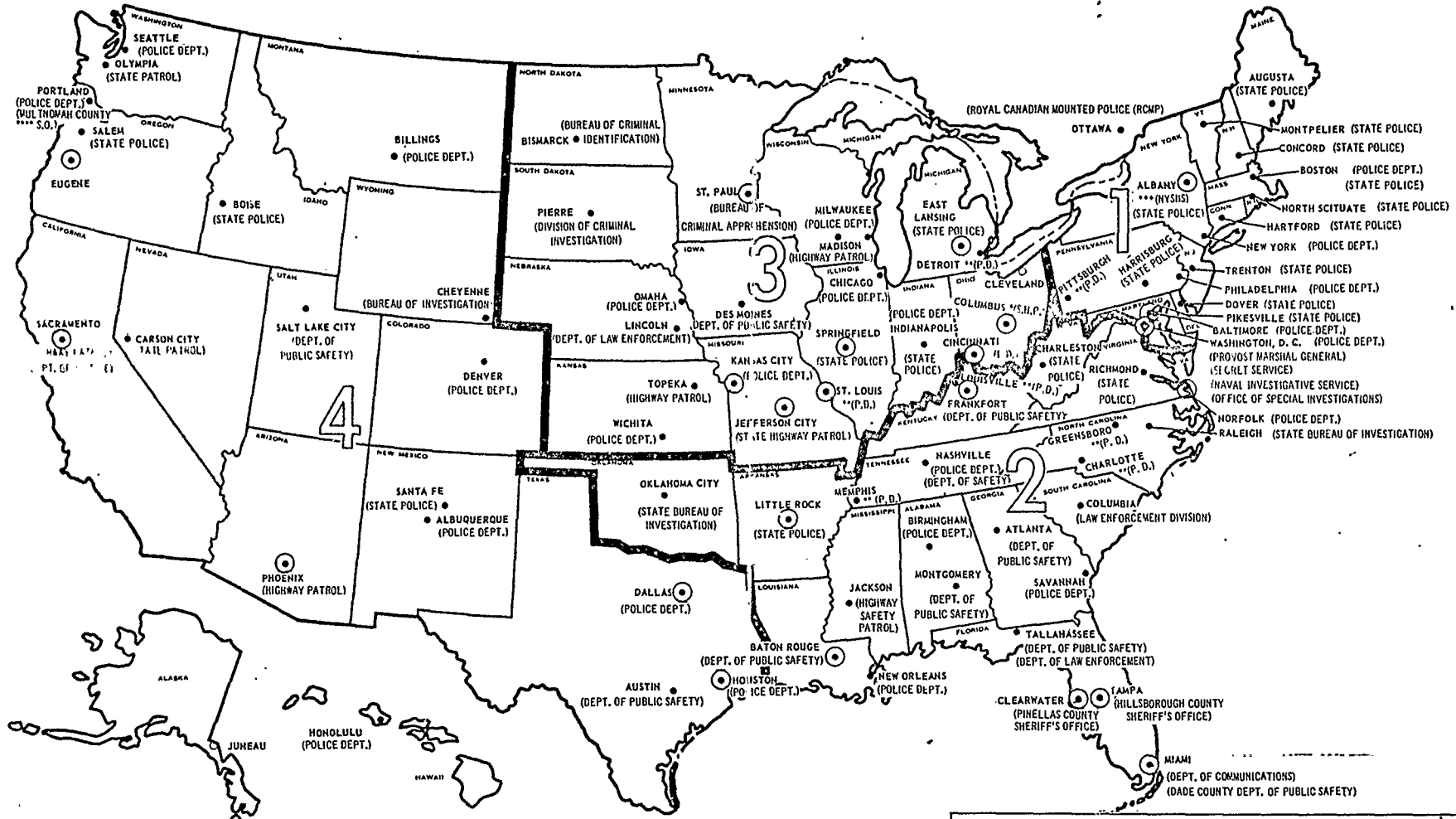
PERCENT REPEATERS BY AGE GROUP



PERSONS RELEASED IN 1963 AND REARRESTED WITHIN 5 YEARS

NCIC NETWORK

EXHIBIT NO. 10



NCIC POLICY BOARD REGIONS

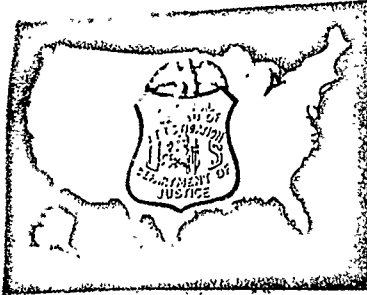
- 1 11 NORTHEASTERN STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA - Population: 53,114,000
- 2 13 SOUTHERN STATES - Population: 46,352,000
- 3 12 NORTH CENTRAL STATES - Population: 5,628,000
- 4 14 WESTERN STATES - Population: 44,467,000

* (S.H.P.) — (STATE HIGHWAY PATROL)
 ** (P.D.) — (POLICE DEPT.)
 *** (NYGIS) — (NEW YORK STATE IDENTIFICATION AND INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM)
 **** (S.O.) — (SHERIFF'S OFFICE)

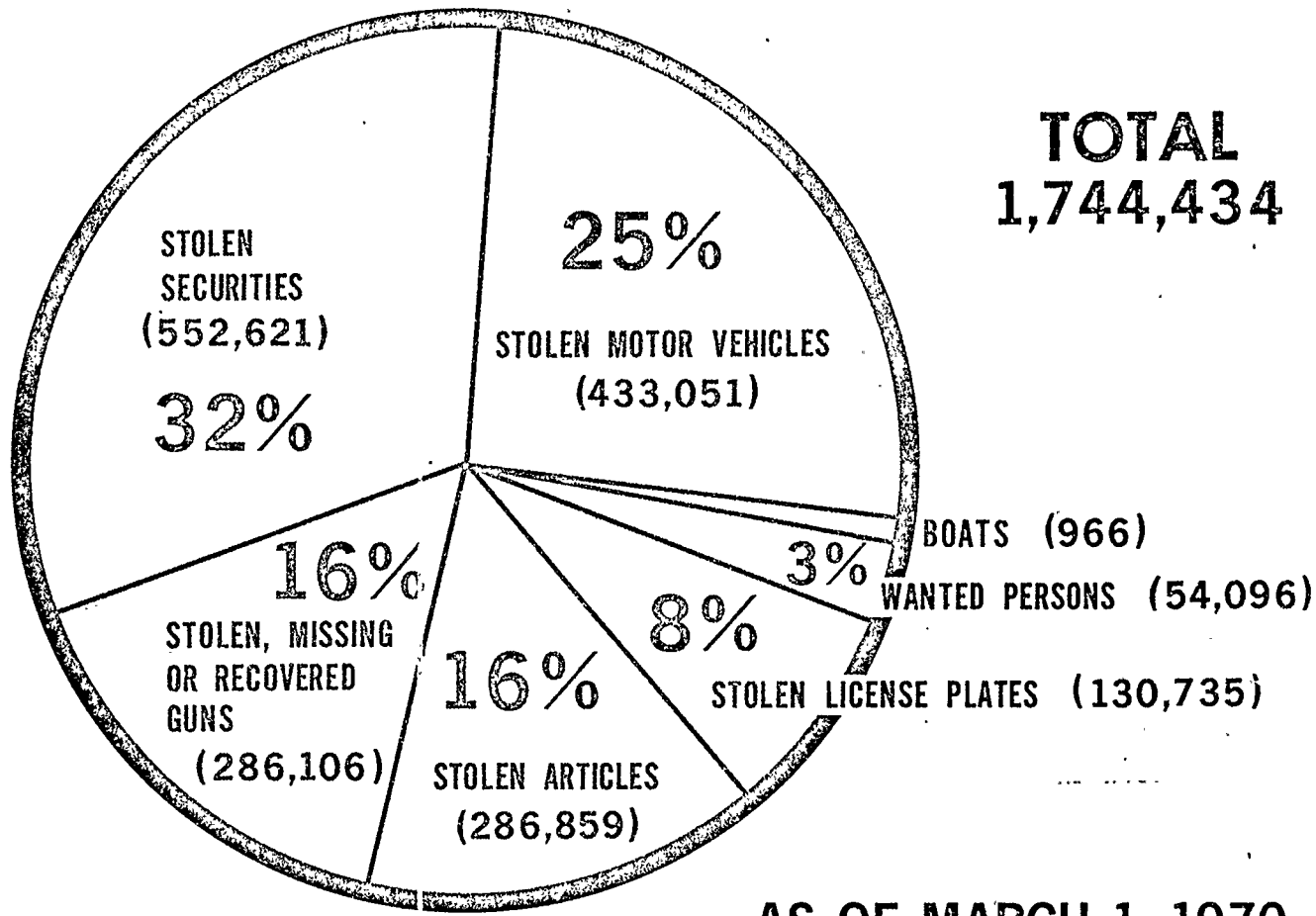
- Operational Terminal -- Computer
- Operational Terminal -- Manual
- Planned Terminal (to be added)

(Shaded portions represent areas having immediate access to NCIC through local or state computers.)



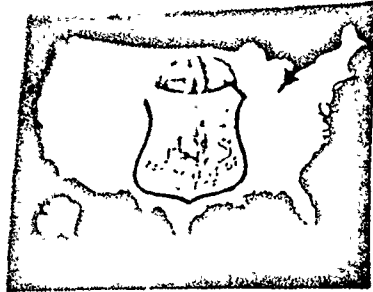


BREAKDOWN OF RECORDS IN NCIC COMPUTER

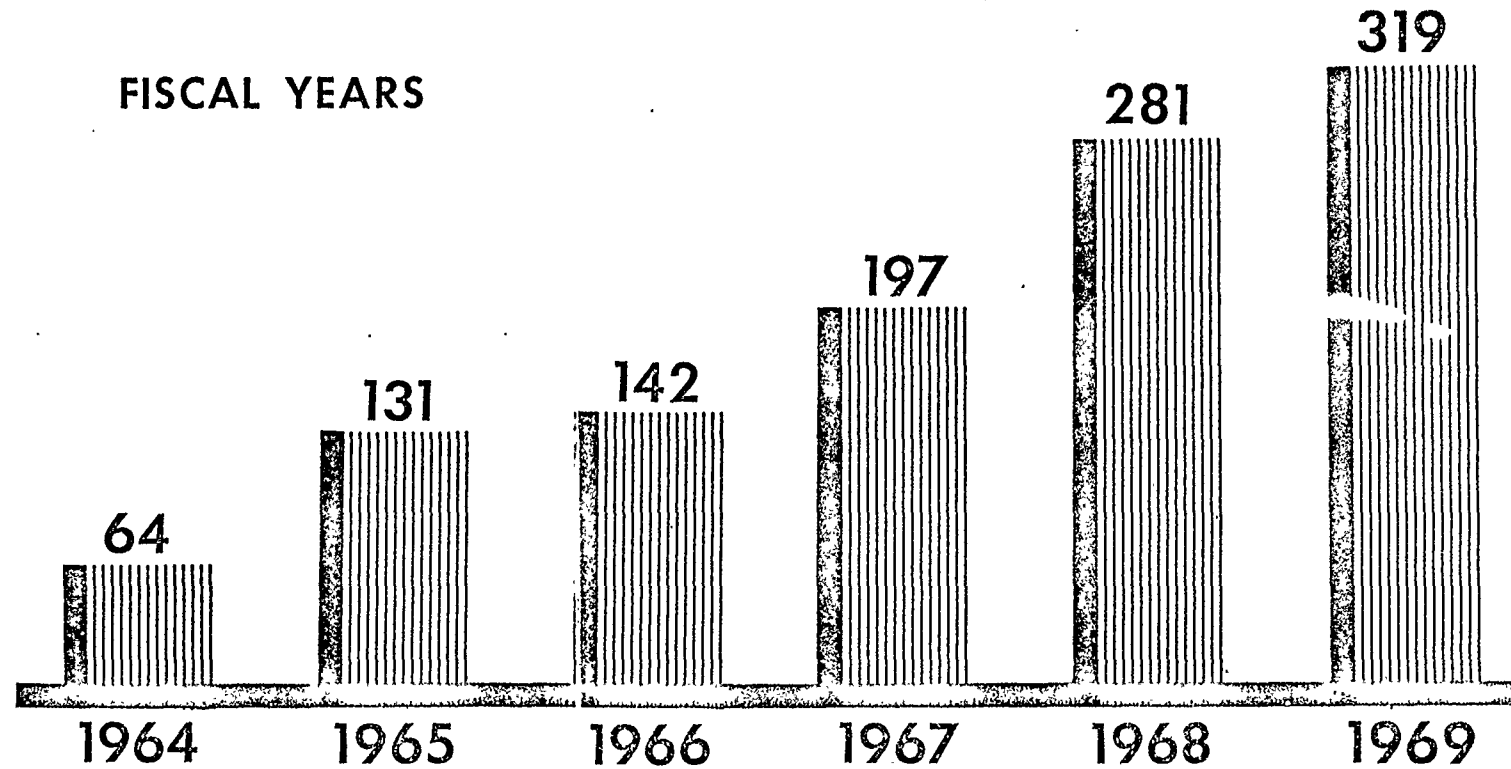


AS OF MARCH 1, 1970

FBI

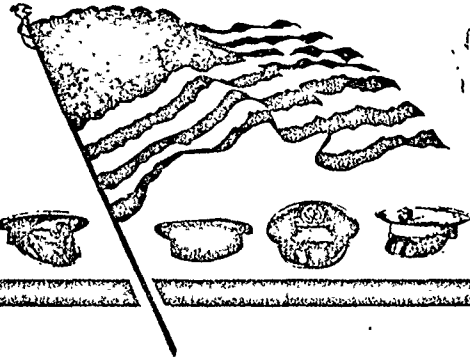


CONVICTIONS OF ORGANIZED CRIME AND GAMBLING FIGURES AS RESULT OF FBI INVESTIGATION



AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1970, A TOTAL OF 1,027 OTHER INDIVIDUALS WERE AWAITING PROSECUTION AS COMPARED WITH 330 AND 675 AT THE CLOSE OF FISCAL YEARS 1967 AND 1968, RESPECTIVELY.

FBI



SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

VIOLATIONS RECEIVED

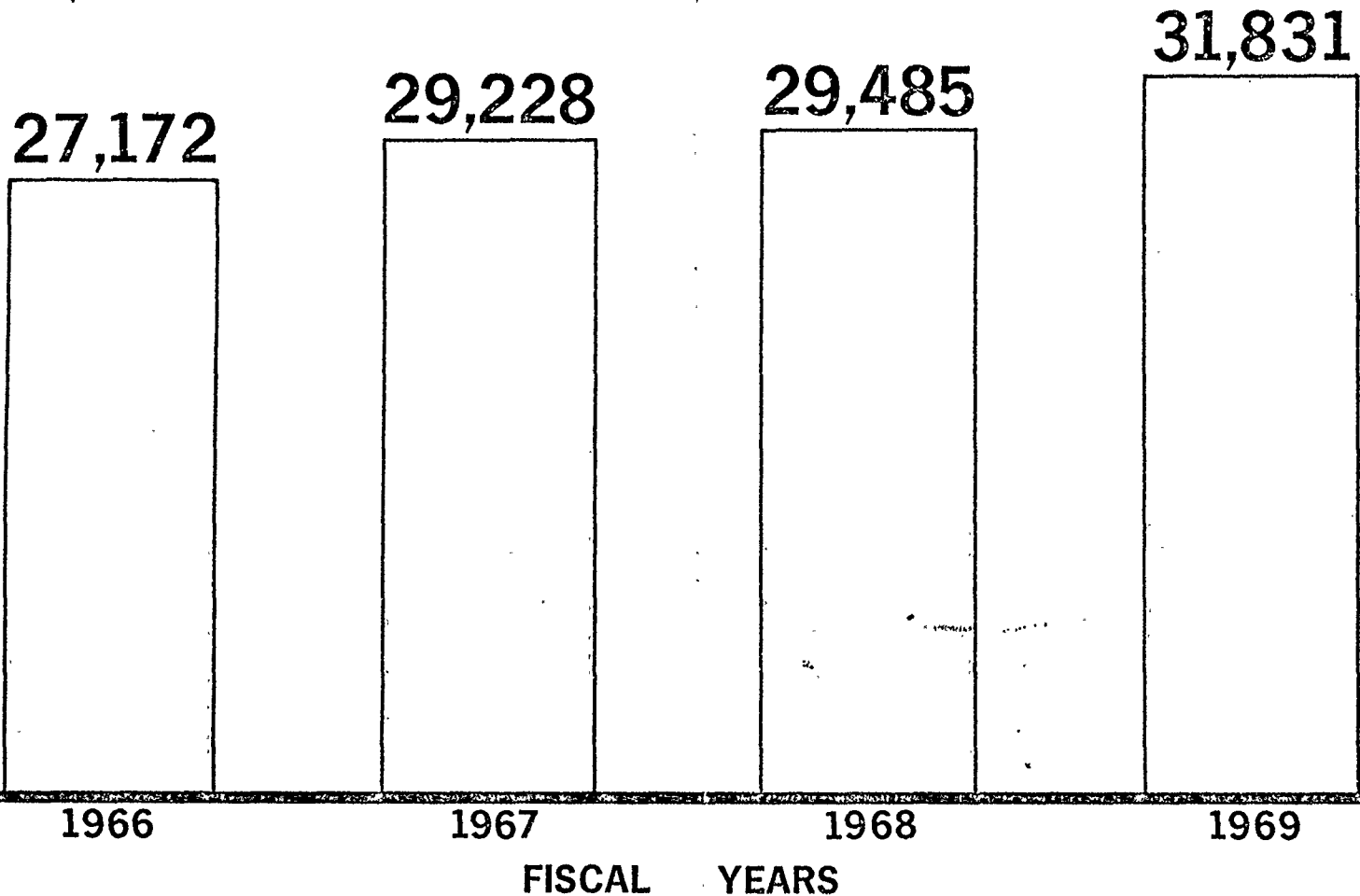
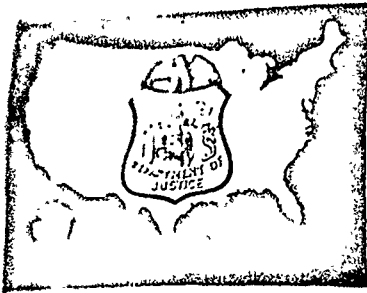
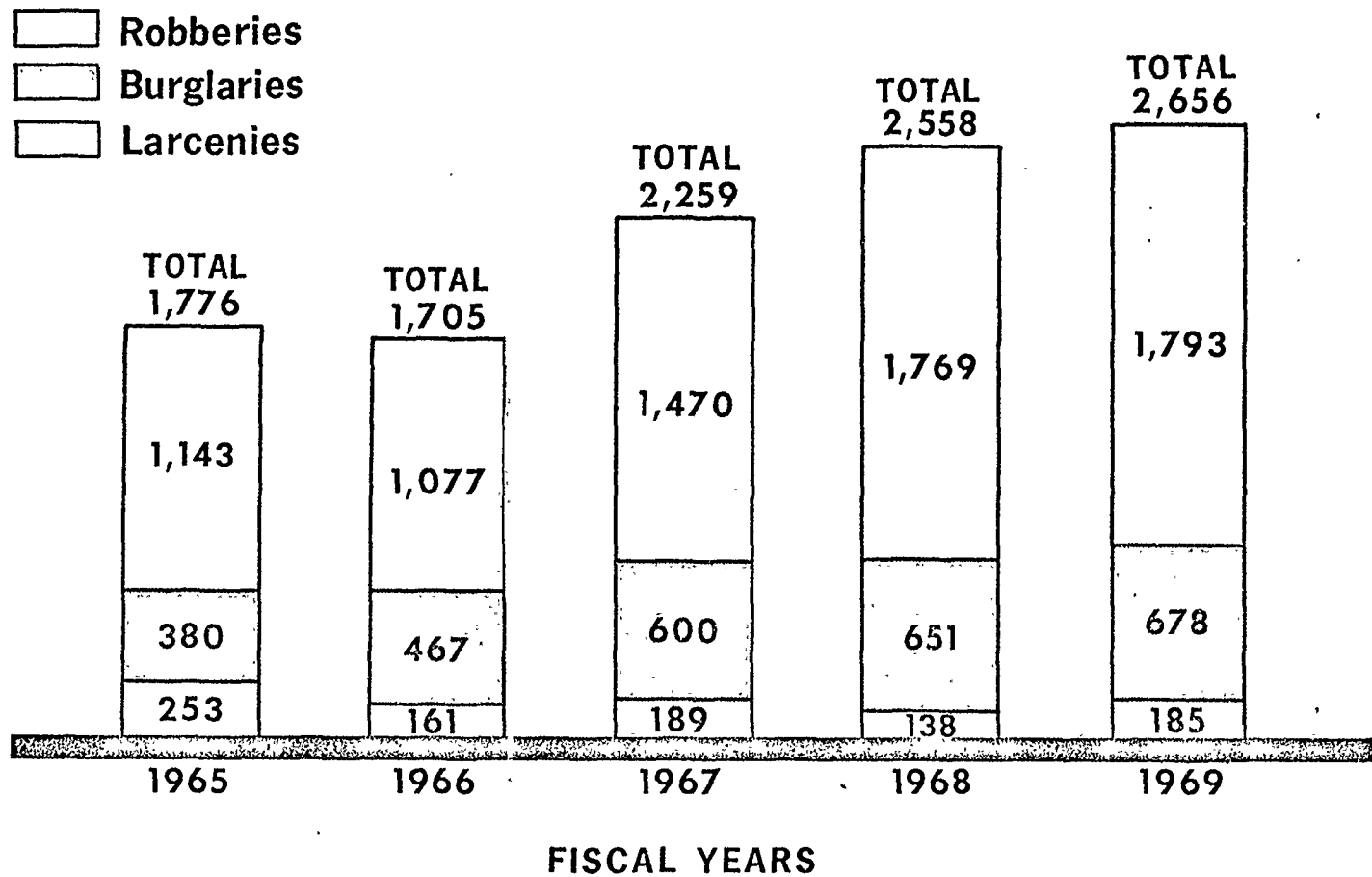


EXHIBIT NO. 15



FEDERAL BANK ROBBERY STATUTE

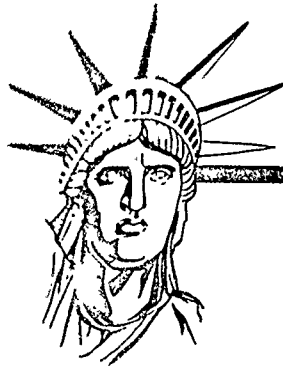
VIOLATIONS REPORTED



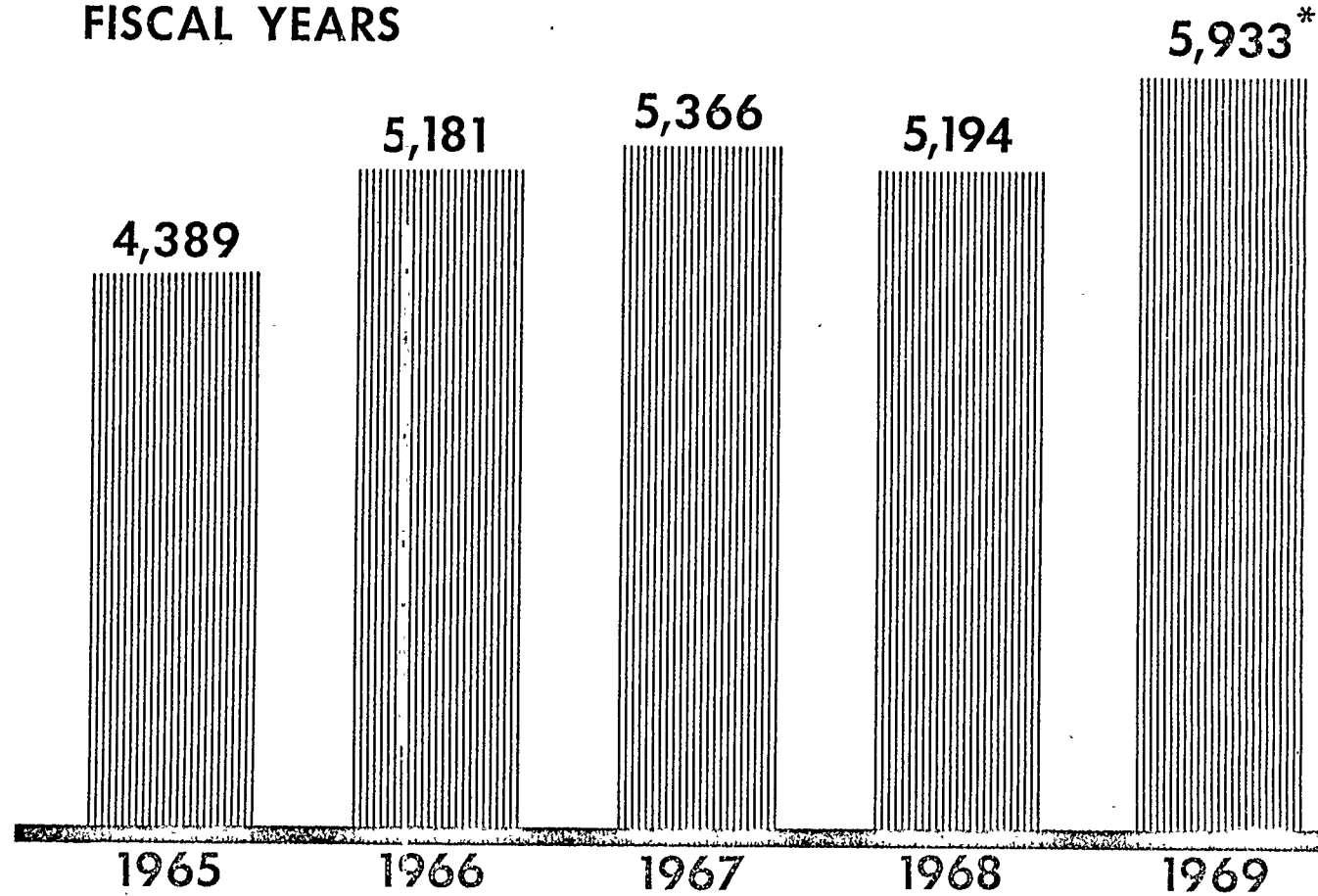
FBI

CIVIL RIGHTS CASES HANDLED

1965-1969

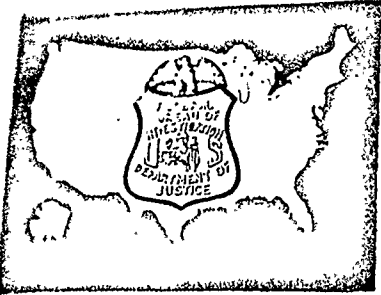


FISCAL YEARS



FBI

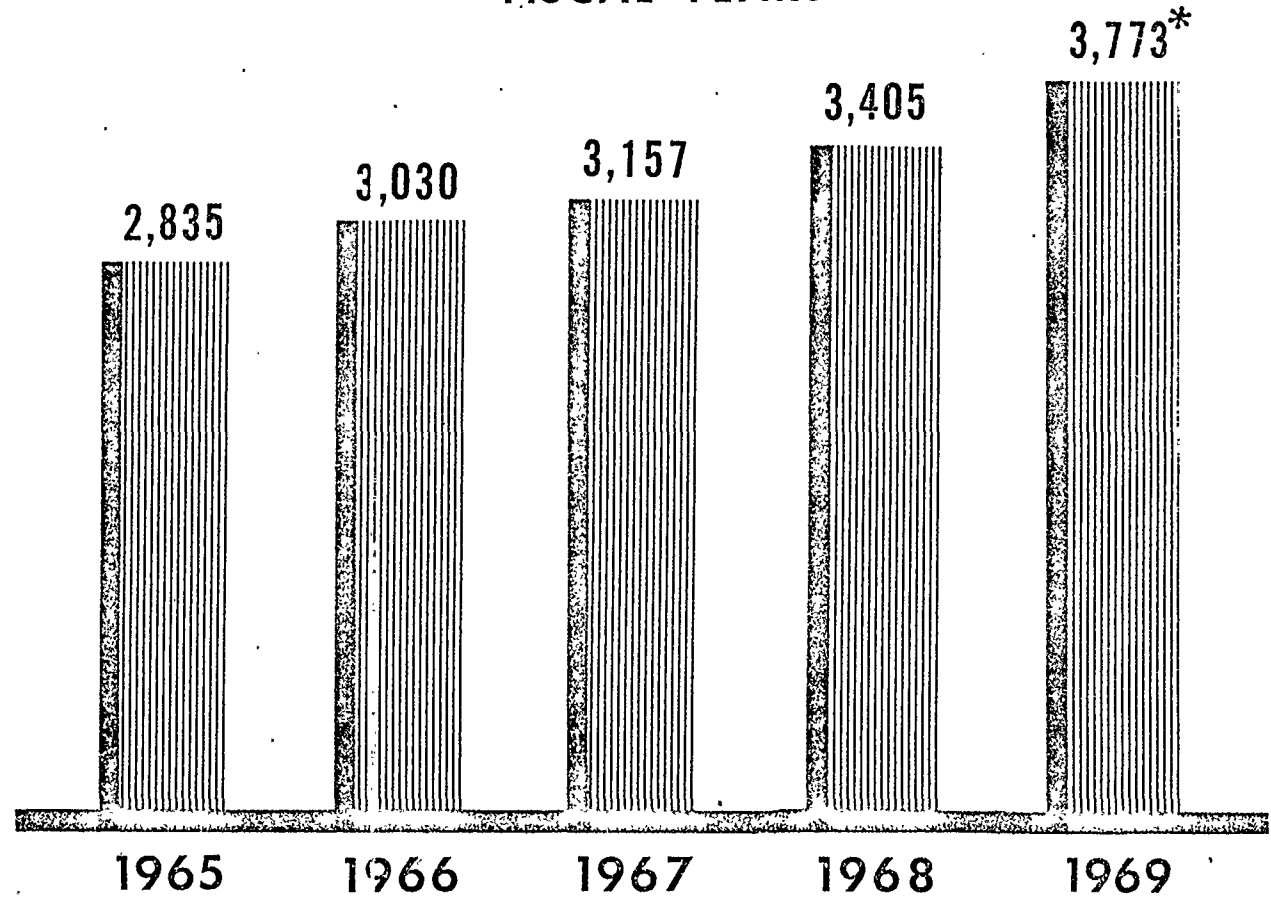
*ALL-TIME HIGH



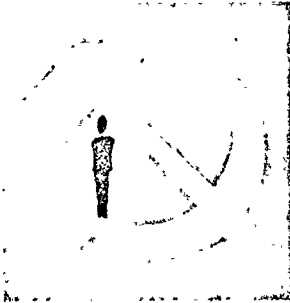
FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

VIOLATIONS REPORTED

FISCAL YEARS



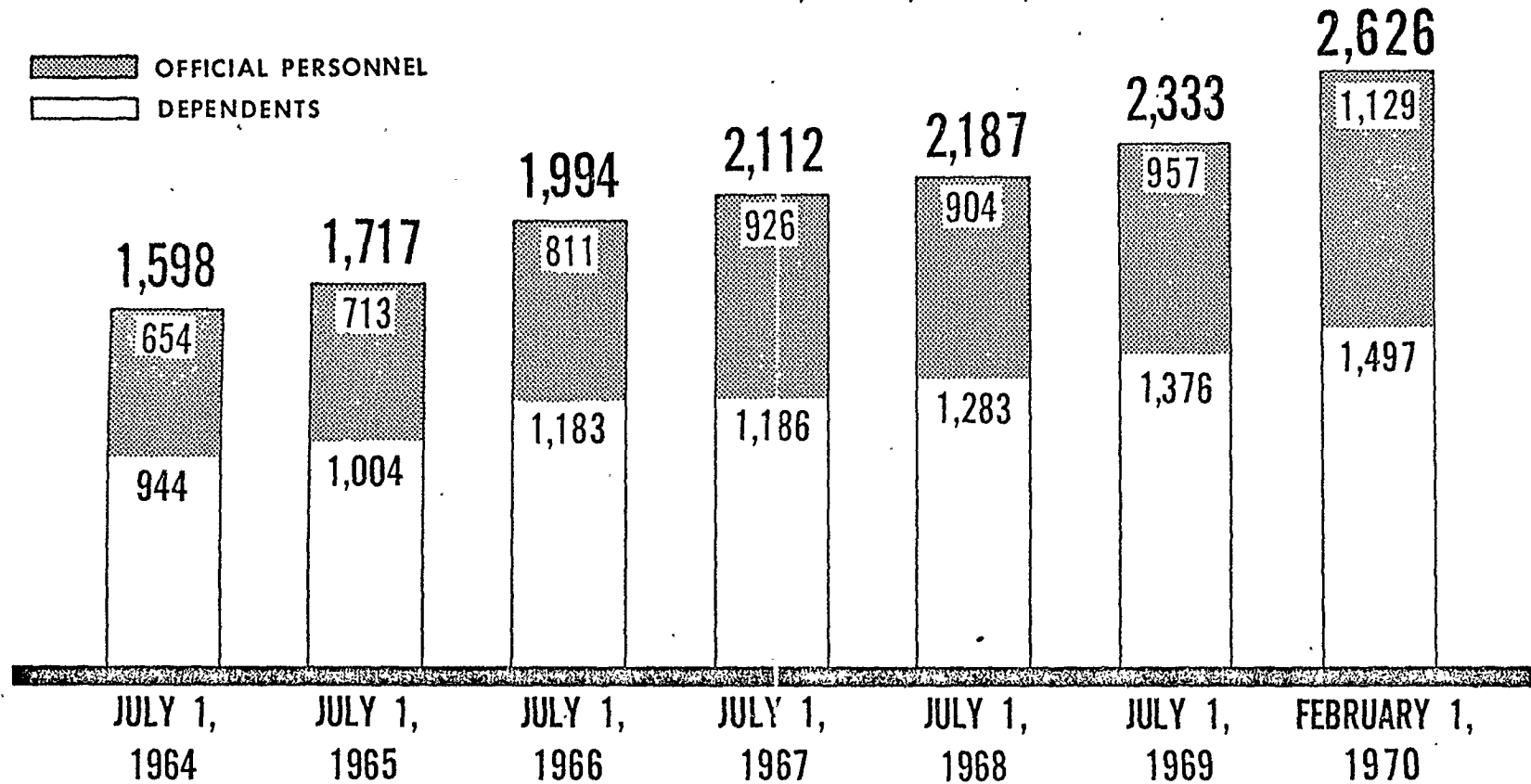
*ALL-TIME HIGH



TOTAL SOVIET-BLOC OFFICIAL PERSONNEL IN THE UNITED STATES

INCLUDES OFFICIALS AND DEPENDENTS OF SOVIET UNION, BULGARIA,
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY, MONGOLIA, POLAND AND ROMANIA

OFFICIAL PERSONNEL
DEPENDENTS

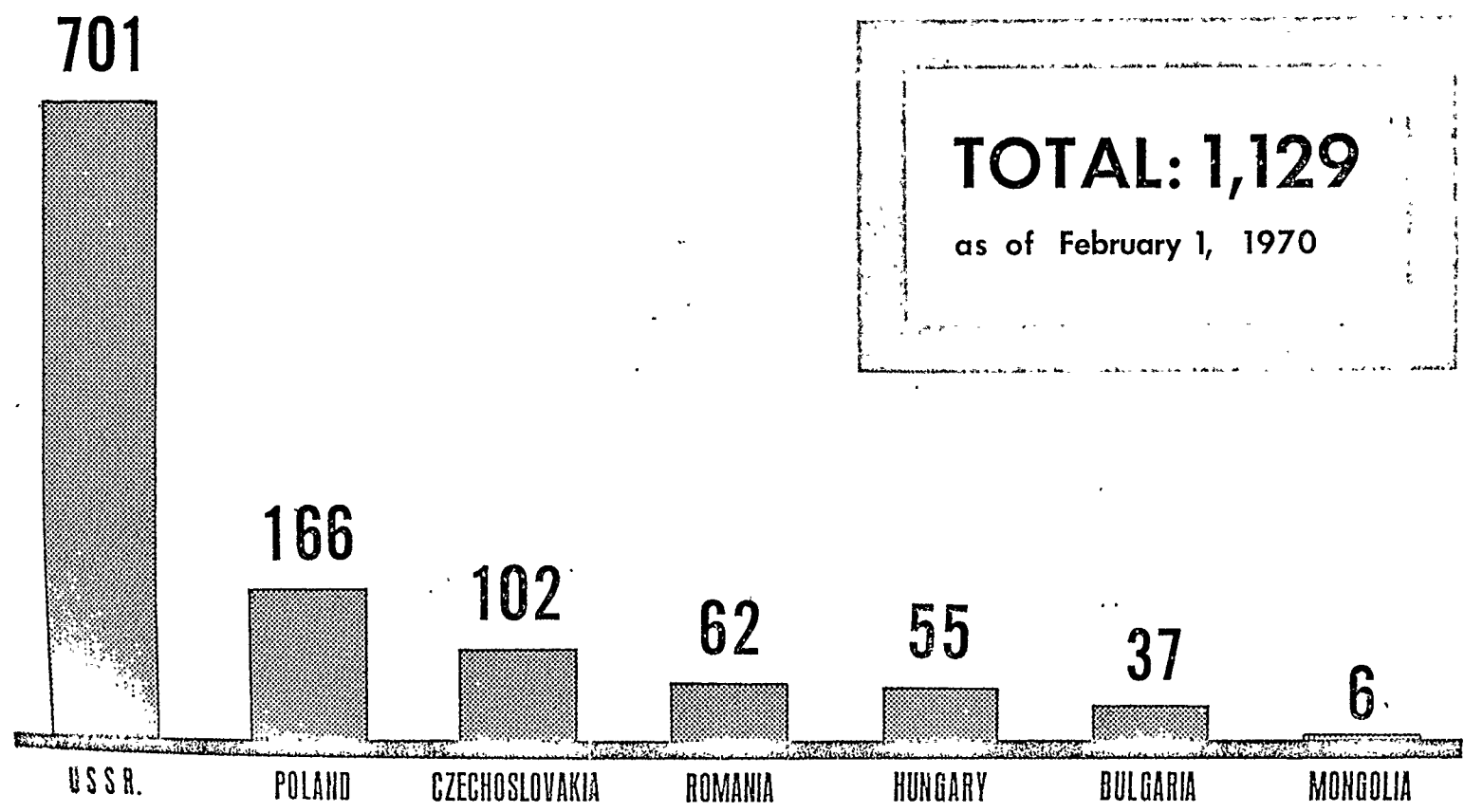


DOES NOT INCLUDE COURIERS, MEMBERS OF SPECIAL DELEGATIONS AND OTHER OFFICIALS
TEMPORARILY IN THE UNITED STATES AND NOT ASSIGNED TO OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.



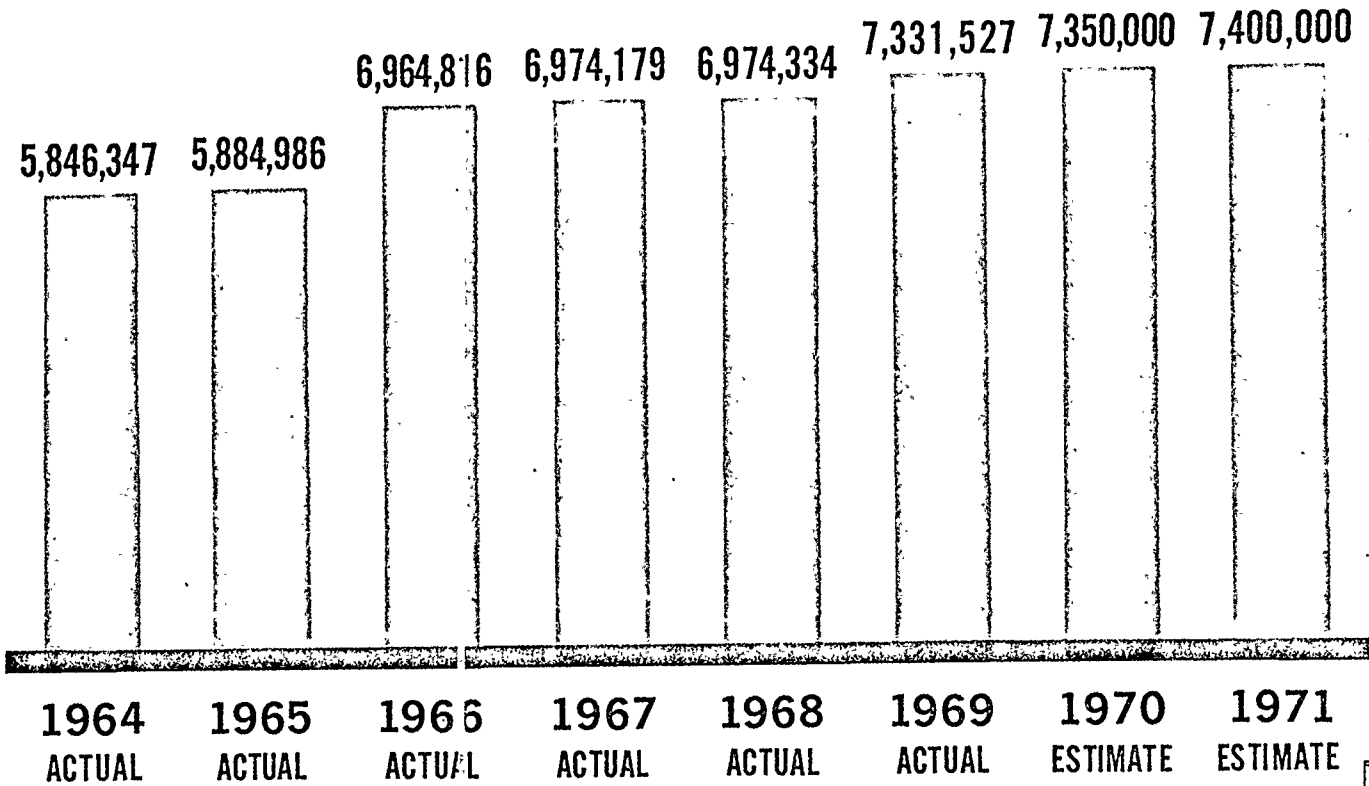
SOVIET-BLOC OFFICIAL PERSONNEL IN THE UNITED STATES

(BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRIES)



FINGERPRINT RECEIPTS

FISCAL YEARS

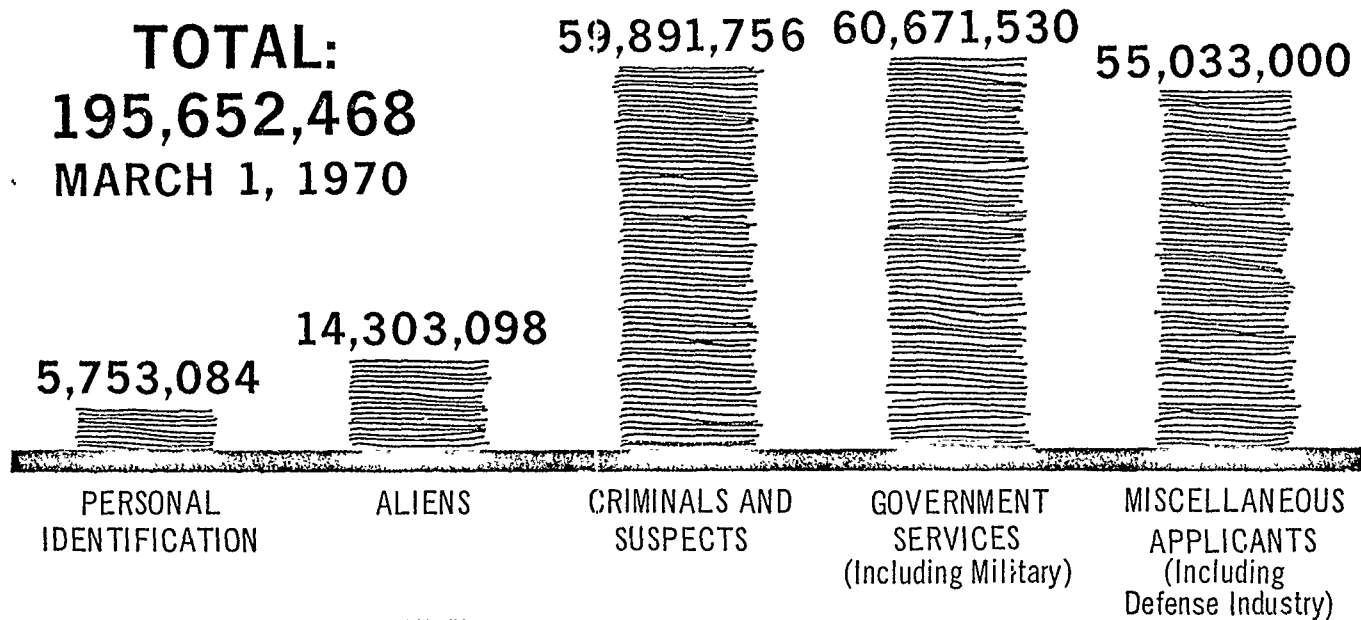


FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION



TYPES OF FINGERPRINTS ON FILE

TOTAL:
195,652,468
MARCH 1, 1970



ESTIMATED PERSONS REPRESENTED:

For the 59,891,756 prints in the criminal file 18,618,537

For the remaining prints totaling 135,760,712 all of which are in the civil file 66,101,524

TOTAL ESTIMATED PERSONS REPRESENTED 84,720,061

FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

CORRESPONDENCE, FORMS AND NAME CHECKS RECEIVED

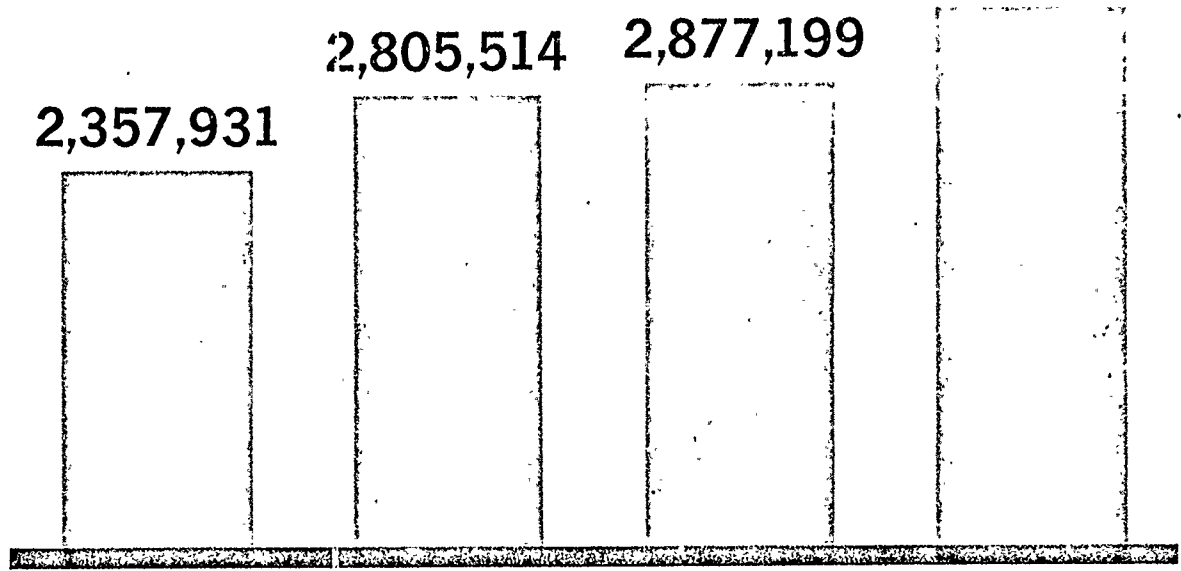
FISCAL YEARS

3,348,408*

2,357,931

2,805,514

2,877,199



1966

1967

1968

1969

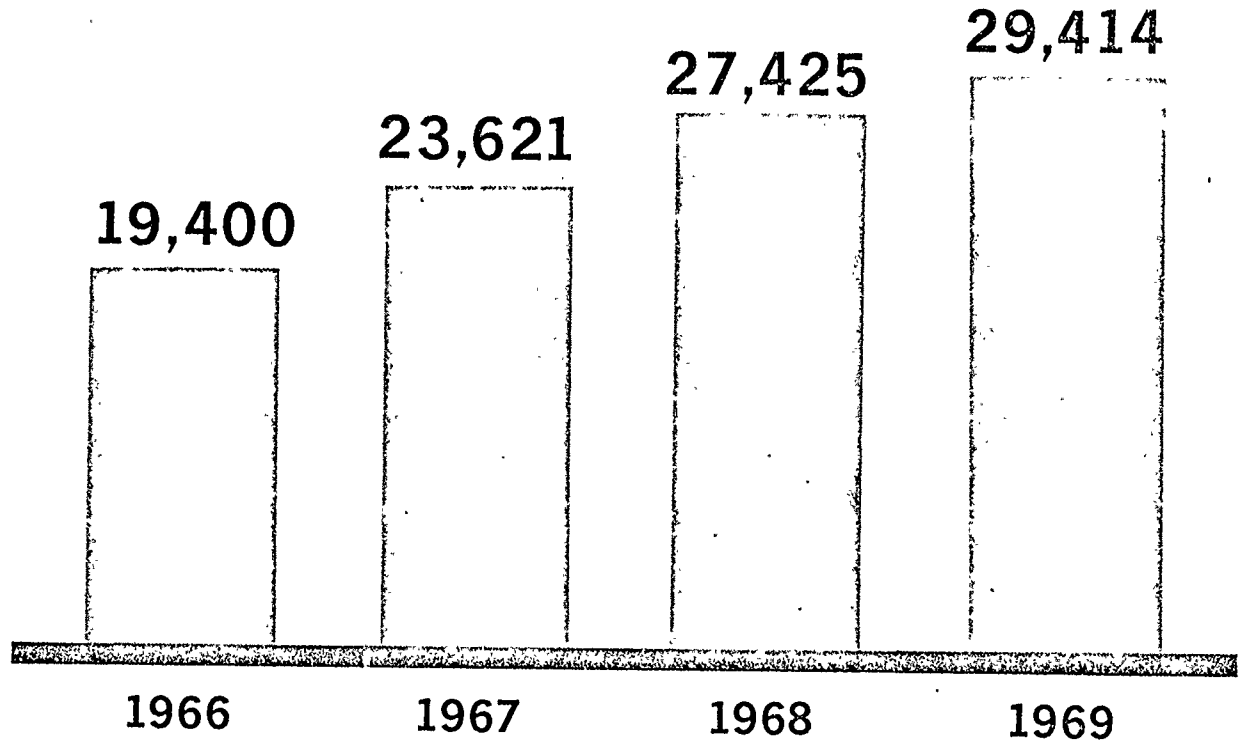
FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

*ALL-TIME HIGH

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

CASES INVOLVING LATENT FINGERPRINT EXAMINATIONS

FISCAL YEARS

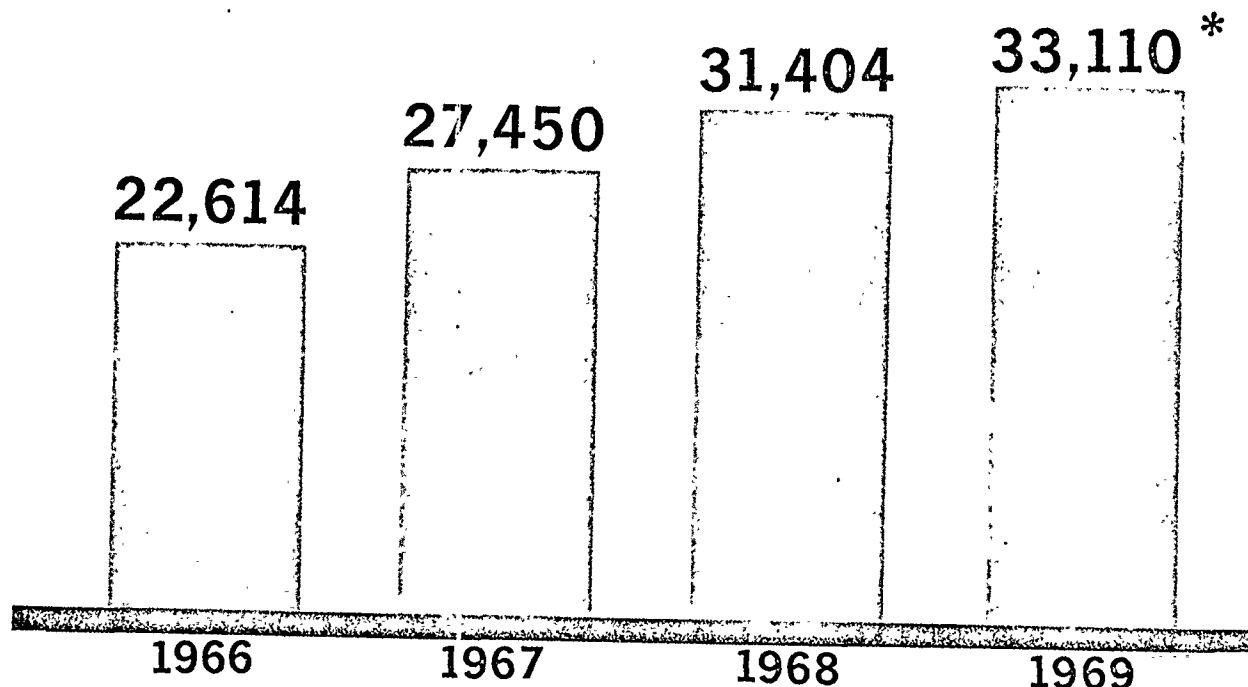


FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION



FUGITIVES IDENTIFIED BY FINGERPRINTS

FISCAL YEARS



FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

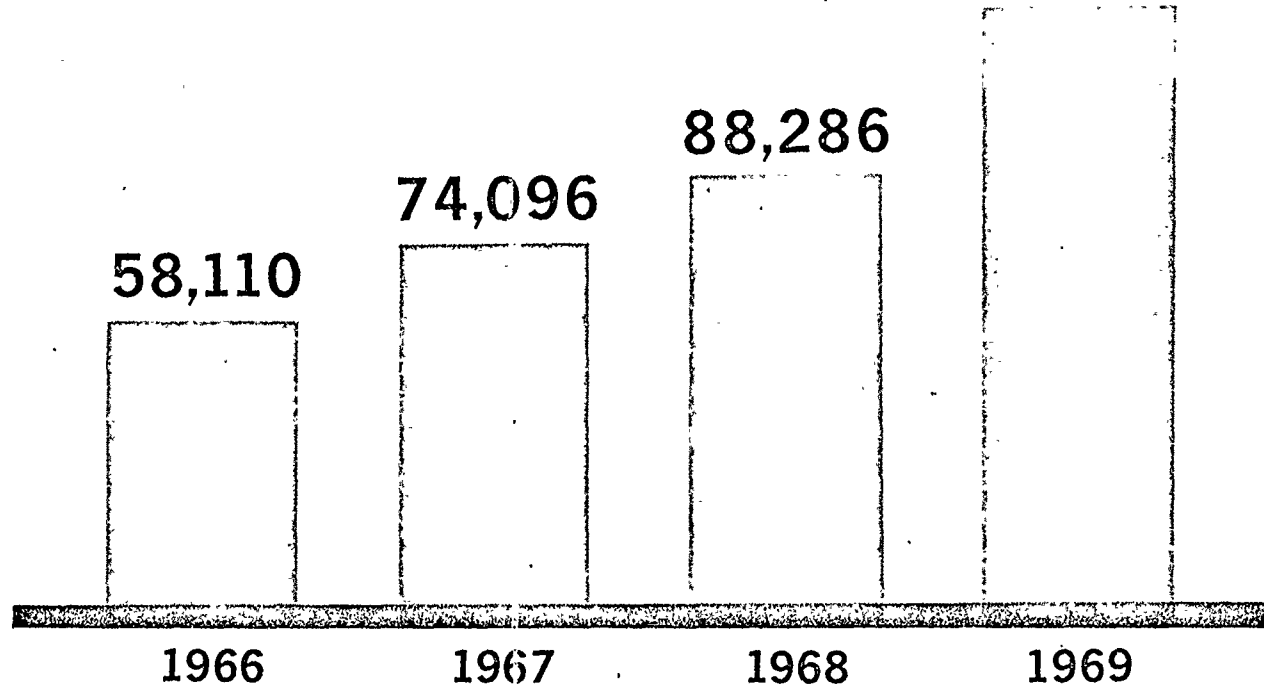
* ALL-TIME HIGH



WANTED NOTICES POSTED AND CANCELLED

FISCAL YEARS

123,383*



1966

1967

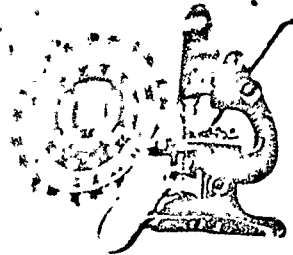
1968

1969

FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

* ALL-TIME HIGH

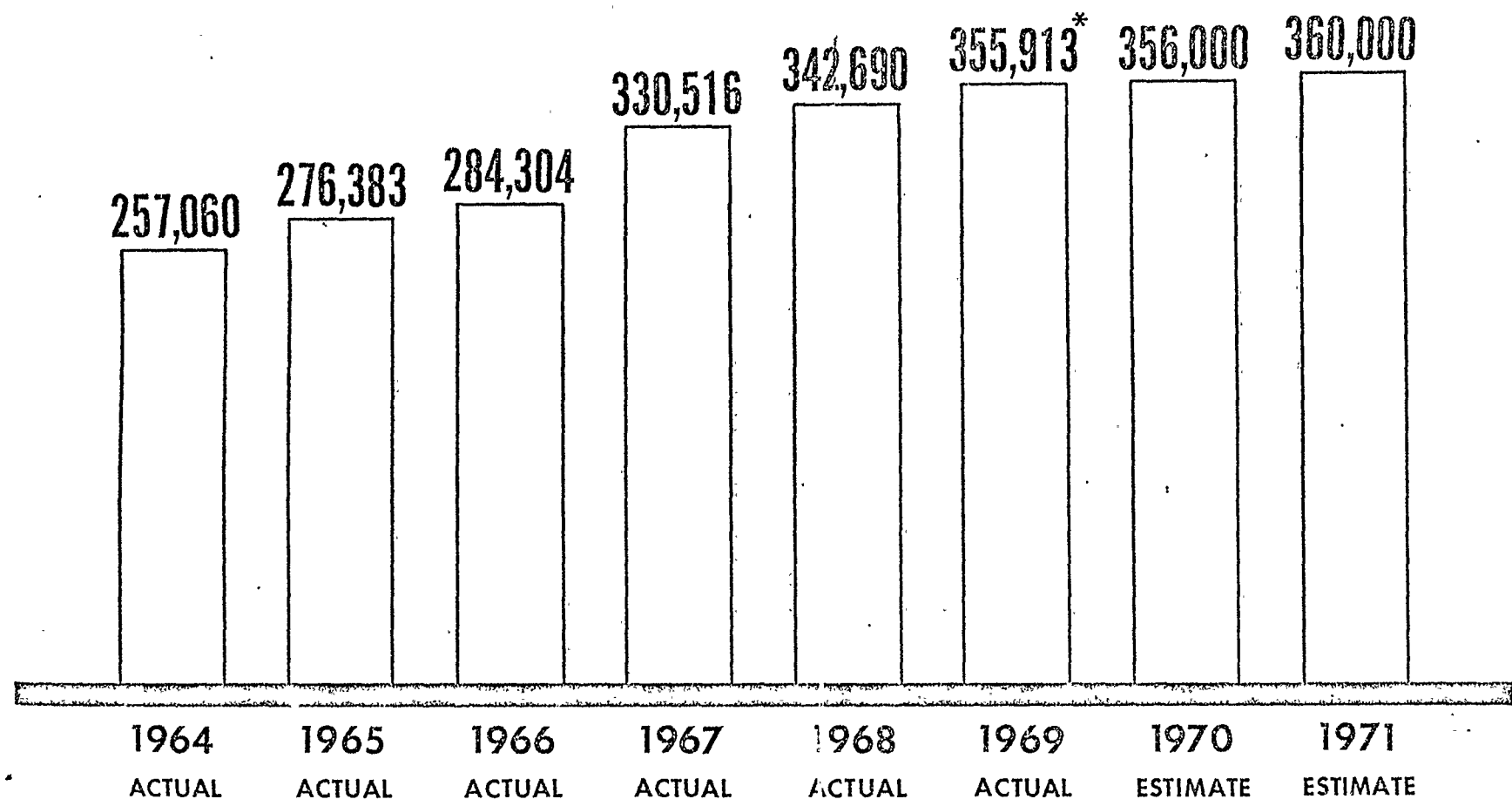




TOTAL FBI LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

FISCAL YEARS

EXHIBIT NO. 4



* ALL-TIME HIGH



LOCAL POLICE TRAINING SCHOOLS

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN WHICH FBI
PROVIDED TRAINING ASSISTANCE



FISCAL YEARS

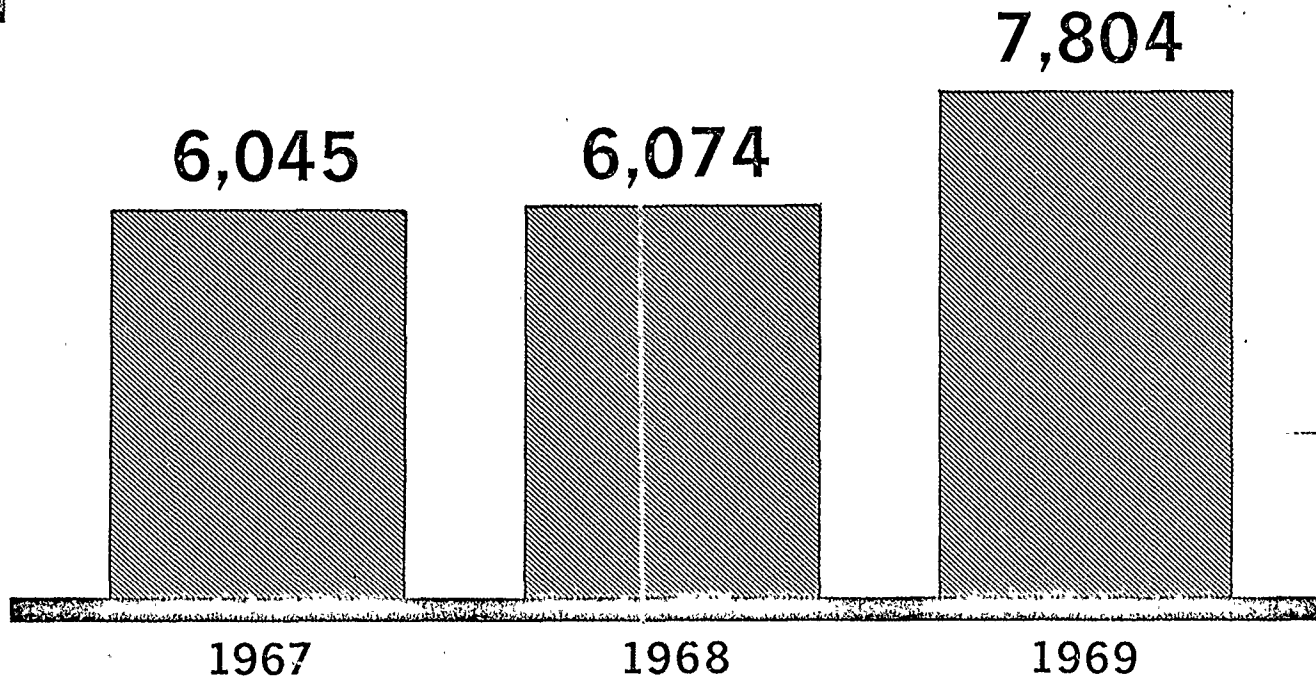


EXHIBIT NO. 37



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Walters	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 3/18/70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE IN CONNECTION WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE WEDNESDAYS, 5:00 P.M.

Reference is made to my memorandum of 3/13/70, submitting a brief for the Director's use in connection with captioned conference. You were advised this material would be edited each week to insure that it was in a current status.

Done
10/3

There are attached amended pages 11, 12, 16, and 26 which should be inserted in the brief.

The change on page 11 is under the subheading "Stock and Bond Thefts," and the last sentence has been changed to reflect that the amount recovered is now \$8,026,000 and that 29 individuals have been charged. The change on page 12 is the fact that the last sentence on the page has been added to show that the United States Attorney in Baltimore, with the approval of the Attorney General, plans to seek the indictment of Congressman Dowdy and two others on 3/31/70. The change on page 16 is in the first paragraph, reflecting that the Identification Division made an identification in connection with the Wilkerson bombing in New York. It also points out that Cathlyn Wilkerson and Kathy Boudin are among six other fugitives being sought by the FBI after they failed to appear to answer local felony charges in Chicago on 3/16/70 growing out of the October demonstrations. The change on page 26 was made to include additional Laboratory findings in regard to the Bel Air explosion.

Enclosures (4)

EX-110

REC-30

MAR 19 1970

- 1 - Mr. Tolson - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Walters - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Mohr - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Callahan - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Casper - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Felt - Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Tavel - Enclosures
- 1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosures
- 1 - Miss Holmes - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Beaver - Enclosures
- 1 - M. A. Jones - Enclosures

51 MAR 20 1970

DGH:ceb (20)

213-10284

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Bishop

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tolson
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DeLoach
<input type="checkbox"/>	Walters
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mohr
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bishop
<input type="checkbox"/>	Casper
<input type="checkbox"/>	Callahan
<input type="checkbox"/>	Conrad
<input type="checkbox"/>	Felt
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gale
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rosen
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tavel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Soyars
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tele. Room
<input type="checkbox"/>	Holmes
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gandy

TO : MR. DE LOACH *DVK*

DATE: March 6, 1970

FROM : S. B. DONAHOE *SBD*

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE
WEDNESDAY, 5:00 P.M.

TR AGA

The Attorney General's memorandum of 3/5/70 instituting weekly staff conferences listed a number of invitees. Among those who will attend are the following:

Benjamin F. Holman, Director,
Community Relations Service

Shiro Kashiwa, Assistant Attorney General,
Land and Natural Resources Division

Sol Lindenbaum, Executive Assistant to
the Attorney General

Richard W. McLaren, Assistant Attorney General,
Antitrust Division

Herman G. Moeller, Director (Acting),
Bureau of Prisons

George J. Reed, Chairman,
Board of Parole

William H. Rehnquist, Assistant Attorney General,
Office of Legal Counsel

George H. Revercomb, Associate Deputy
Attorney General

REC 4

1179

Maurice A. Roberts, Chairman,
Board of Immigration Appeals

Donald E. Santarelli, Associate Deputy
Attorney General

321
SBD:amr
(4)

Continued. Over

W. R. C. H. I.

Donahoe to DeLoach, 3/6/70
Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference

Lawrence Traylor, Pardon Attorney (Acting)

Johnnie McK. Walters, Assistant Attorney General,
Tax Division

Harlington Wood, Jr., Director, Executive Office
for United States Attorneys

ACTION:

For the information of the Director, a memorandum will
be submitted each Wednesday morning concisely setting forth those items
which might arise for discussion.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten checkmark]

[Handwritten initials]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Gale *JHG*

DATE: 7/6/67

FROM : W. V. Cleveland *WVC*

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S LUNcheon MEETING
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
FRIDAY, JULY , 1967

Attorney General's Staff Conference

In accordance with the request of the Crime Records Division, attached are original and seven copies of memoranda prepared by the Special Investigative Division containing information concerning items which might come up for discussion between the Director and the Attorney General at their luncheon meeting on Friday, July 7, 1967.

Summarily these memoranda deal with the following matters:

Warren Minor Christopher, new Deputy Attorney General; recent appointment of Simon Francis McHugh, Jr., a person of doubtful qualifications, as a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board; four year extension of Selective Service Act; investigation to locate killers of two border patrol officers in southern California; information concerning shooting by Bureau Agents of James Lee Kirby, a parole violator fugitive when apprehending him on 7/5/67; accomplishments in the drive against organized crime; the Department's disclosure policy in electronic surveillance matters and new guidelines from the Attorney General concerning the use of electronic surveillances in criminal matters; and gambling cases.

ACTION:

This memorandum and the attached memoranda should be routed to the Crime Records Division which is handling the overall co-ordination of this matter.

Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Gale

REC 18

- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Eddy
- 1 - Mr. McAndrews
- 1 - Mr. Connell

JUL 10 1967

JFC:jmm
(8)

JHG
WVC
WVC

7 JUL 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	✓
DeLoach	✓
Mohr	✓
Bishop	✓
Casper	✓
Callahan	✓
Conrad	✓
Felt	✓
Gale	✓
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	✓
Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holmes	✓
Gandy	✓

Wm

TO : Mr. Bishop *Wm*

DATE: 9-7-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1967

C.D. Johnson
G. Moore
Wassall
Brookfield
Hoff

SYNOPSIS:

Director has accepted Attorney General's luncheon invitation for Friday, September 8. Pertinent items of possible interest for discussion at luncheon include:

(1) The Attorney General (AG) called Mr. DeLoach on 9-5-67 concerning FBI's pending requests for approval of electronic surveillances. AG said he had contacted Clark Clifford and Walt Rostow at White House and also planned to meet with Dick Helms of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and General Carter of National Security Agency (NSA). AG said Clifford and Rostow were surprised FBI had so little coverage--and they hinted that because of FBI reluctance to use surveillances, it might be good idea to transfer FBI responsibilities in domestic intelligence to CIA. AG said he was opposed to this idea; that it would take time to bring Clifford and Rostow around, but FBI would come out ahead and he (the AG) would have more liberal hand in approving FBI requests.

Regarding above, Mr. DeLoach noted it would be premature to talk with Rostow or Clifford now; but after a decision has been reached, they could be confidentially briefed on such FBI operations. Information confidentially obtained reflects that Helms of CIA had a meeting scheduled with AG on 9-6-67--the subject of which probably was electronic surveillances.

EX 101 REC-65 62-97856-177

FBI has 31 telephone surveillances in FBI cases; JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)	JFK Act 6 (1) (C)
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(2) On 7-19-67, the House passed H.R. 421, which provides Federal penalties for interstate travel with intent to incite a riot. Many persons question its practical and legal usefulness due to difficulty in proving intent. Our sources on the Hill indicate there is a hope the bill may be bottled up in committee--but that it will pass the Senate if it reaches the floor. We took no stand on the bill with the Department, but did cite examples of interstate travel to areas where strife developed. The bill could increase our investigative responsibilities substantially.

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Miss Holmes

M.A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

(3) On 8-8-67, the House passed H.R. 5037, the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act of 1967 (originally the Administration's "Safe Streets and Crime Control Act")-but with considerable changes. One amendment to the original Act would empower regional institutes to engage in police training--thus duplicating and competing with FBI police training. This matter has been brought to attention of FBI friends on Senate Judiciary Committee. Our Hill sources advise that Senators McClellan and Hruska plan to combine their bills regarding controlled use of wiretaps and eavesdropping devices and add this to H.R. 5037.

(4) AG has indicated desire to achieve about 400 convictions in organized crime field during this fiscal year. As of 9-7-67, a total of 382 individuals in this field were awaiting Federal prosecution. By letter of 7-27-67, we called the AG's attention to a situation wherein 23 persons arrested in New York for gambling law violations in 1964 were still awaiting final prosecutive action. To date, no reply has been received from AG.

(5) Latest two issues of "Life" magazine contain articles by Sandy Smith, former Chicago newsman, focusing attention on La Cosa Nostra leaders, as well as their political affiliations, and the need for electronic surveillances to cope with organized crime. Smith has extensive background and contacts qualifying him to write on organized crime. It is obvious he obtained help from such persons as Professor Robert Blakey of Notre Dame, formerly in the Organized Crime Section of Department.

(6) The "task force" organized under direction of Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of Department conducted an operation against bookmaker Ernest Reinhart in Niagara Falls, New York, area and learned from the Customs Service that the Niagara Falls Police Department was also interested in Reinhart's activities. According to officials of Niagara Falls Police Department, attorneys and others on the "task force" appeared at the police department and "took over" entire investigation. "Task force" was so inept that it "blew" the case against Reinhart, and "task force" surveillances were discovered by Reinhart and associates. Although Reinhart's gambling activities were across state lines from New York to Canada, our Buffalo Office was not notified. Pertinent details were brought to AG's attention by letter of 9-5-67, and we requested that "task force" be instructed to immediately advise FBI of matters within our jurisdiction.



M. A. Jones To Bishop Memo
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

(7) For first month (July) of new fiscal year, FBI convictions decreased 189, or 22 percent. Decrease primarily due to: (a) shortage of judges and prosecutors, resulting in overcrowded court conditions, and (b) policy enunciated by Department's Criminal Division to reduce Federal prosecutions of juvenile offenders. In July, 1966, Assistant AG Vinson sent letter instructing U. S. Attorneys regarding diversion of subjects under age 21 to local authorities--which has principally been felt in Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle violations, where experience indicates about 65 percent of violators are under 21 and where FBI convictions decreased 109 in July, 1967, compared with July, 1966. For sometime, we have been advising AG whenever shortages of Federal judges or shortages in U. S. Attorneys Offices exist.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information in connection with the Director's luncheon with the Attorney General on Friday, September 8, 1967.

Handled.
H

TSB

ADDENDUM BY C. D. DeLOACH (CDD;hmm 9/7/67): The Coordinator of U. S. Attorneys, John W. Kern, III, stopped DeLoach in the Attorney General's Office on the morning of 9/7/67 and posed two questions: (1) Should U. S. Attorneys attend meetings of Federal Executive Boards (groups composed of all Federal agencies in various metropolitan areas) when meeting on monthly basis (2) If U. S. Attorneys joined and attended such meetings, should these U. S. Attorneys comply with recent requests by John Macy, Chairman,

(CONTINUED - OVER)

↓
(DETAILS BEGIN ON PAGE 2)
↓ ↓

M. A. Jones to Bishop
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

Civil Service Commission, and sponsor a one-day seminar on law enforcement managed by Federal Executive Board groups.

Kern was told that it was, of course, desirable to have U. S. Attorneys participate in civic affairs but that U. S. Attorneys should not attempt to sponsor one-day seminars on the subject of law enforcement inasmuch as this would only promote confusion and chaos. Kern was also told that the FBI is already sponsoring such seminars and conferences and that in some instances representatives of the U. S. Attorneys' offices were invited to participate in these conferences. The subject of discussion this year is Legal Problems involving Law Enforcement Officers and the National Crime Information Center.

~~_____~~
R

Lipman

M. A. Jones to Bishop
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

DETAILS:

The Director has accepted an invitation for a luncheon with the Attorney General on Friday, September 8, 1967. There is contained in this memorandum succinct data concerning pertinent items which might be of interest for discussion on this occasion. The General Investigative, Special Investigative and Domestic Intelligence Divisions have contributed salient information for this memorandum.

ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCES:

On 9-5-67, the Attorney General called Mr. DeLoach regarding the Bureau's pending requests for approval of electronic surveillances. He said he had finally made contact with Clark Clifford and Walt Rostow at the White House on 8-31-67 and that he planned to meet with Dick Helms of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and General Carter of the National Security Agency (NSA) regarding this matter. The Attorney General said Clifford and Rostow knew little about electronic surveillances and were very surprised that the FBI had so little such coverage. He said that Clifford and Rostow, without saying so, hinted that because of FBI reluctance to use surveillances, it might be a good idea to transfer FBI responsibilities in domestic intelligence to CIA.

The Attorney General said he was opposed to this idea. He said it would take a little time to bring Clifford and Rostow around but that he believed the Department and the FBI would come out ahead in the discussions and that he, the Attorney General, will then have a more liberal hand in approving requests from the FBI. In this connection, Mr. DeLoach noted that it would be premature to talk with Clifford or Rostow at this point but after a decision has been reached, these two individuals could be briefed on a confidential basis regarding such FBI operations. It was also noted that it did not appear the Attorney General could adequately represent the FBI in his discussions with Clifford and Rostow.

We have confidentially obtained the information that Richard Helms, Director of the CIA, had a meeting scheduled with the Attorney General at 5 p. m., on Wednesday, September 6, 1967, and that the subject of the meeting was probably electronic surveillances.

M. A. Jones to Bishop
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

At the present time the Bureau has the following electronic surveillances in operation: (1) In Bureau cases, 31 telephone surveillances;

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

As of this date, there are four telephone surveillances pending approval by the Attorney General with subjects and dates of request to the Attorney General as follows: Ralph Alan Dale, since 3-27-67; Charles Morris, since 7-25-67; Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, since 8-2-67; Frederick Douglas Andrews, since 8-14-67. In addition, we have a request for FBI assistance on behalf of ~~_____~~ ^{JFK Act 6 (1) (C)}

pending with the Attorney General since 6-16-67. Informant
to identify peculiarly sensitive foreign counterintelligence operators.
H. R. 421, INTERSTATE TRAVEL TO INCITE RIOTS:

This bill was passed by the House on 7-19-67. It provides for Federal prosecution of persons who travel interstate with the intent to incite a riot. Its practical and legal usefulness has been questioned by a number of people, including many Senators, due to the extreme difficulty in obtaining evidence to prove intent. Our Hill sources have advised there was a hope the Bill could be bottled up in committee unless it could be changed to make it more practical. These sources concede the Bill will pass the Senate without difficulty if it reaches the floor because many Senators would consider it politically unwise to vote against it. We took no stand on the Bill with the Department, but did cite examples of interstate travel by militant Negroes and hate group leaders to areas where strife developed. The Bill, if passed, could substantially increase our investigative responsibilities, depending, of course, on the policy established by the Department.

H. R. 5037, LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1967:

This is the Administration's bill, originally called the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act, although it has been changed considerably by Republican-sponsored amendments made when the House passed the bill on 8-8-67. One of these amendments by Congressman Robert McClory (R.-Ill.) which changed Title 3 of the Bill, would empower the regional institutes to engage in police training. This would duplicate and compete with the extensive police training program we conduct on our own and in cooperation with local and state agencies. This has been brought to the attention of our friends on the Senate Judiciary Committee. Many of them have voiced agreement and stated they will take the necessary action to correct this wrong. Our Hill

(CONTINUED - OVER)

M. A. Jones to Bishop
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

sources have advised that Senator John McClellan (D. -Ark.) and Senator Roman Hruska (R. -Neb.) plan to combine their bills authorizing controlled use of wiretaps and eavesdropping devices and to add this to H. R. 5037 in Committee. They feel wiretap legislation as a part of the Administration's crime bill will have an excellent chance for passage and possible acceptance by the President.

ORGANIZED CRIME :

As of September 7, 1967, there were a total of 382 individuals, involved in organized criminal activities, who have been arrested, indicted, or awaiting further prosecutive action in connection with violations of various Federal statutes.

By letter dated July 27, 1967, the Bureau called to the attention of the Attorney General a situation where 23 individuals arrested in New York for violations of the gambling laws in 1964 were still awaiting final prosecutive action. It was called to the attention of the Attorney General that prosecutive action taken at the earliest possible date with reference to these individuals would greatly assist in increasing accomplishments in the organized crime field during the present fiscal year. To date no response from the Attorney General has been received to this communication.

The Attorney General has indicated that he is desirous of achieving in the neighborhood of 400 convictions of individuals involved in organized crime during this fiscal year. With 382 such subjects already awaiting prosecution, the Attorney General's goal would appear to be readily available if vigorous prosecutive action is taken of these individuals at the earliest possible date by the Department.

"LIFE" MAGAZINE ARTICLE:

"Life" magazine has run articles for the last two weeks on La Cosa Nostra, which articles were written by Sandy Smith, former crime reporter for the "Chicago Tribune". *Smith has done an excellent job in these articles in focusing public attention on the Cosa Nostra leaders as well as their political affiliations and the need for electronic surveillances in order to cope with the menace of organized crime.

Smith is an outstanding investigative reporter who has a wealth of independent knowledge built up over the years on La Cosa Nostra. He also has tremendous contacts among the local and state police intelligence agencies throughout the country. In addition, it is obvious that he obtained considerable help from such persons as Professor Robert Blakey of Notre Dame, former Departmental Attorney in the Organized Crime Section, in

*and "Chicago Sun-Times."

(CONTINUED - OVER)

M. A. Jones to Bishop
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

connection with this article. He also has used the information disclosed from our microphones in court cases in such cases as the Raymond Patriarca matter, etc.

DEPARTMENT TASK FORCE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK:

In October, 1966, under the direction of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department, a "task force" was organized as an investigative operation, supervised by Department Attorneys, and to which were assigned representatives from various Federal investigative agencies.

On August 21 and 23, 1967, the "task force" conducted investigative activity, including physical surveillances in the Niagara Falls, New York, area. The subject of its investigation was one Ernest Reinhart, a bookmaker from Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, who was said to be making trips daily to Niagara Falls, New York, to establish regular contacts and gambling pickups from other known gamblers. The Niagara Falls, New York, Police Department, which was also investigating the activities of Reinhart, had requested the assistance of the United States Customs Service to develop sufficient evidence to establish a violation of the local gambling statute. A representative of the Customs Service notified the "task force" representatives of the local police department's interest in this matter and immediately thereafter, according to the officials of the Niagara Falls Police Department, attorneys and other members of the "task force" appeared at the police department and "took over" the entire investigation.

SAC Neil J. Welch of our Buffalo Office has since determined from representatives of the Niagara Falls Police Department and the Customs Service that the investigative activity of the "task force" was so inept that the case against Reinhart was "blown." (In conducting a surveillance the task force utilized a panel truck and their actions, while in the panel truck, were such that they caused the truck to rock back and forth revealing to the gamblers who were watching, that people were inside the truck.) Surveillances conducted by the "task force," including attorneys assigned thereto, were readily discovered by Reinhart and his associates. Reinhart remarked to a customs agent at the border crossing that he would give the investigators a good run around.

Although Reinhart's gambling activities were being carried on between Canada and the United States, that is across state lines, in apparent violation of the Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering Statute, the FBI Office at Buffalo was not notified. The FBI has a substantial investigative

(CONTINUED - OVER)



M. A. Jones to Bishop
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

responsibility in the investigation of violations of this statute. In this instance, Customs Service, Internal Revenue Service, and the local Niagara Falls, New York, Police Department also have investigative responsibilities.

Pertinent details concerning this matter were brought to the attention of the Attorney General by our letter dated September 5, 1967, with the request that necessary instructions be issued to the "task force" personnel that matters within FBI jurisdiction be immediately reported to our Buffalo Office.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS - CONVICTIONS:

At the end of July, 1967, we had recorded 189 fewer convictions than were recorded during the first month of the prior fiscal year. This represents a decrease of 22%, which is primarily the result of two factors: (1) shortages of judges and prosecutors which result in overcrowded court conditions and (2) the policy enunciated by the Criminal Division of the Department to reduce prosecutions in Federal court relating to juvenile offenders.

In this connection, our potential for increasing conviction statistics was decimated as a result of a letter sent during July, 1966, by Assistant Attorney General Vinson instructing all U. S. Attorneys to give primary consideration to the diversion of subjects under 21 years of age to local authorities. These instructions are being followed by a majority of U. S. Attorneys and have hurt us principally in Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle violations where experience has shown that approximately 65% of all violators are under 21 years of age. At the end of July, 1967, we recorded 109 less convictions in this category as compared to the first month in the previous fiscal year.

We have for sometime been following the practice of advising the Attorney General whenever shortages of Federal judges, U. S. Attorneys or their assistants exist. For example, we recently sent the following letters to the Attorney General^{to} bring to his attention shortages of judges or U. S. Attorneys in the indicated areas:

- 9-1-67, Southern District of Georgia;
- 8-16-67, Eastern District of Michigan;
- 8-7-67, District of Kansas;
- 8-3-67, District of New Jersey;
- 8-2-67, Southern and Northern Districts of Mississippi;
- 7-31-67, Western District of New York.

(CONTINUED - OVER)

M. A. Jones to Bishop
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

In connection with the situation in the Western District of New York, we originally called this to the Attorney General's attention on 3-30-67 and we have received no information indicating that an appointment has been made for the vacant judgeship. Considerable newspaper publicity has attended the failure to appoint a judge for this district.

With regard to the two vacant judgeships in the Eastern District of Michigan, it is noted that we first called this to the Attorney General's attention on 3-16-67 and we have not received any current information indicating these judgeships have been filled.

Each SAC has been instructed to keep the Bureau currently advised of any shortages of judges or U. S. Attorneys and we will continue to bring these matters to the attention of the Attorney General.

As an example of shortages which have been brought to the Attorney General's attention, in connection with the shortage of judges in the Southern District of Georgia, it is noted that as of September 1, 1967, there was a total of 87 Bureau cases awaiting prosecution involving 121 defendants. Of these 22 representing 32 subjects have been pending prosecution for more than six months.

It is also noted that in the District of New Jersey as of July 1, 1967, there were approximately 200 Bureau cases awaiting prosecutive action involving approximately 392 defendants. Our New York Office has also advised that it has 775 cases awaiting prosecution representing 874 subjects.

TEB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 9/14/67

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Trainor

FROM : G. C. Moore *ycm*

SUBJECT: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

la
RUBBING

The following data concerning the antipoverty workers' involvement in racial disturbances has been prepared for the Director's information and possible use at the forthcoming luncheon conference which will include the Attorney General and Mr. Shriver of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO).

ALLEGATIONS OF INVOLVEMENT OF ANTIPOVERTY EMPLOYEES

There have been a number of allegations regarding the involvement of antipoverty employees in racial disturbances and involving the misuse of antipoverty funds in connection therewith. Allegations with respect to the misuse of these funds are exceptionally difficult to substantiate because the funds provided to local antipoverty agencies by OEO or other Federal agencies are usually furnished on a grant basis with the grants becoming the property of the local group at which time the Federal character of the funds is lost.

However, there have been instances wherein certain officials and employees of local agencies receiving Federal anti-poverty grants have reportedly not conducted themselves in a manner conducive to law and order. Examples follow.

New York City

The largest privately-operated antipoverty program receiving Federal funds is said to be Haryou - Act in the Harlem area of New York City. Several of its employees are known to have subversive backgrounds or to have engaged in improper activities. Harriet Noel and John Anderson, members of the Revolutionary

Enclosure

TDR:fhd (7)

REC-9 62-91756-17

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-91756-17

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

Action Movement, a clandestine all-Negro revolutionary group that calls for the overthrow of the U. S. Government by violence and which is procommunist Chinese-oriented, were suspended as employees of Haryou - Act following their arrest last June along with a number of members of the Jamaica Rifle and Pistol Club, a Revolutionary Action Movement front group, on charges including conspiracy to advocate anarchy. Another member of this rifle club who was arrested, Arthur Harris, was also suspended as an employee of an antipoverty organization in Jamaica, New York City, which is funded by OEO.

Newark, New Jersey

In Newark, antipoverty funds were reputedly utilized by the United Community Corporation to rent two station wagons used to transport people who had been encouraged to appear at meetings at the city hall to protest action of a city planning board. Reportedly, one of the vehicles was equiped with a loud-speaker and was used to make inflammatory remarks regarding the incumbent city administration. Also, it is reported that inflammatory posters prepared by the United Community Corporation had been circulated.

Syracuse, New York

Employees of the Crusade for Opportunity, an antipoverty agency funded by OEO, are alleged to have been involved in the racial disturbances which occurred in Syracuse, New York, 8/16-18/67. An officer of the Syracuse Police Department advised that a Crusade for Opportunity automobile bearing U. S. Government license plates was used by two Negro males and two Negro females to cruise through Negro neighborhoods in Syracuse on 8/15/67. They utilized a loudspeaker to advertise a meeting on 8/16/67 regarding the alleged rape of an 11-year-old Negro girl by a white man.

A field worker of this organization, Leroy Glenn Wright, was arrested during the first night's disturbance on 8/16/67 and charged with inciting to riot and resisting arrest.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

Washington, D. C.

Individuals affiliated with two organizations funded in part by OEO were involved in the disturbance which occurred in the House of Representatives on 8/7/67 in protest of the shelving of the so-called "Rat Bill." The leader, Jesse Gray, a former Communist Party organizer in Harlem and a militant black nationalist, is the head of the Harlem Back Street Youth, Incorporated, which was the recipient of OEO funds. Such funds have since been suspended. Gray and at least one other member of the above organization were arrested for their part in this disturbance. Also involved in this disturbance and arrested was Robert Bailey Ransom, an employee of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) Associates, an OEO-funded organization.

Hate-type Schools

The New York City Police Department advised on 8/9/67 that the walls of a school handling a program entitled "Special Training in Reading" for children 8 to 10 years of age contained numerous hate slogans. Examples of the signs noted thereon were "Don't love them to death, shoot them to death; make revolution not war; burn, baby, burn; arm yourselves; Johnson is losing sleep; Newark, '67; Chicago South Side, '66; Watts, '65, and Harlem, '64." There was also a picture of President Johnson's face superimposed on an Army sergeant carrying a rifle captioned "Public Enemy Number One, Wanted for Murder." The committee handling this particular program was funded in part by OEO.

A somewhat similar situation occurred in Nashville, Tennessee, in connection with a "Liberation School" which has been in operation teaching 10- and 11-year-olds. Antipoverty funds from OEO had been earmarked for the school; however, the funds were withdrawn when national publicity resulted concerning this matter. Meantime, however, certain services including the rental of an automobile and school supplies had been furnished.

over
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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

MISUSE OF FBI INFORMATION BY OEO

In connection with the recent arrest by Kentucky authorities of Alan and Margaret McSurely, employees of the Southern Conference Education Fund, and Joseph T. Mulloy, an employee of an organization being funded by OEO, on a state sedition charge, someone in OEO apparently leaked to the press a report prepared by an OEO investigator which contained statements attributed to the FBI. An article concerning this matter appeared in the 9/1/67 issue of "The Evening Star."

The Director approved the lodging of a vigorous protest with OEO concerning the fact that information appearing in an FBI memorandum subsequently was published in "The Evening Star." In approving this action, he noted "Yes, and if they can't or won't give us the necessary assurances against leaks, we will cut off all investigative services to OEO."

Such a protest was lodged through liaison with Mr. Edgar May, Assistant Director, OEO, on 9/5/67 who advised that steps had been taken to insure that such did not recur in the future. A detailed memorandum is attached.

STATEMENTS AGAINST ESTABLISHED LAW AND ORDER

While no direct evidence has come to the Bureau's attention of outright seditious statements on the part of anti-poverty workers, allegations have been received of statements against established law and order and of statements tending to incite the people. Examples follow:

Marion S. Barry, Jr., former Washington Director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, joined the United Planning Organization, Washington, D. C., as a \$50-a-day consultant on 7/21/67. This organization is funded by OEO. On 6/30/67 Barry reportedly conducted a press conference on the steps of the 13th Precinct, Metropolitan Police Department, at which time he denounced the Police Department and stated that Negroes would

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

continue to threaten the police until policemen are trained properly in how to deal with Negroes. Captain Al Prezio of the Troy, New York, Police Department, advised on 8/25/67 that Freeman Robinson, an employee of an antipoverty organization funded by OEO, uses the office of the antipoverty organization as a headquarters to conduct militant civil rights work and to recruit teen-agers to incite riots and arouse a Negro community on any issue that would create racial unrest.

Willie Wright, a duly-elected board member of the United Community Corporation, Newark, New Jersey, is alleged to have made statements concerning Negro rioting such as "To hell with President Johnson when he says something about not tolerating riots. We've tolerated these conditions for more than 400 years." He is also quoted as having said: "It is my firm conviction that in order to overcome the white man's complete human and legal jurisdiction over my black brothers and sisters, we are going to defend ourselves against all kinds of aggressions that are being perpetrated against us by the white man. I most emphatically want to make sure the majority of my black brothers and sisters have a piece of firepower in their home possessions to protect themselves against the most brutal atrocities to be seen anywhere committed by the New Jersey National Guard, the Newark and State Police in the recent rebellion in the City of Newark." The OEO has requested Wright's suspension pending its investigation of statements attributed to Wright.

"The Washington Post" of 9/13/67 contained an article by Columnist Roscoe Drummond captioned "Mayors Say OEO Programs Helped Suppress City Riots" in which he refers to a nationwide survey conducted by OEO in 64 cities, half of which had riots this summer. In citing OEO figures he pointed out that of 30,000 Community Action employees only 16 were arrested during the course of the riots and none were convicted. Poverty programs had 244 buildings in the hearts of the riot areas with none being burned or destroyed.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

We have, of course, kept OEO promptly advised of all allegations received of misconduct on the part of antipoverty employees as well as allegations regarding the misuse of anti-poverty funds. In accordance with the Director's instructions such information is furnished the White House and the Attorney General.
ACTION: ^{also}

Submitted for the Director's possible use.

~~h~~

W. J. ...

N. ...

for the ...

h

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: January 18, 1960

FROM : D. J. PARSONS

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parsons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input type="checkbox"/>
Malone	<input type="checkbox"/>
McGuire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tamm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
W.C. Sullivan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ingram	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

Attached are thumbnail memoranda of matters which may possibly be brought up at the Staff Conference on January 19, 1960.

Enclosures

IDM:hcw
(3)

They should have been memo re recent air crashes we are investigating. See that such be covered in the future.

EX 11

REC-95

62-97556 - 162

25 JAN 26 1960

INDEXED
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1-ENCLOSURE

January 18, 1960

STATUS OF SUN VALLEY, INC.
JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; ET AL.
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION
OF STOLEN PROPERTY
NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT

This is the case in which a half million dollars of Teamsters Union funds were transferred to a Florida bank in 1956, which then made loans in a similar amount to Sun Valley, Inc., a Florida real estate development in which Hoffa had an option to purchase 45 per cent of the stock. During the past week Hoffa furnished this option, which is dated April 15, 1955, to the McClellan Committee, claiming he had recently located it in his old records.

Teamsters Union records were subpoenaed for production before the grand jury in Washington, D. C. January 14, 1960. Some records were produced in response to the subpoena and others are said to be in the possession of the McClellan Committee. The Criminal Division will obtain such records from the McClellan Committee. Our Washington Field Office is making an accounting investigation of the records that were produced before the grand jury and will examine those the Criminal Division obtains from the McClellan Committee.

The Criminal Division has arranged to have another grand jury impanelled to take testimony in this case at Orlando, Florida, beginning February 15, 1960. The Criminal Division expects this grand jury will be in session at least sixty days.

62-77856-142
ENCLOSURE

January 18, 1960

THOMAS ALFRED EPPLEY, JR.
JACK COSGELLAW GRONER
JOSEPH MAYBIN GORE FRIEDRICHS
MAURICE EUGENE PURNELL
THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

As a result of Bureau investigation, on January 11, 1960, captioned subjects, all students at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, admitted stealing a radio antenna from a vehicle belonging to the Internal Revenue Service on the night of September 16-17, 1959. This antenna was valued at approximately \$37.50.

Subjects apparently are members of prominent families, with Purnell the son of a prominent Dallas, Texas, attorney and Friedrichs related to Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee. Groner was a star football player who recently signed with the Dallas team of the new American Football League.

U. S. Attorney John Strickler at Roanoke, Virginia, insisted upon prosecution of all four for Theft of Government Property. Strickler in addition leaked the facts concerning this case to the local press indicating that arrests would be forthcoming.

In view of this matter being a potential source of embarrassment to both the Bureau and the Department, the facts were brought to the attention of the Criminal Division on January 12, 1960. The Criminal Division subsequently advised that they had discussed this matter by telephone with U. S. Attorney Strickler who reluctantly agreed to proceed against subjects by Grand Jury. The Department indicated they were upset with the manner in which Strickler released this information to the newspapers and that Mr. Hayden Crawford of the Department was to separately take up this matter with him.

The Proctor at Washington and Lee University has indicated that University officials are holding any action against subjects in abeyance and would await final action by the Grand Jury. All four subjects remain enrolled at Washington and Lee at this time.

62-97556-116
ENCLOSURE

January 18, 1960

MACK CHARLES PARKER

The Mack Charles Parker case was presented to a Federal Grand Jury in Biloxi, Mississippi, from January 4, 1960, through January 12, 1960. On January 14, 1960, the Federal Grand Jury advised Federal Judge Sidney C. Mize that they had reported a no true bill in connection with all possible violations in this matter.

62-71056-167
ENCLOSURE

January 18, 1960

STATUS OF JOHN GEORGE LEDES;
JOSEPH ABRAMS
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT -
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This case was referred to us by the Attorney General on 12/31/59. It relates to the association between John George Ledes, a former legal advisor to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Commissioner James E. Sargent, and Joseph Abrams, a New York promoter of unsavory reputation.

We have reviewed voluminous SEC files here and in New York and have interviewed numerous persons in and out of SEC who handled cases involving Abrams' firms. We determined that Ledes endeavored to assist Abrams in several SEC matters while Ledes was still with that agency. We are now engaged in interviewing additional persons with possible pertinent knowledge of the association and in the detailed job of tracing Ledes' financial transactions through bank, realty and other records to pin down specifics of loans from Abrams to Ledes relative to financing properties purchased by Ledes. Abrams' loans may constitute payment of compensation to Ledes and thus bring their relationship within the scope of the Conflict of Interest Statutes.

It is noted we have been told that both Ledes and Abrams were associated with Tony Russo, ex-confidential assistant to former Attorney General Brownell. Russo has not been alleged to be involved in any irregularities in this matter.

The case is being given top priority in handling both in the field and at the Seat of Government.

62-47156 - 162

ENCLOSURE

January 18, 1960

STATUS OF MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN
DEPARTMENTS OF JUSTICE AND LABOR
RELATING TO NEW LABOR LAW

The latest information we have received from the Department relative to the Memorandum of Understanding to be signed by the Secretary of Labor and the Attorney General relative to the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, as far as it affects the Bureau, is that it is contemplated we will receive investigative jurisdiction with respect to the six categories of criminal violations as follows:

- (1) Embezzlement of union funds.
- (2) Picketing for extortion purposes.
- (3) Deprivation by force of rights of union members.
- (4) Communists and convicted felons prohibited from union positions.
- (5) Payment by employer of fines imposed on labor officers.
- (6) The amendment to Labor-Management Relations Act Statute of 1947 (previously under our jurisdiction) relating primarily to payments by employers to union officials.

62-97856 - 106
ENC.

1/18/60

FRANK GRIGGS, et al.
MELVIN W. SMITH - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

This is the case concerning which Acting Assistant Attorney General Joseph M. F. Ryan, Jr., Civil Rights Division, made a press release on 1/14/60 stating that the FBI has been requested to investigate this matter.

By memorandum 1/14/60, Mr. Ryan requested a preliminary investigation based upon a news article in the "Washington Post and Times Herald," 1/12/60, and an editorial in the same paper, 1/13/60, regarding an incident in Montgomery County Peoples Court wherein one Gordon L. Contee became violent when convicted of rape. He was subdued by officers but Melvin Smith, Contee's 19-year-old half brother, rushed forward from the audience and struck Frank Griggs, an officer who was subduing Contee. It was alleged that Smith was beaten by the officers while being taken to jail after his assault on Griggs.

Colonel James S. McAuliffe, superintendent, Montgomery County Police, Melvin L. Reese, Montgomery County Manager, and Luke Bennett, sheriff, have all been notified that the Bureau has undertaken investigation of this matter.

Pertinent court records were not available over the week end but will be reviewed 1/18/60. The Montgomery County Police Department reports have not yet been made available, but State's Attorney Leonard T. Kardy is meeting with County Manager Reese and County Police Superintendent McAuliffe 1/18/60 to discuss making these records available.

Subjects' attorneys have advised them to make no statement except in attorneys' presence. Subjects Griggs, Bechtel and Devries have advised they are represented by Barnard T. Welsh and will confer with him to determine whether they should furnish statements.

The victim has been interviewed and admits striking subject Griggs in the eye while in court and then running from the courtroom. He was caught in the hall and while being taken up a narrow stairway by Devries and an unknown officer, they met subjects Griggs, Offutt and Bechtel. Griggs, who had a night stick, allegedly said, "That's the one who hit me in the nose." As the victim passed Griggs, he was hit on the head with a hard object but did not see who hit him. As he turned around, Griggs hit him on the head with the night stick. Offutt then hit him with his fist above the left eye and Bechtel kicked him on the leg. Devries hit him on the back with his fist. The victim was not handcuffed at the time but denies that he offered any resistance.

62-9106-102

Dr. William Frank treated the victim on 12/17/59 and found two superficial lacerations at the back of the head which were closed by two stitches each. No other injuries were noted and Smith complained of no other injuries. Officer Devries told Dr. Frank that the lacerations were caused by a night stick.

January 15, 1960

DAMAGE TO NUCLEAR SUBMARINE "NAUTILUS," NUCLEAR
CRUISER "LONG BEACH" AND GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATE "LUCE"
SABOTAGE

The Boston Office is investigating three cases involving possible sabotage in connection with the three captioned vessels of the United States Navy.

Between 9-28-59 and 10-19-59 numerous cuts were found in the electrical cables of the nuclear submarine "Nautilus," which was being overhauled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. On 11-12-59 foreign material was found in a pump on the "Nautilus." The Boston Office has interviewed the entire crew of the "Nautilus" and over 1,500 shipyard employees, submitted numerous cut cables for Laboratory examination and used the polygraph in connection with pertinent interviews.

On 1-5-60 nine small cuts were discovered in the degaussing cables (protection against magnetic mines) of the nuclear cruiser "Long Beach," which is being constructed at Quincy, Massachusetts. These cuts contain no identifying marks for Laboratory comparison with tools. As of 1-14-60, 2,144 of over 5,000 employees having access to this vessel had been interviewed.

On 12-28-59, 21 cuts were found in the fire control wiring of the guided missile frigate "Luce," which is also being constructed at Quincy, Massachusetts. This damage was not reported to us or to the Office of Naval Intelligence until 1-11-60 as the damage was originally considered probably inadvertent. In view of the other two cases involving cut cables, the Boston Office has opened an investigation on this matter also.

The type of damage involved or the lack of any attempt to hide or disguise the damage may be indicative of employees attempting to create more work or of disgruntled Navy personnel. The Boston Office has been instructed to afford these cases vigorous intensive investigation.

GWH:pwf

(5)

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Hall

62-7756-166

January 15, 1960

BERNARD J. GOLDFINE

Although we are not involved in the Goldfine matter, this case is currently the subject of a great deal of discussion between the Tax Division and the Treasury Department.

The Goldfine tax fraud investigation, according to our Treasury sources, is scheduled to go before grand jury in Boston next month. Goldfine and his nine New England companies owe the Government approximately eight million dollars. This, of course, includes interest, 6%; delinquency penalties, 25%; and fraud penalty, 50%. You will recall that the approximate figure appeared in the newspapers and the Goldfine defense charged that this was an attempt on the part of the Government to try its case in the newspapers. No action was taken by Treasury to look into this alleged leak of information on the request of the Tax Division of Justice since the total figure of Goldfine's delinquency had been discussed with Goldfine and his tax attorneys. It was felt that they could have planted the story in the press. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has also established a tax case on Goldfine's son, Horace, which approximates \$99,000 delinquency, and a similar case has been made on Mildred Paperman, Goldfine's confidential assistant.

Of course, as previously reported, IRS has established a failure to file criminal violation on Goldfine for the years 1955, 1956, and 1957. However, since this is a misdemeanor, Justice had waited until the tax fraud investigation was developed in order to go ahead with its prosecution. The one weakness in the tax fraud case is proving knowledge and culpability directly to Goldfine. IRS feels that he will argue that his tax affairs were handled by a competent tax firm and he had every right to feel that his tax affairs were being handled within the law.

In addition to the tax fraud investigation, the Inspection Service of IRS looked into the Goldfine matter to determine the extent of any irregularities or misconduct on the part of Revenue employees. The investigation has not developed any criminal violations on the part of IRS employees. The report does reflect gross administrative failures and irregularities in the handling of work in the Boston Region. Much of this was due to the fact that Goldfine assigned all of his tax matters in the New England area to Lawrence P. Harrington, a former IRS employee. Harrington

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knew the policy and procedure of IRS and avoided those procedures which might detect Goldfine's delinquencies. In addition, he used Goldfine's high-level connections in scaring off IRS investigators whenever an inquiry was made concerning Goldfine's tax affairs. You will recall, the IRS investigation has developed gifts and monies paid to Sherman Adams, Senators Payne, Cotton, Bridges, Governor Furculo, and former Governor Dever of Massachusetts, as well as Congressman McCormack, and many other New England local and state political figures.

January 15, 1960

INDUSTRIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

Following the Supreme Court decision in the Greene case on June 29, 1959, prolonged efforts to prepare a Presidential Directive to establish a program under which private contractors may be granted access to classified data have culminated in a draft Order dated January 7, 1960. Budget is circulating this draft to all interested agencies. The more recent Bureau comments concerning this matter were forwarded by memorandum to AAG Yeagley, December 30, 1959; by memorandum to the Attorney General, with copies to Messrs. Walsh and Yeagley, January 6, 1960; by memorandum, January 11, 1960, to Mr. Yeagley; and by memorandum of January 14, 1960, to Assistant Attorney General Kramer, with copy to Mr. Yeagley. The last two of these communications both concerned the same draft which is now being circulated by Budget.

In brief, we have noted that under the proposed Order agencies may consider all of the pertinent information available regardless of source. Under Section 4 A 1 protection is afforded to regular confidential informants. Under Section 4 A 2 information from persons other than current informants may be considered if they cannot appear due to death, severe illness, or some such other good and sufficient cause. It is apparent that information from casual informants who refuse to testify cannot be used under this section.

Section 5 B, according to Mr. Yeagley, would allow use of data from wire taps, microphones, and other sensitive techniques. Mr. Yeagley has indicated, however, that such data would have to be produced in the form of actual quotations from the conversations rather than the paraphrased form in which we disseminate this information. We believe it will not be possible for us to furnish other than paraphrased information in most instances because of the absolute necessity of protecting our sources.

Even though data from casual informants and sensitive techniques may not be used as indicated above, Section 9 of the Order grants and affirms the department head concerned authority

62-77836 - 115

to exercise control over the Nation's military and defense secrets and nothing in the rest of the Order is deemed to limit or affect his responsibility and powers in this regard. Use of such authority and power will permit the department head to act in those instances in which derogatory data is available but cannot be utilized under the procedures established in the balance of the Order. We have observed to the Department that it has undoubtedly considered the public reaction should it turn out that it is necessary to use this summary power in a majority of cases.

We have several times reiterated that FBI will respect the confidence placed in it by both regular informants or other persons and will not disclose their identity without their specific permission. We have summarized by stating that from our standpoint, the Order as drafted, will permit us to furnish all available data to appropriate agencies as in the past and provides appropriate protection for our confidential informants. Data from any casual informants and from highly sensitive techniques will largely be usable only under Section 9. We have stated that the Bureau does not object to the proposed Order from an operational standpoint.

On January 14, John Doherty of the Department informed us of a very minor addition, proposed by Philip Areeda of the White House, which was discussed in memorandum of January 15. This addition would not affect the comments we have previously made concerning this Order.

January 15, 1960

**PROTECTING IDENTITY OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS
CONFRONTATION ISSUE**

The Supreme Court is scheduled to hear arguments on two cases involving hearings and the right of confrontation on January 18, 1960. The cases involve Hannah vs. Larche and Hannah vs. Slawson. Solicitor General Rankin will argue the cases for the Government.

The cases involve the President's Civil Rights Commission which was established by the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1957 to investigate charges of citizens being discriminatorily deprived of the right to vote. The question raised for the Supreme Court is whether the Civil Rights Act of 1957 authorizes the Civil Rights Commission to conduct hearings wherein state registrars and private citizens accused of depriving others of the right to vote are denied notice of charges against them and confrontation.

Although the hearings held by the Civil Rights Commission are investigative rather than judicial or punitive such as the normal Government hearing, the argument and the Supreme Court decision in these cases could shed some light on the issue of confrontation as well as the investigative agency's right to protect the identity of confidential informants. This is particularly true in view of the current negotiations to produce an Executive Order in relation to the Industrial Security Program.

These are the two cases which the "Washington Post" commented upon editorially on December 14, 1959, supporting the Civil Rights Commission's hearing procedures in that it was necessary that the Commission protect their confidential informants from reprisals by segregationists. The "Washington Evening Star" on January 11, 1960, in reporting the Attorney General's first trip to argue a case before the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Federal Civil Rights Act commented that the above cases would prove more difficult for the Government to argue and obtain a favorable decision.

62-97195 - 1-15

January 18, 1960

SEIZURE POWERS IN NEUTRALITY CASES

The Department for about a year has been negotiating to obtain for us seizure powers under Title 22, Section 401, United States Code, which would enable us to seize arms, munitions of war and other articles about to be exported in violation of law and follow through to final conclusion in the investigation of neutrality cases. This was to be accomplished through the issuance of an Executive Order conferring on the Attorney General powers to seize under this statute which in turn would be delegated to the FBI by the Attorney General.

On November 19, 1959, the Attorney General advised that the Treasury Department had agreed to the proposed Executive Order. The Department advised on December 23, 1959, that the proposed Executive Order had been sent by the Attorney General to the President through the director of the Bureau of the Budget for approval by letter dated December 16, 1959.

On January 15, 1960, pursuant to our inquiry concerning the current status of this matter, Assistant Attorney General Walter Yeagley advised that the proposed Executive Order is presently in the Bureau of the Budget which has sent it to certain agencies for comment. Yeagley advised that the Bureau of the Budget had heard from the Treasury Department but had not received replies from the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, Department of Defense and the State Department. He advised that he could not understand why the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization or the Department of Defense would have any comment on this and stated he was going to check with Mr. Levy at the Bureau of the Budget who is handling this matter in an effort to have it expedited.

62-77576 - 1/2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: February 8, 1960

FROM : D. J. PARSONS

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE

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Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parsons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
W.C. Sullivan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ingram	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

Attached are brief memoranda of matters which may be brought up at the Staff Conference on February 9, 1960.

Enclosures

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(2) *hcw*

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14 ENCLOSURE

REC-42

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EX-133

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CRIMINALS

64 FEB 19 1960
7131

February 5, 1960

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
BOMBING OF KEHILATH ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
JANUARY 28, 1960

On January 28, 1960, approximately 10:30 p.m., an explosion occurred in the front courtyard of the Kehilath Israel Synagogue, 800 East Meyer Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri. Property damage consisting of 51 plate-glass windows shattered, broken stained glass window and dented door amounting to approximately \$5,000. Only occupants of synagogue were the janitor and his wife, neither of whom was injured. FBI Laboratory examination indicated characteristics of a dynamite explosion. Laboratory examiner flown to Kansas City to assist in examination of evidence.

Witnesses observed two automobiles leaving area at high rate of speed immediately after explosion. Identification made of occupants of automobile. Interviews being conducted. Other witnesses saw four youths running from vicinity of synagogue immediately after explosion. High school student has made statement that he and another student were responsible for the bombing; however, later denied that they were involved. Students are being interviewed. Approximately one month ago, several thousand blasting caps were stolen from company in Kansas City. Half of stolen caps recovered by Kansas City police in possession of teenagers who are being considered as suspects in bombing.

Investigation determined a number of high school students in Kansas City area recently formed Nazi-type group. Members of group identified and interviewed. Two juvenile members are prime suspects.

FBI immediately offered the services of the Laboratory and the Identification Division to local authorities and is continuing to actively render every possible assistance to them.

A special squad of Special Agents has been formed and this case is being afforded intensive investigation by the Kansas City Division.

February 5, 1960

LOCAL 688
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS,
CHAUFFEURS, AND WAREHOUSEMEN OF AMERICA,
AFL - CIO

ELECTION LAWS

This matter involves the reported contributions by Local 688 to the political campaigns of Federal candidates. Most of the contributions involved were apparently made from the political action committee account of Local 688. Contributions from such accounts would not normally constitute violations of Section 610, Title 18, U. S. Code; however, with respect to this case, the Department by memorandum of December 14, 1959, stated that it had been advised by the U. S. Attorney in St. Louis that the political action committee fund of Local 688 was actually a general fund of the union's which was raised from dues assessments and was not a fund derived from voluntary contributions. Section 610, Title 18, U. S. Code, prohibits contributions by labor unions to the campaigns of Federal candidates.

On November 2, 1959, the U. S. Attorney in St. Louis, Missouri, began subpoenaing a number of witnesses to appear before a Federal Grand Jury in St. Louis which conducted an inquiry concerning the captioned matter. In conjunction with the Grand Jury's inquiry, the Bureau, at the specific requests of the U. S. Attorney and of the Civil Rights Division, conducted certain investigation for the assistance of the U. S. Attorney in presenting this matter to the Grand Jury. Our investigation included interviews with Senator Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.), Senator Thomas Hennings (D. - Mo.), Congressman James Roosevelt (D. - Calif.) and Congressman Henry S. Reuss (D. - Wisc.).

On January 27, 1960, U. S. Attorney Webster and Assistant U. S. Attorney Bigler, St. Louis, advised that on January 26, 1960, they had sent a proposed indictment, together with a summary of the evidence, to the Department for its approval. They advised that they would like, if possible, to present the indictment to the Grand Jury in St. Louis on February 3, 1960. The U. S. Attorney said that the proposed indictment does not include a charge against James R. Hoffa. He said the evidence connecting Hoffa with the check payable to the Congressman Henry S. Reuss campaign seemed insufficient to support a charge against Hoffa. These officials mentioned that the proposed indictment includes 21 counts, involving 10 political contributions.

62-97866-118

February 8, 1960

STATUS OF JOHN GEORGE LEDES;
JOSEPH ABRAMS
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT -
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This case was referred to us by the Attorney General on 12-31-59. It relates to the association between Ledes, a former legal adviser to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Commissioner James C. Sargent and Abrams, a New York promoter of unsavory reputation. Ledes resigned from Reynolds and Company, New York brokers, on 1-28-60.

We have reviewed voluminous SEC files throughout the country and have interviewed numerous persons in and out of SEC who handled cases involving Abrams' firms. We determined that Ledes endeavored to assist Abrams in several SEC matters while Ledes was still with that agency. Abrams made loans to Ledes relative to financing properties purchased by Ledes. These loans may constitute payment of compensation to Ledes and thus bring their relationship within the scope of Conflict of Interest Statutes.

SEC Commissioner Sargent, who originally denied knowledge as to any connection between Ledes and Abrams, has since improved his memory considerably and now feels he may have been taken advantage of by Ledes. Sargent finally furnished a signed statement as to his recollection of these matters on 2-5-60. Sargent told us that Ledes had been in touch with Tony Russo who had arranged for former Attorney General Brownell to talk to Attorney General Rogers in July, 1958, about Sargent's ambition at the time to become U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York. We have been told that both Ledes and Abrams were associated with Russo, ex-confidential assistant to Brownell. Russo has not been alleged to be involved in any irregularities in this matter.

Arrangements are now being made to interview subject Ledes in New York City. Arrangements are also being made to interview subject Abrams who is serving a 30-month sentence on Fraud Against the Government charges, as well as Abrams' uncle, Charles Gordon. These interviews, and subsequent record checks to verify information furnished by the subjects, will complete the investigation.

62-97846

February 5, 1960

MRS. SALLY THURMON HUCKS
MRS. VIOLET DAVIS
DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS AT WOODNER HOTEL
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

Hucks, chief telephone operator at the Woodner Hotel, was indicted December 2, 1959, along with her assistant, Davis, for having obstructed justice by destroying records of the Woodner Hotel (telephone toll tickets concerning calls to and from Teamster officials) which had been subpoenaed by the McClellan Committee. The grand jury here in the District, which was hearing this case, has been recessed for several days and it is not expected to resume hearings until later this month. Upon resumption of the hearings, it is expected that additional testimony will be taken from co-defendant Davis, who appeared briefly at her own request before the grand jury during the week beginning February 1, 1960.

The additional hearings are aimed at developing further information showing that subject Hucks committed perjury before the McClellan Committee in denying ownership of a fur stole we located in Falls Church, Virginia. This stole allegedly was received by Hucks from James Hoffa and/or the Teamsters Union.

February 5, 1960

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT
OF 1959

At the Attorney General's Staff Meeting on February 2, 1960, the Director was advised that an agreement had been reached effective December 30, 1959, between the Departments of Labor and Justice as to the division of jurisdiction under the above-captioned law.

We issued detailed instructions on February 4, 1960, to all field offices, outlining our investigative responsibilities as well as instructions covering the investigations.

All cases to be investigated will first clear through the Criminal Division. As soon as we receive them here at the Seat of Government they are being immediately dispatched to the field. The cases are receiving top priority attention and two-week deadlines for completion of the investigations are being set.

62-91846-110

February 5, 1960

STATUS OF SUN VALLEY, INCORPORATED
JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; ET AL.
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY
NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT

This is the case in which a half-million dollars of Teamsters Union funds were transferred to a Florida bank in 1956, which then made loans in a similar amount to Sun Valley, Incorporated, a Florida real estate development in which Hoffa had an option to purchase 45 per cent of the stock. A special grand jury will be impanelled at Orlando, Florida, on February 15, 1960, to consider this case.

Our Washington Field Office has completed examination of financial records of the Teamsters Union that were produced before the grand jury in Washington, D. C. and the results of such examination have been furnished to the Criminal Division. Pursuant to arrangements made by the Criminal Division, additional such records that had been in the possession of the McClellan Committee, were made available on February 4, 1960. These records are now being examined by our Washington Field Office and the deadline for completion of such examination is February 9, 1960. Other investigation requested by the Criminal Division in this case is being handled on a top priority basis.

February 8, 1960

CRASH OF NATIONAL AIRLINES FLIGHT 967
GULF OF MEXICO, NOVEMBER 16, 1959
DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OR MOTOR VEHICLES
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE

On November 16, 1959, a plane with 42 persons aboard, owned by Delta Air Lines but staffed with a National Airlines crew, plunged into the Gulf of Mexico while on a flight from Tampa, Florida, to New Orleans, Louisiana. Only ten of the victims were identified and the other bodies have not been recovered.

On January 17, 1960, we initiated a full-scale investigation in this matter. It had been alleged that Dr. Robert V. Spears, an ex-convict with a long criminal record who had been reported as a passenger on the plane, had induced his friend and former partner in crime, William Allen Taylor of Tampa, Florida, to board the plane in his place. Spears had over \$100,000 worth of insurance with his wife as beneficiary and Taylor purchased \$37,500 worth of flight insurance just prior to the trip with his son as beneficiary.

From the first, our investigation was directed at finding Spears or Taylor since this appeared to be a key point in our investigation. Spears was located by Bureau Agents in Phoenix, Arizona, on January 20, 1960, and charged with the Interstate Transportation of a Stolen Motor Vehicle (ITSMV). Spears admitted Taylor took his place on the ill-fated plane and that following the crash he, Spears, tried to conceal his identity. He took Taylor's car, with his alleged permission, but admitted he had no authority to take it to Arizona and that he and his friend, Dr. William Turska, removed the identification number from it and tried to get a fraudulent title for the car. Spears, with Turska, contacted Mrs. Spears in Dallas, Texas, about January 7, 1960, and Mrs. Spears admitted that her husband persuaded her not to reveal the fact that he was alive so that the insurance policies could be paid to her as beneficiary.

On January 20, 1960, when Spears was arrested in Phoenix, Arizona, he was charged with the Interstate Transportation of a Stolen Motor Vehicle for taking Taylor's car from Florida to Arizona. He was taken to the U.S. Commissioner in Phoenix on that date and held on \$35,000 bond. On February 1, 1960, Spears was brought before the U.S. District Judge in Phoenix and

62-9756-160

charged by information with the interstate transportation of Taylor's automobile. Spears waived indictment and entered a plea of guilty. His bond was continued at \$35,000, and February 15, 1960, was set as the date for sentencing.

Physical evidence from the crash is extremely sparse. Since the examination of the limited physical material found did not indicate an explosion or the reason for the crash, it was hoped that the plane could be located in the Gulf. If the plane could be found and examined, it might reveal some definite physical evidence of the cause of the crash, particularly if a bomb was involved. On January 28, 1960, salvage operations were begun by the Navy in the Gulf of Mexico after sonar contact had located an object which was thought to be the plane. On February 5, 1960, however, the Navy discontinued salvage operations without locating the downed aircraft.

Following an interview with an abortionist in Dallas, Texas, who formerly associated with Dr. Spears, the Miami Office advanced the theory that Spears might have been in Tampa on November 13 to 15, 1959, for the purpose of preparing an abortion formula through a process which involves the cooking of dynamite to obtain nitroglycerin, and that Spears might have prevailed on Taylor to transport the formula to Dallas by plane in Spears' place. The explosion, if there was one, might have resulted from an accidental explosion of the abortion formula. The Laboratory has considered this theory and has advised that it knows of no instance of the use of nitroglycerin in preparations utilized to produce abortions. In addition, during a reinterview with the Dallas abortionist, he advised that all of the ingredients used by Spears in his abortion formula were stable and not volatile or explosive.

All persons contacted in this investigation have denied any knowledge of the wilful destruction of the plane. Nevertheless our investigation is being pressed to determine full facts and to uncover any violations of Federal laws which might have occurred. The United States Attorney at Phoenix has been kept fully advised and has under consideration the question of whether a prosecutable Federal case for mail fraud exists against Dr. Spears, his wife and/or Dr. Turska.

As of February 8, 1960, twenty-five investigative reports in this case have been made available to the Department and to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

February 8, 1960

CRASH OF NATIONAL AIRLINES DC-6B
BOLIVIA, NORTH CAROLINA
JANUARY 6, 1960
DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OR MOTOR VEHICLES

On January 6, 1960, a National Airlines DC-6B plane crashed at Bolivia, North Carolina, killing all 34 occupants. The body of one passenger, Julian Andrew Frank, was found about 20 miles from the crash scene. Frank, a New York attorney, carried insurance of \$997,500 and was reportedly engaged in fraudulent activities.

Investigation at the scene of the crash, including examination of available parts of the plane reassembled in a "mock up," has been conducted by Civil Aeronautics Board investigators. They have been unable to reach a definite conclusion as to the cause of the crash.

Frank's body, which was found near Kure Beach, North Carolina, bore only remnants of clothing. The body was mangled and the lower portion of the left arm and of both legs were missing. His luggage, which reportedly consisted of a zipper-type blue flight bag and a brown leather attache case, has not been located.

FBI Laboratory examination of Frank's right hand and part of his right arm, foreign material removed from his hand and arm and portions of clothing found on his body revealed no explosive residue. Pathologists who examined Frank's body have advised that his body had the appearance of having been subjected to a severe force of unusual nature and they believe his injuries resembled blast damage but they cannot definitely identify them as such. According to the pathologists, similar wounds have been observed on victims of land mine explosions.

FBI Laboratory examination of a life jacket found at Kure Beach on January 28, 1960, disclosed some nitrate present in a dirty smeared deposit in an area of the jacket in which were imbedded metal fragments from a zipper and pieces of blue material. Numerous small blue fragments from the life jacket and from unidentified clothing found at the crash scene were determined to be similar and appear to correspond to the material which composes blue flight bags sold by various airlines. These findings are consistent with what would be expected as a result of a detonation of a high-order type of explosive. These findings are not conclusive and additional material from the scene of the crash will be examined as received by the FBI Laboratory in an effort to reach a definite conclusion.

Extensive investigation of the activities of Frank has failed to develop any direct evidence to date that he was responsible for the crash. The investigation of his activities and of the activities of his associates is continuing. Thirty-two investigative reports have been disseminated to the Department and to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

February 5, 1960

**DAMAGE TO NUCLEAR SUBMARINE "NAUTILUS," NUCLEAR
CRUISER "LONG BEACH" AND GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATE "LUCE"
SABOTAGE**

The Boston Office is investigating three cases involving possible sabotage to three vessels of the United States Navy.

Between 9-28-59 and 10-19-59, 279 cuts were found in the electrical cables of the nuclear submarine "Nautilus," which was being overhauled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. It has been determined that 42 of these cuts could have been made accidentally. On 11-12-59 foreign material was found in a pump on the "Nautilus." The Boston Office has interviewed the entire crew of the "Nautilus" and over 1,500 shipyard employees. As many of the damaged cables as could be made available by the Navy have been submitted for Laboratory examination and additional specimens are being submitted when they can be made available by the Navy. The polygraph has been used in connection with the interviews of suspect individuals and additional interviews using the polygraph are being arranged.

On 1-15-60 nine small cuts were discovered in the degaussing cables (protection against magnetic mines) of the nuclear cruiser "Long Beach," which is being constructed at Quincy, Massachusetts. These cuts contain no identifying marks for Laboratory comparison with suspect tools. An average of 2,700 employees worked on this vessel daily and a total of approximately 5,000 employees had access to it. Over 3,100 individual employees have been interviewed and interviews are continuing.

On 12-28-59, 21 cut wires were found in the fire control wiring of the guided missile frigate "Luce", which is also under construction at Quincy, Massachusetts. This damage was not reported to us or to the Office of Naval Intelligence until 1-11-60 as the damage was originally considered inadvertent. Over 14,000 employees had access to the vessel. The employees assigned to the area of the damage have been identified and are being interviewed. Other employees known to have worked in the area are also being interviewed. The damaged wires have been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

In connection with the damage on the "Long Beach" and "Luce" supervisory employees have expressed the opinion that this damage is of the nuisance and malicious mischief type rather than sabotage as the damage was not hidden and was readily apparent. The Boston Office has been instructed that despite these statements this damage has been

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DAMAGE TO NUCLEAR SUBMARINE "NAUTILUS," NUCLEAR
CRUISER "LONG BEACH" AND GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATE "LUCE"
SABOTAGE

reported to us by the Navy as sabotage and an intensive, exhaustive investigation must be conducted to identify the subjects.

Investigation concerning the "Long Beach" and "Luce" has been delayed by a strike at the shipyard where these vessels are under construction which began 1-23-60. Management representatives have been unable to enter the shipyard due to the picket line and thus personnel is not available to furnish the names and addresses of employees particularly those who worked aboard the "Long Beach" and are still employed. The Boston Office has been able to secure the names and addresses of terminated employees assigned to work on the "Long Beach" and is interviewing them.

The Boston Office has been instructed to afford these cases vigorous, intensive investigation. Reports are being disseminated to the Department and the Office of Naval Intelligence in all three cases and to the Atomic Energy Commission in the cases involving the two nuclear vessels.

February 8, 1960

INDUSTRIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

On February 2, 1960, the House passed H.R. 8121, introduced by Mr. Walter, which would authorize the Secretary of Defense to establish a program for screening employees of private contractors for access to classified information. The bill states that procedures prescribed by Defense shall be designed to protect from disclosure all information which, in the opinion of the Secretary of Defense, would affect the national security, safety, or public interest or would tend to compromise investigative sources or investigative methods. The bill has been referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and, if passed, would permit Defense to reinstitute the same program which was in effect at the time of the Supreme Court decision in the Greene Case. Defense could, however, institute a new program offering a maximum of confrontation while protecting sources or techniques in accordance with the terms of the bill.

On February 5, 1960, Assistant Attorney General Yeagley forwarded a new draft of the proposed Executive Order in this matter and stated it was the result of meetings with the Attorney General and the White House and that he hoped that it would be the final draft. This draft introduced four major changes.

The first of these would permit use of information from a so-called "casual" informant without confrontation if the informant could not appear due to death, severe illness, or some other cause determined by the head of the department to be good and sufficient. The underlined words have been added and would considerably broaden the circumstances under which information from such a source might be used.

A second change, however, would require that when an exception to confrontation was granted in the case of death or severe illness, as indicated above, the identity of the source be disclosed to the applicant. This requirement would apply only in the case of death or severe illness and would not apply to the new exception discussed in the previous paragraph. We have repeatedly told the Department that we must respect the

62-97856-16

confidence placed in us by persons who furnish us information and that we will not disclose their identities without their permission. In the case of death or severe illness, we will be unable to secure that permission and we do not understand why this requirement has been added.

A third change makes it possible for either the Attorney General or the Director to certify that an individual is a current confidential informant and that his disclosure would be detrimental to the national security. The previous draft required that this certification be made by the Attorney General and we consider this preferable. If the head of the investigative agency is permitted to furnish derogatory data and, at the same time, to decide whether the applicant is to have an opportunity to confront the source of that data, this procedure may be criticized both by the public and the courts. This matter was discussed with the Department by Mr. Belmont at a meeting in the Deputy Attorney General's Office on August 31, 1959, when it was agreed that both from a logical standpoint and the standpoint of the Supreme Court, certification concerning the need to protect an informant's identity should be made by the Attorney General in the case of the FBI or the appropriate department head in the case of other investigative agencies.

The fourth change clarifies the authority of the department head to deny or revoke access to classified data without regard to the balance of the Order. Although the previous draft granted this authority, the new language is an improvement as it removes all possible doubt as to its meaning.

Our observations concerning the four changes, as summarized above, were forwarded to Assistant Attorney General Yeagley by memorandum dated February 8, 1960.

February 8, 1960

SEIZURE POWERS IN NEUTRALITY CASES

The Department has been attempting to have issued an Executive Order which would give us power under Title 22, Section 401, United States Code, to seize arms, munitions of war and other articles about to be exported in violation of law and follow through to final conclusion in the investigation of neutrality cases. The Department advised on December 23, 1959, that the proposed Executive Order had been sent by the Attorney General to the President through the director of the Bureau of the Budget by letter dated December 16, 1959.

Pursuant to our inquiries, the Department determined that the proposed Executive Order had been sent by the Bureau of the Budget to the Defense, Commerce and State Departments and to the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. It had been previously cleared with Treasury by the Department. This matter has been closely followed with the Department and on February 3, 1960, we ascertained that the Budget Bureau has received replies from all these agencies offering no objection to the issuance of the Order. Commerce, however, in its letter to the Budget Bureau on February 1, 1960, a copy of which was furnished us by the Department on February 3, 1960, asked for assurances from the Department and the FBI that we understood Commerce has jurisdiction under the Export Control Act of 1949 and would keep the Commerce Department advised of any information developed of interest to that agency.

A letter was sent to the Department on February 5, 1960, suggesting that the Department send Commerce a letter similar to the one it previously furnished Treasury assuring that these seizure powers would be used only in neutrality cases and that, of course, the FBI would furnish Commerce any pertinent information developed. It is assumed that upon the receipt of that letter by Commerce the matter will then be cleared for the President's signature.

6-2-1960

2/8/60

This page has been removed since
it involves discussion of a peculiarly
sensitive foreign intelligence operation.

February 8, 1960

HENRY WINSTON
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST
SMITH ACT OF 1940

Henry Winston was one of the eleven functionaries of the Communist Party, USA, who were convicted on October 14, 1949, on a charge of conspiracy to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government in violation of the Smith Act of 1940. Sentenced to five years in prison and fined \$10,000, Winston failed to surrender on July 2, 1951 to begin serving his sentence. He surrendered on March 5, 1956, and received an additional three-year contempt sentence, both sentences to be served in the U. S. Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana.

Since that time, the Communist Party, USA, has been conducting a continuous campaign to effect Winston's release either through parole, executive clemency or amnesty. Recently, this campaign was accelerated because Winston was alleged to be suffering from a brain tumor. On January 22, 1960, Winston was transferred to the U. S. Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri, where the presence of the brain tumor was confirmed. On January 30, 1960, he was removed under guard to the Montefiore Hospital, New York City, where he underwent surgery on February 2, 1960. The tumor was removed but as yet there has been no statement as to malignancy. The last hospital bulletin indicates his condition is satisfactory and his eyesight is improving.

On January 26, 1960, a parole hearing for Winston was held before the U. S. Board of Parole in Washington, D. C., and several known Communists and Communist sympathizers appeared at this hearing in Winston's behalf. Since the attorney representing Winston claimed that his briefcase containing petitions and signatures had been stolen, the Parole Board agreed to postpone the hearing for one week to enable him to duplicate the petitions.

Among the individuals appearing at the Parole hearing was Reverend Elder G. Hawkins of New York City, a strong supporter of Communist front organizations. Bureau files show that since 1940, Rev. Hawkins has been affiliated with, or has lent support to, ten organizations designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450, as well as three other Communist front organizations. Following Rev. Hawkins' return to New York, information was received that he plans to contact Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, the President's minister, to urge Rev. Elson to talk with the President regarding the possibility of a full parole for Winston. It was indicated that although Rev. Elson may not want to yield, Rev. Hawkins will "put the pressure on." (Liaison has been instructed to advise Rev. Elson of this possible contact by Rev. Hawkins and to confidentially advise him of Hawkins' subversive background.)

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the FBI

Through a confidential source of the Washington Field Office which covers the activities of Marcus Goldman, it was learned that on January 28, 1960, Goldman contacted Bennett to determine what could be done for Winston. Bennett offered Goldman no encouragement, pointing out that it was not within his capacity to have Winston paroled, as this matter is within the province of the Board of Pardon. Marcus Goldman has a long history of communist associations and is considered by the Communist Party as a "financial angel." Goldman has indicated that at an unspecified period in the past he has been on friendly terms with Bennett and that they used to visit each other. Goldman further stated that the last time he wrote to Bennett he did not receive a reply and that Bennett now has him, Goldman, sized up and does not want to be a friend of his.

February 5, 1960

STUART SUTOR, ET AL.,
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF
STOLEN PROPERTY; THEFT OF
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY; FEDERAL
FIREARMS ACT; NEUTRALITY MATTERS;
CONSPIRACY

On October 14, 1958, 317 weapons were stolen from the National Guard Armory at Canton, Ohio. Approximately one-half of these weapons were seized by Federal Officers at Morgantown, West Virginia, as they were being flown to Florida for eventual sale to forces of Fidel Castro in Cuba. Investigation by Bureau Agents revealed that this theft was plotted and engineered by henchmen of Sam Mannarino, well-known racketeer in the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania area. Two of his principal lieutenants Joe Merola, former jewel thief and Norman Rothman a front man for American gambling interests in Cuba, were indicted along with the pilot of the plane, Stuart Sutor, and three other hoodlums from the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania area. They were charged with violations of Theft of Government Property, Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property, and Conspiracy.

On January 12, 1960, trial convened in U. S. District Court, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, before Visiting U. S. District Judge Rodger T. Foley of Judicial District, Las Vegas, Nevada. After a trial which involved the appearance of over 85 Government witnesses, all subjects were found guilty by the jury and on February 4, 1960, were sentenced by the court. Subjects Sutor, Merola, JFK Act 6 (4), Hanna, and Carlucci received 5-year prison terms. Joseph Giordano, one of the lesser figures received a 3-year term. In addition lengthy suspended sentences were imposed by the court on Sutor, Hanna, Carlucci, and Giordano.

The court immediately ordered all subjects remanded to the custody of the U. S. Marshal, refusing bail and all motions by the defense for new trial. It is expected that the defense will immediately appeal this case.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: April 30, 1969

FROM : A. Rosen

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Gale

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S MEETING WITH
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
WILL R. WILSON, CRIMINAL DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APRIL 30, 1969

Attorney General's Staff Conference

SYNOPSIS: In accordance with your request, we have prepared a memorandum concerning items which the Director might care to use in connection with captioned matter. This has been coordinated with the Special Investigative Division.

Assistant Attorney General (AAG) Wilson is scheduled to be the featured speaker before the Federal Bar Association on April 30, 1969, at 12:30 p.m. The speech will be given in the National Lawyers Club and is entitled "Don Quixote Among the Mafia."

Attached for ready reference are more detailed writeups concerning the following matters:

Organized crime - Details of the Manhattan Joint Strike Force established by the Department are set forth, including the identities of the members of the supervisory council. In the Extortionate Credit Transaction case involving Albert M. Billiteri, the Attorney General on April 23, 1969, approved microphone and technical surveillance at two of Billiteri's key locations. Billiteri is a Buffalo, New York, La Cosa Nostra member.

Status of Antiriot Laws investigations in Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia, and Washington, D. C. set forth. In addition, mention is made of recent campus disorders at Brandeis and American Universities.

Mention is made of the fact that we have written five letters to the Department requesting its views concerning the prosecution of Dyer Act violations since there is a divergence of opinion among the United States Attorneys as to which cases should be prosecuted. Our last letter to the Attorney General dated March 5, 1969, has not been answered.

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CONTINUED - OVER ¹⁴ JUL 25 1969

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: Director's Meeting with
Assistant Attorney General
Will R. Wilson

A number of case writeups are set forth which are believed to be of interest to the Department, particularly AAG Wilson. Included are fraud cases against the Universal Fibreglass Corporation (thirteen million dollar contract to produce mail delivery trucks); Youth Pride, Inc., Washington, D. C. (payroll padding); Chromcraft Corporation ("paper" corporations formed to act as subcontractors in connection with production of rocket launchers for United States Navy).

Writeups are also submitted concerning financier Louis Wolfson and his alleged dealings with Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas based upon information furnished by the Internal Revenue Service; the bribery case involving Congressman George H. Fallon (allegations received that payoffs totaling \$200,000 were made to Congressman Fallon and Lawson B. Knott, Jr., former General Services administrator, in return for obtaining commitments for Government occupancy of office buildings). Our New York Office developed information that a theft ring existed at John F. Kennedy Airport, New York City, and it is anticipated Federal Grand Jury will indict 15 to 17 individuals. Attorney General Mitchell has reportedly expressed interest in this case (Sidney Steinschreiber; And Others, Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property).

ACTION:

This is submitted for information, and attached are more detailed writeups concerning the above matters.

P *V* *HR* *dt*
JLH
R *JW* *AS*

DETAILS:

ORGANIZED CRIME

ALBERT M. BILLITERI
EXTORTIONATE CREDIT TRANSACTIONS

Billiteri is a Buffalo, New York La. Cosa Nostra member in the "family" of "Commission" member Steve Magaddino, and operates a major loan-shark racket in the Buffalo area on behalf of Joseph Fino, the "underboss" of the Magaddino family. On 4/23/69, the Attorney General approved a recommendation for microphone and technical surveillance at two of Billiteri's key locations where this illegal activity is carried on. The Attorney General authorized a Department Attorney to handle the filing of affidavits with the Federal court in Buffalo, New York, to obtain the necessary court order for the electronic surveillance sought, pursuant to Title 3 of the Omnibus Crime Bill. The Department Attorney, in conjunction with our Buffalo office, was to make application to the court on 4/28/69, the necessary affidavits to be filed by a Bureau Agent. This is the first such application we have made pursuant to the provisions of Title 3.

MANHATTAN JOINT STRIKE FORCE

The Department has proposed a strike force with the stated objective of making a concentrated drive against organized crime in the borough of Manhattan in New York City. This apparently has been enlarged to include the Bronx in view of the inclusion of the Bronx County District Attorney on the Strike Force Council. This strike force is to be composed of Department Attorneys, members of the staffs of the District Attorneys of New York and Bronx Counties, members of the New York City Police Department and investigators from the various Federal investigative agencies, including the FBI. The Federal Government is to provide the office space and office equipment. A supervisory council has been named to make decisions of strategy and timing and approve all planning. The members of the Council have been named as Assistant Director in Charge John F. Malone of our New York office, the District Attorneys of New York and Bronx Counties, Police Commissioner of New York City, Assistant Attorney General Will Wilson, the Assistant Secretary for Law Enforcement of the Treasury Department, the Chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department, and the U. S. Attorney of the Southern District of New York.

ANTIRIOT LAWS

Chicago Cases

On March 20, 1969, the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago, Illinois, based upon extensive Bureau investigations, returned indictments against seven leaders of the New Left and one leader of the Black Panther Party all of whom were charged with Antiriot Laws violations in connection with the Chicago disturbances at the time of the Democratic National Convention. Trial has been set for September 24, 1969.

San Francisco Case

After extensive FBI investigation the Department commenced grand jury proceedings on April 23, 1969, at San Francisco in connection with Antiriot Laws violations allegedly committed by three Black Panthers who gave instructions in the use of firearms and explosives during a conference held by the Black Panther Party in San Francisco last November.

Philadelphia Case

We have conducted extensive investigation into Antiriot Laws violations in connection with the Black Power Conference held in Philadelphia in August and September, 1968. Approximately 3,000 to 4,000 Negroes from all over the country attended this conference during which five subjects provided instruction in the use of firearms and explosives for a closed meeting of approximately 70 persons.

Inauguration Disturbances

On April 18, 1969, the Department requested investigation of fifteen subjects who allegedly came to Washington, D. C., on inauguration day for the purpose of creating disorders. This investigation is being conducted on an expedite basis.

Campus Disorders

At the present time there are also a number of Antiriot Laws investigations being conducted with regard to recent campus disorders,

most notably at Brandeis University where two professors from San Francisco State College allegedly contributed to the seizing of the Administration Building on January 8, 1969, and American University, Washington, D. C., where members of the Students for a Democratic Society allegedly traveled to Washington, D. C., and participated in seizing a building on the campus on April 23, 1969.

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION
OF-STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE
INVESTIGATIONS (DYER ACT)

In the fall of 1967, the former Attorney General and his staff held conferences with various United States Attorneys (USA) here in Washington, D. C. Following these conferences, we learned of a divergence of opinion among USAs concerning the Department's views in prosecuting Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle (ITSMV) cases. Some had the opinion that only automobile theft ring cases should be prosecuted in Federal court while others were of the opinion that only cases having commercial aspects should be considered for such prosecution. Other USAs felt only cases possessing aggravated circumstances should be considered. Some continue to consider each case on its individual merits. During the period October, 1967, through May, 1968, we wrote four letters to the former Attorney General requesting the Department's views concerning the prosecution of these cases. In a letter dated April 12, 1968, to the Department, we set forth our views that prosecution of Dyer Act cases in Federal court should not be restricted to commercial matters and to adults, but rather that each case should be considered on its individual merits. None of these letters were answered. On March 5, 1969, we wrote the present Attorney General informing him of the divergence of opinion among USAs. This letter also requested the Attorney General furnish us his views concerning this matter; however, an answer has not been received to date.

UNIVERSAL FIBREGLASS CORPORATION
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

Following a partial audit by General Services Administration, we instituted an investigation, at Department's request, of alleged overcharges to the Government by Universal Fibreglass Corporation (Universal) on a \$13 million contract to produce mail delivery trucks. All logical investigation has been completed and reported except the review of the Universal records. Access to the pertinent records was recently achieved through court action and an extensive audit is now being pressed. Criminal prosecution of several subjects is now indicated.

Congressman H. R. Gross (R-Iowa) has publicized this matter. Press items have indicated that the office of then Senator Hubert H. Humphries may have been instrumental in having the contract awarded to Universal.

YOUTH PRIDE, INC.
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

In January, 1969, following administrative investigations by General Accounting Office and Department of Labor, the Department requested we review subpoenaed records of Youth Pride, Inc., a Washington, D. C., organization funded by Labor Department to help underprivileged youths, to identify individuals participating in payroll padding in violation of Fraud Against the Government Statutes. Grand jury began hearing witnesses March 10, 1969.

CHROMCRAFT CORPORATION; ET AL.
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

We conducted an extensive investigation in this case of a multimillion dollar fraud scheme in which "paper" corporations were formed to act as subcontractors in connection with the production of rocket launchers for the U. S. Navy. Millions of dollars in overcharges to the Navy were channeled by subjects into Swiss bank accounts. On August 7, 1968, two corporations and four individuals, including Francis Rosenbaum, a Washington, D. C., tax attorney, were indicted in Washington, D. C., on charges of conspiring to defraud the Government of more than \$4 million. Trial date is set for September 8, 1969. On January 29, 1969, civil suits were filed in Federal courts in Washington, D. C., and St. Louis, Missouri, demanding judgment for double damages arising from the fraud charges in the criminal indictment.

LOUIS WOLFSON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

At request of the Department, received April 17, 1969, we are ascertaining subscribers to some 400 telephone numbers in various parts of the United States called from the Florida farms of Louis Wolfson, who was recently convicted in two Securities and Exchange Commission cases in New York. Most of these have been determined and furnished Criminal Division. Remaining are being expedited and results being furnished to Department as received. Bureau records also checked with negative results regarding \$20,000 check from Wolfson Family Foundation to Abe Fortas, Supreme Court Justice, dated January 3, 1966, and \$20,000 check from Fortas to Wolfson Family Foundation dated December 22, 1966. Internal Revenue Service conducted investigation and determined \$20,000 check to Fortas was allegedly for discrimination study and \$20,000 returned to Wolfson Family Foundation by Fortas as study was not undertaken.

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE H. FALLON; ET AL.
BRIBERY

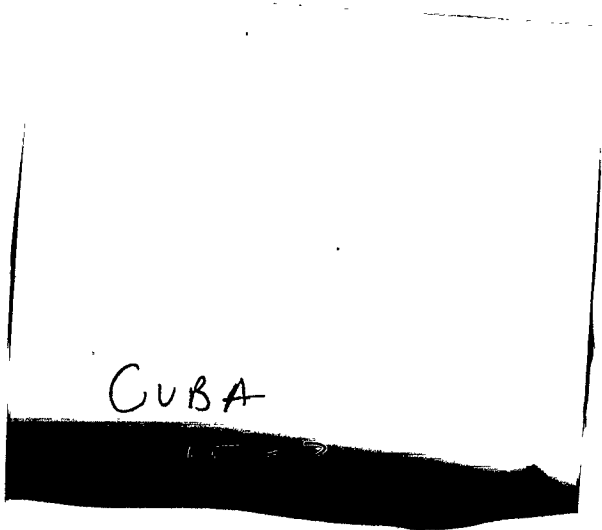
Investigation is being conducted of allegation made by Joseph J. Weiner, a Washington, D. C., mortgage broker, that payoffs totaling \$200,000 were to be made to Congressman Fallon and Lawson B. Knott, Jr., former General Services Administration Administrator (GSA), in return for obtaining commitments from GSA for Government occupancy of office buildings in Baltimore, Maryland, and Durham, North Carolina, to be constructed by Piracci Construction Company, Baltimore, Maryland. Weiner was granted immunity by U. S. Attorney, Baltimore, from prosecution in Federal Housing Administration Matters case provided he was truthful in Congressman Fallon case. Investigation awaiting results of visit by Dominick Piracci and Weiner at GSA sometime in May, 1969.

SIDNEY STEINSCHREIBER;
AND OTHERS
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF
STOLEN PROPERTY (ITSP)
THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT (TFIS)
CONSPIRACY

Captioned investigation concerns theft ring operating at John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York City. Special Prosecutor Daniel P. Hollman, Department of Justice Task Force, is presenting evidence to Federal Grand Jury wherein 15 to 17 indictments anticipated probably April 30, 1969. Organized Crime Section of the Department of Justice and Attorney General Mitchell particularly interested.

In October, 1968, four individuals, including Steinschreiber and Mario Alessi, were arrested by the FBI in connection with theft of drugs. Since that time, Alessi, a Pan American Airways cargo supervisor, has been cooperating and named others in connection with pharmaceutical thefts amounting to over \$100,000, as well as a series of general merchandise thefts, such as furs, jewelry, and firearms probably in excess of \$250,000 involved. Alessi has identified Raymond Wood, U. S. Customs Examiner, as being involved. Wood has been interviewed, but denies complicity. Customs Agency has been apprised of Wood's alleged involvement.

This Bureau has long been aware of the serious problems of thievery at airports in the New York metropolitan area, particularly at John F. Kennedy International Airport. Special Agents of this Bureau are assigned on the scene at that airport and are actively handling investigations of violations within our jurisdiction. In performing our duties, we enjoy close working cooperation with other law enforcement agencies, with the airlines, and with the Airport Security Council formed in 1968 to cope with these problems.



CUBA

MR. A. H. BELMONT

November 30, 1959

MR. F. A. FROHBOSE

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

ACTION:

For information. Appropriate instructions will be issued to the field.

109-12-210

OHB: jlk

(3)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. James
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett

② -

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

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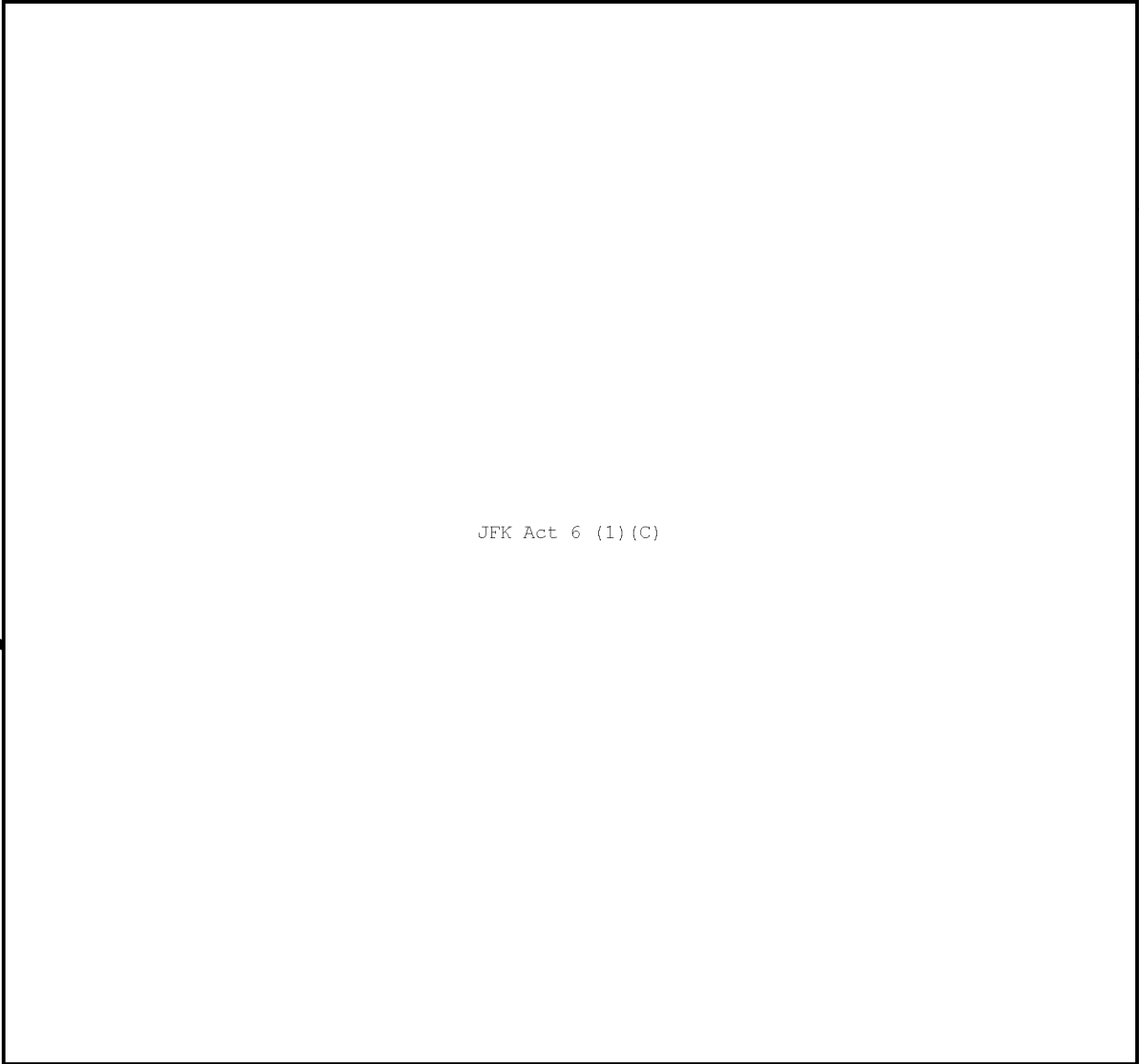
1 - Mr. James

SAC, WFO

December 4, 1959

Director, FBI (105-new)

GUBAN ACTIVITIES IN THE U.S.
IS - CUBA



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

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23
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YELLOW
DUPLICATE
DEC 4 1959
MAILED

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

NOT RECORDED
150 DEC 11 1959

7 - Donahoe
4 - Edwards
1 - Liaison

A. H. Belmont

April 15, 1960

S. B. Donahoe

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Mr. A. H. Belmont

April 28, 1960

Mr. S. B. Donahoe

*1 - Belmont
1 - Bartlett
1 - Donahoe
1 - Schaefer*

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

KBS: bcm
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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- Tolson _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Belmont
- Callahan _____
- DeLoach _____
- Malone _____
- McGuire _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *alw*

DATE: June 14, 1960

FROM : Mr. S. B. Donahoe *SD*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Mossburg
- 1 - Mr. Wacks

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

WRW:gmh
(6) *gmh*

EX 105

REC-23

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

65 JUN 23 1960

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JUN 16 1960

NAT. INT. SEC.

Memorandum Mr. Donahoe to Mr. Belmont



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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Memorandum

- Tolson _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Belmont _____
- Callahan _____
- DeLoach _____
- Malone _____
- McGuire _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 16, 1960

FROM : Mr. S. B. Donahoe

JUNE

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Donahoe
- 1 - Mossburg
- 1 - Callahan
- 1 - Cotter
- 1 - Wacks

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Enc. 6
65-68113

JUN 30 1960

Memorandum Mr. Donahoe to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Memorandum Mr. Donahoe to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

15 / 193
ENCLOSURE

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

- 23 - 193

Memorandum

Tolson _____
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 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5/21/62

FROM : W. R. Wannall *WRW*

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Wannall
- 1 - Mossburg
- 1 - Callahan
- 1 - G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mullins

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

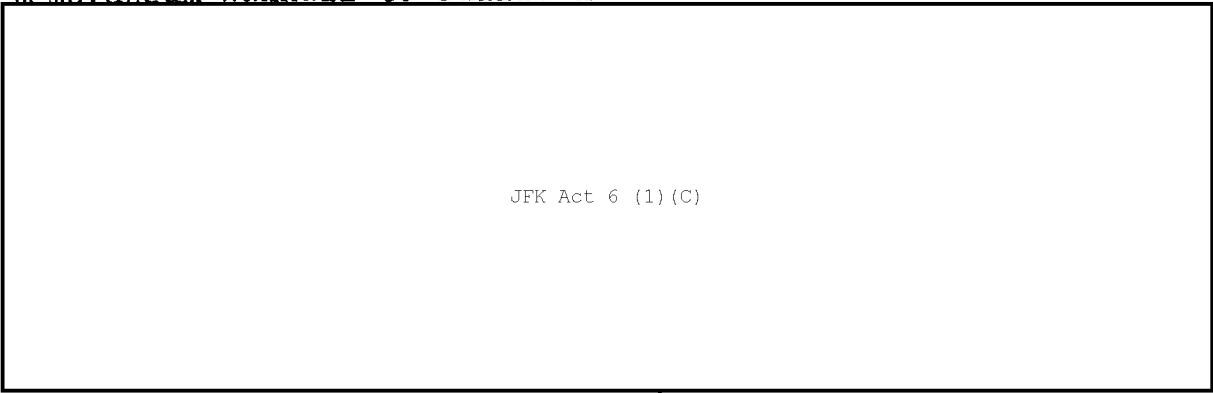
W E Sullivan
Wannall

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JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Memorandum Wannall to Sullivan



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

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over
Waf

Attachment A

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Enclosure

MR. A. H. BELMONT

July 21, 1960

R. O. L'ALLIER

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach

Malone 1-Liaison
McGuire
Rosen 1-Bartlett
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

51 AUG 3 1960
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

COPY

SAC, WFO (105-26155)

July 28, 1960

Director, FBI (105-87125)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

NOT RECORDED
1960 (SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

VRS:sah

(6)

COPY

COPY

Letter to SAC, WFO

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

COPY

- 2 -

- Schaefer

SAC, WFO (105-34566)

July 29, 1960

Director, FBI (105-85418)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

51 AUG 5 1960

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

Letter to SAC, WFO

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

UNITED STATES

7R

8

- 1 - Parsons
- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Donahoe
- 1 - Mossburg

- Tolson _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Belmont
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Malone _____
- McGuire _____
- Rosen _____
- Trotter _____
- Evans _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

Memora.

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *MS*

DATE: February 7, 1961

FROM : Mr. S. B. Donahoe *MS*

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Booth

L'Allier

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JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

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Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2

- Parsons
- Belmont
- Donahoe
- Liaison
- 1 - Mossburg

- Tolson _____
- Parsons _____
- Mohr _____
- Belmont
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

L. A. [unclear]

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: March 24, 1961

FROM : Mr. S. B. Donahoe *SD*

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

[Large redacted area]

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

*4-4-61
4-4-61
4-4-61
4-4-61
4-4-61*

100-3-10-1

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Parsons _____
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 Belmont
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *ahw*

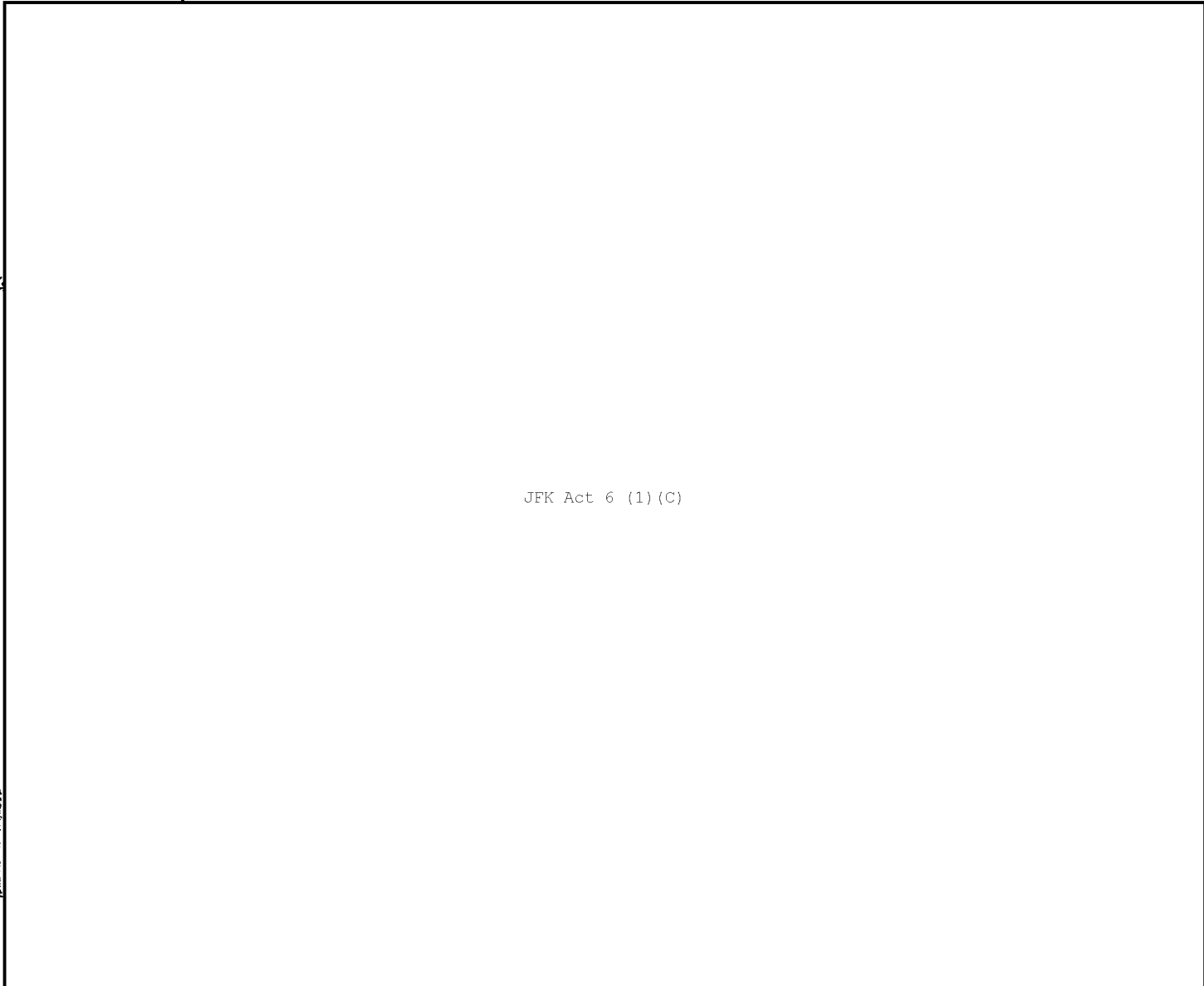
DATE: April 20, 1961

FROM : Mr. S. B. Donahoe *sd*

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

1 L'Action
2 [unclear]
[unclear]



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

EHM:fag

- (7)
- 1 - Parsons
- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Donahoe
- 1 - Liaison

Mossburg

105-97459-336

MAY 17 1961

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Let to my ac 379/61
EHM: fag
5 - Mossburg

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

CUBA -
JFK

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: June 22, 1961

FROM : S. B. Donahoe *SB*

JUNE

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Donahoe
- 1 - Mossburg
- 1 - Callahan
- 1 - Cotter
- 1 - Moore, G. C.

Don

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Enclosures - 2

WRW:bcf
(7)

JUN 27 1961

EX-107

JUN 27 1961

Memorandum to W. C. Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 12, 1961

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

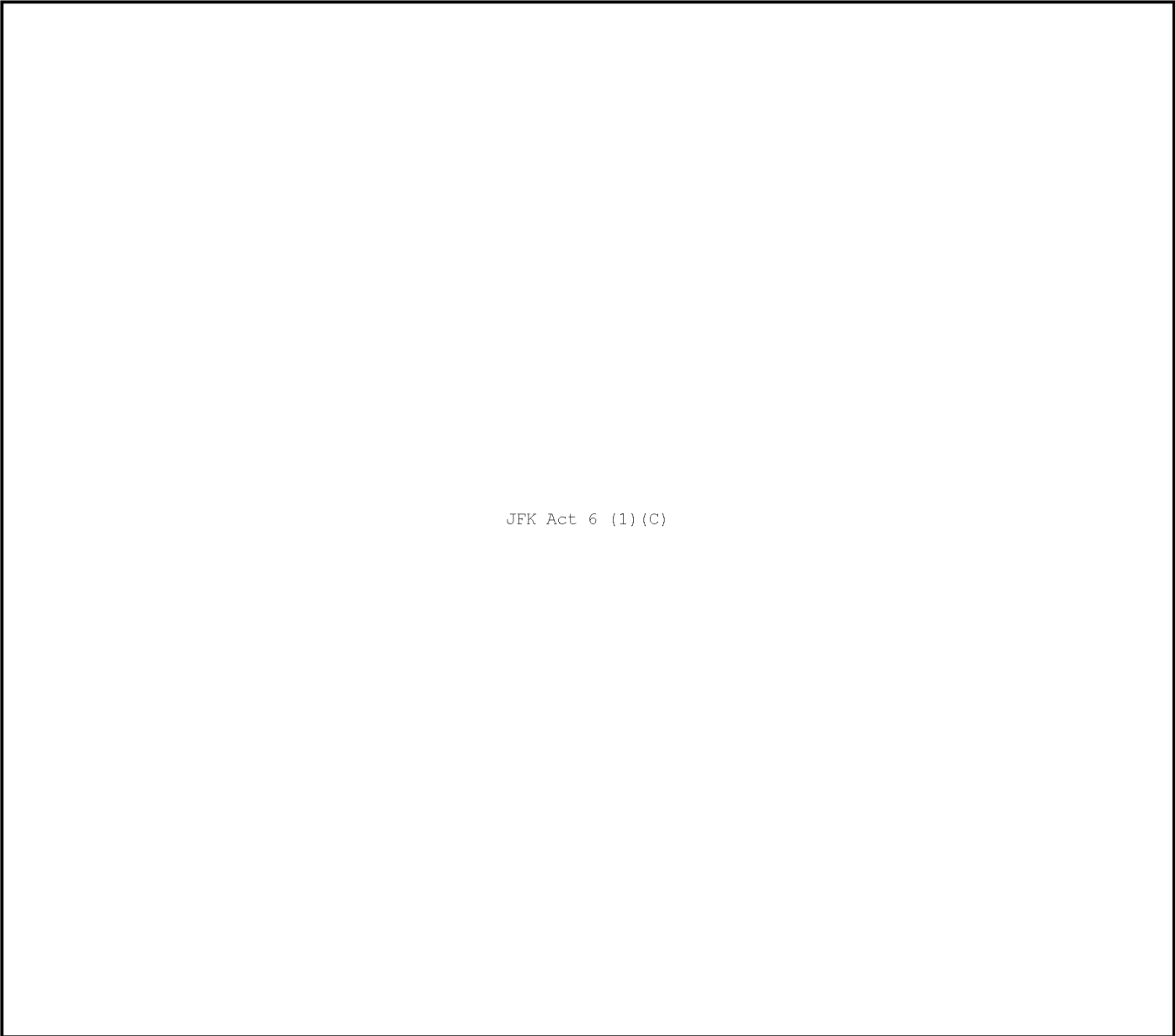
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Malone
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Ingram
- Gandy

Wood
Donahoe



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe

OCT 20 1961

SEE ADDENDUM ON NEXT PAGE

ADDENDUM BY MR. TOLSON 10/13/61

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

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- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Evans

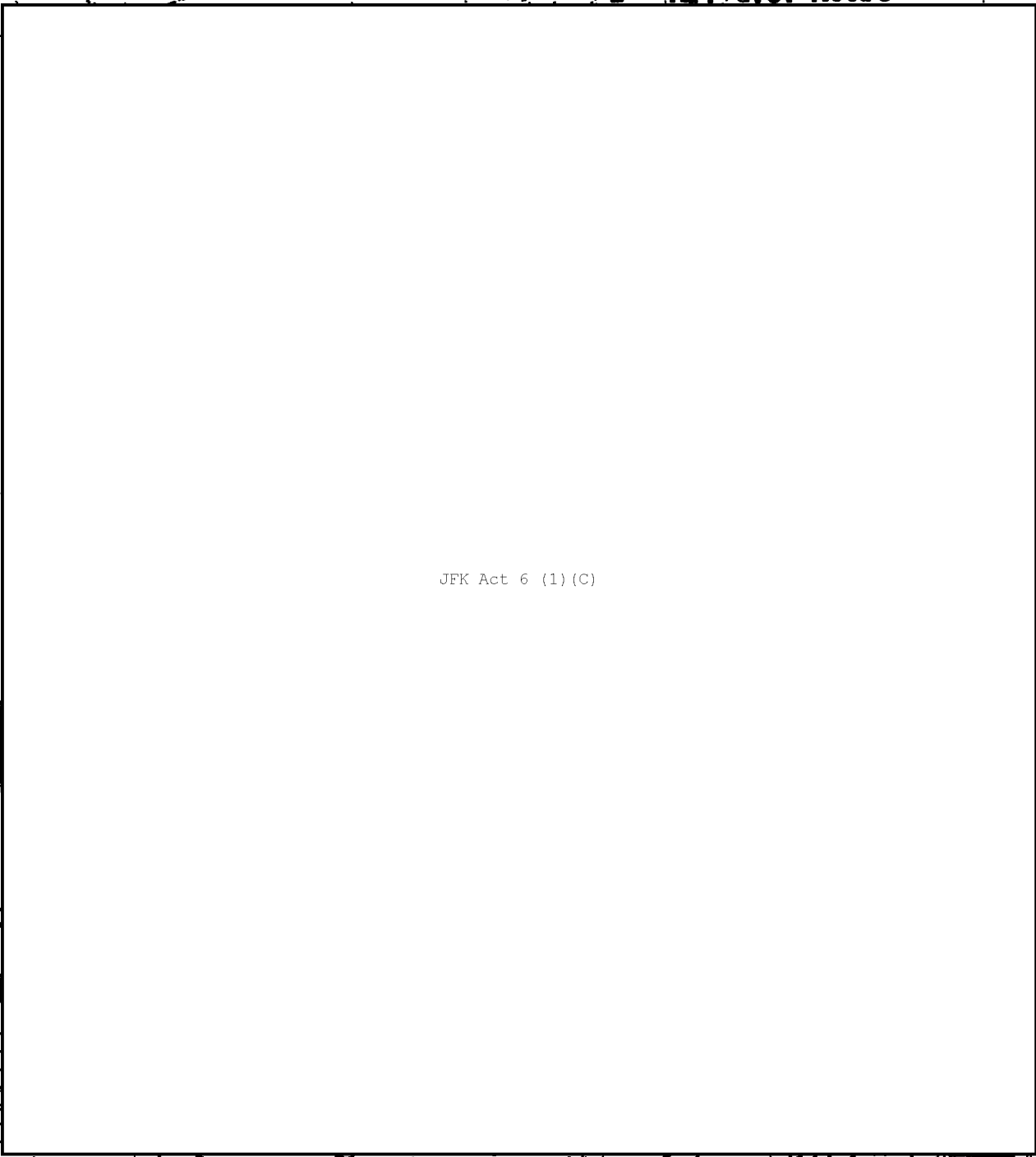
The Attorney General

October 13, 1961

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

OCT 13 2 28 PM '61



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

MAILED 4
 OCT 16 1961
 COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
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- DeLoach _____
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- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
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- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

65-63113

SBD: dmd (10)

See note page 3

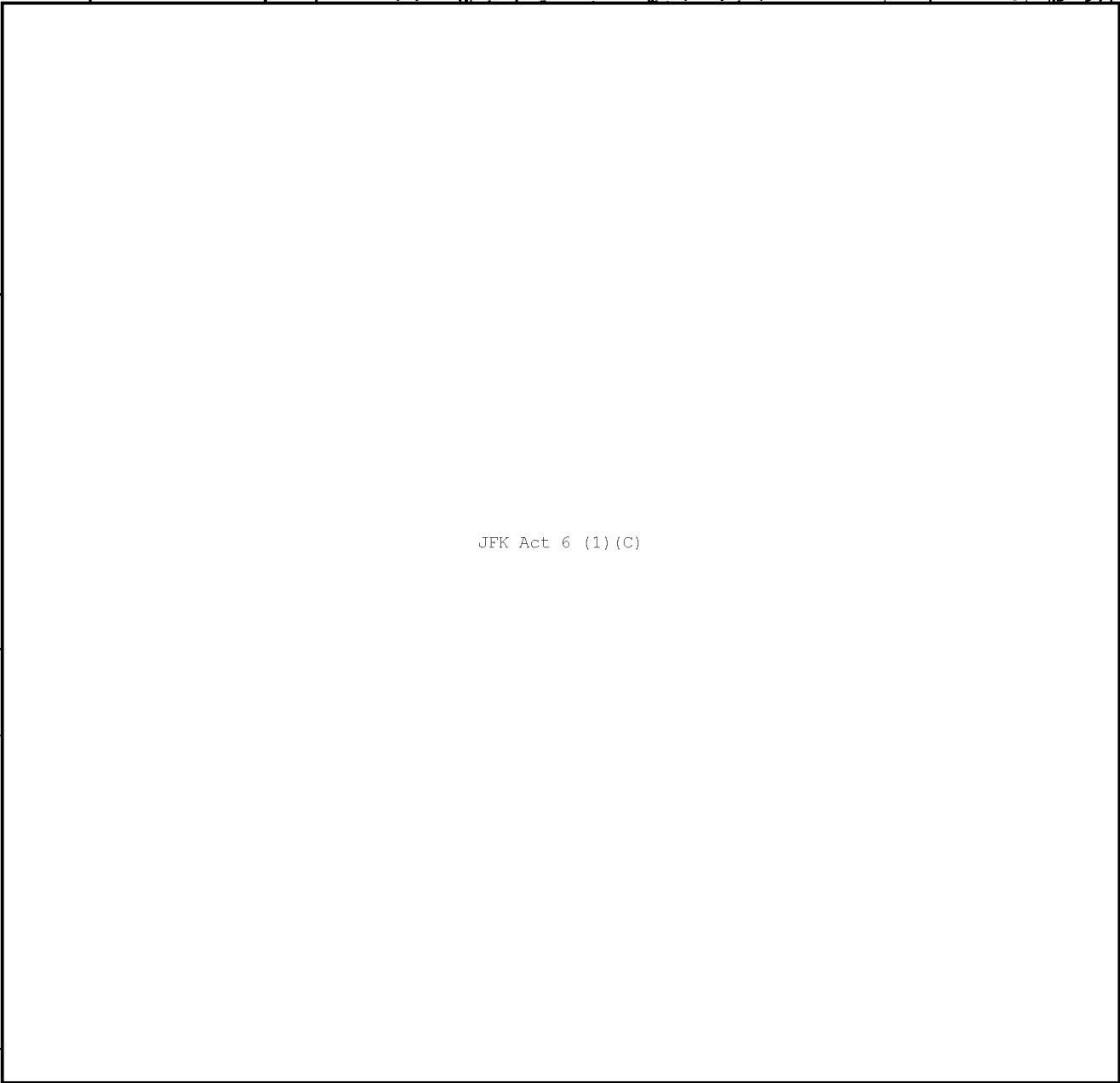
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The Attorney General



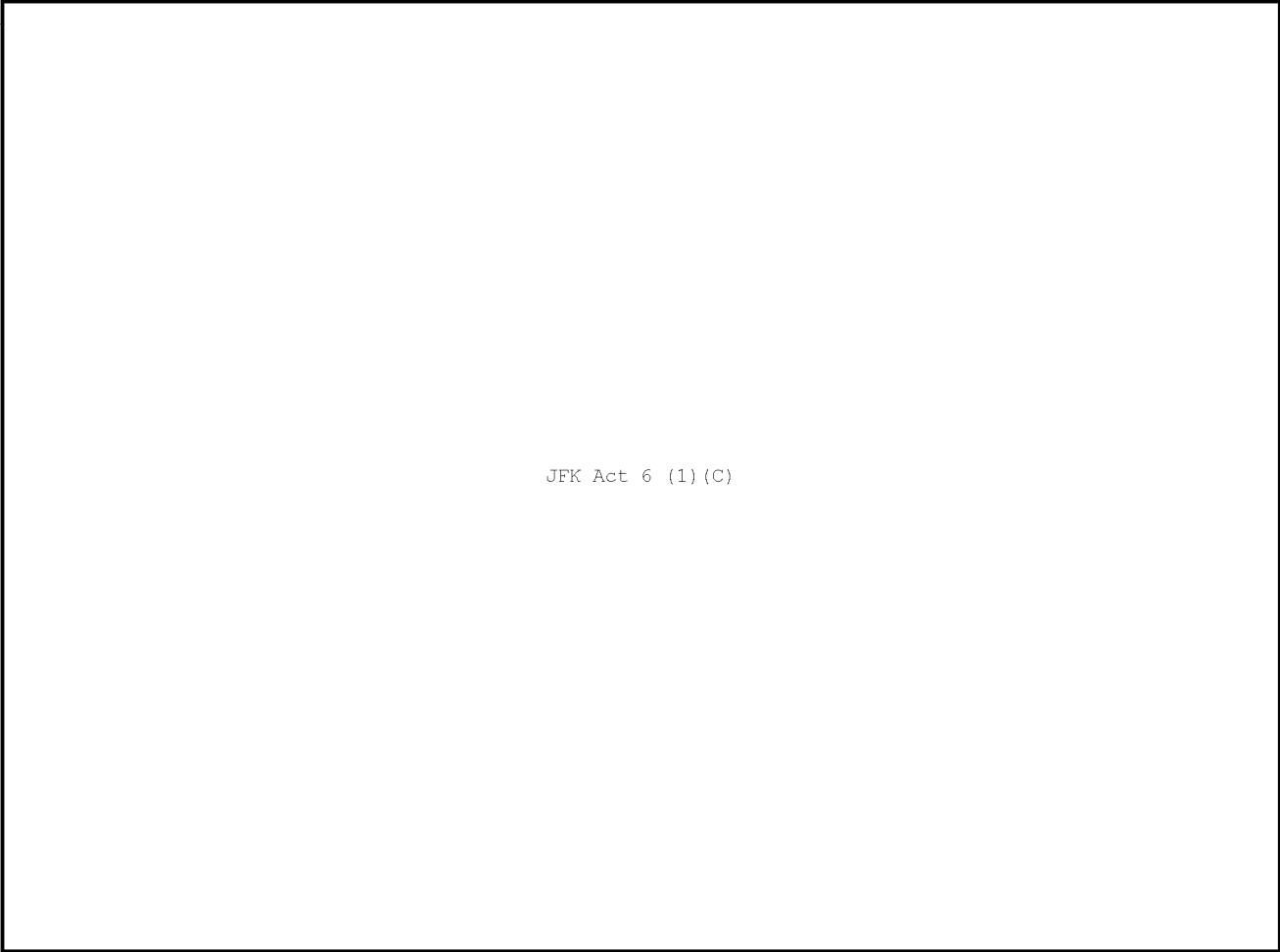
JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

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- 2 -

SECRET

The Attorney General



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

SECRET

- 3 -

SECRET

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

October 13, 1961

BY LIAISON

Honorable U. Alexis Johnson
 Deputy Under Secretary of State
 for Political Affairs
 Department of State
 Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Johnson:



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

10/16/61
delivered
[Signature]

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 READING ROOM

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
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- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

REC-23

SBD:dmd (3)
 JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

See note page 3

SECRET

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Honorable U. Alexis Johnson

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

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- 2 -

SECRET

Honorable U. Alexis Johnson



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

SECRET

- 3 -

2 - Mr. Leavitt
1 - Mr. Donahoe

SAC, WFO

12/6/61

Director, FBI (105-97453-212)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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MAILED

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64 DEC 12 1961

Memorandum

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Mohr	_____
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Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Belmont *MB*

DATE: April 9, 1962

FROM : C. A. Evans *CAE*

SUBJECT: JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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in a [unclear]

Ward

[Signature]

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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1 - Mr. Sullivan

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4/13/62

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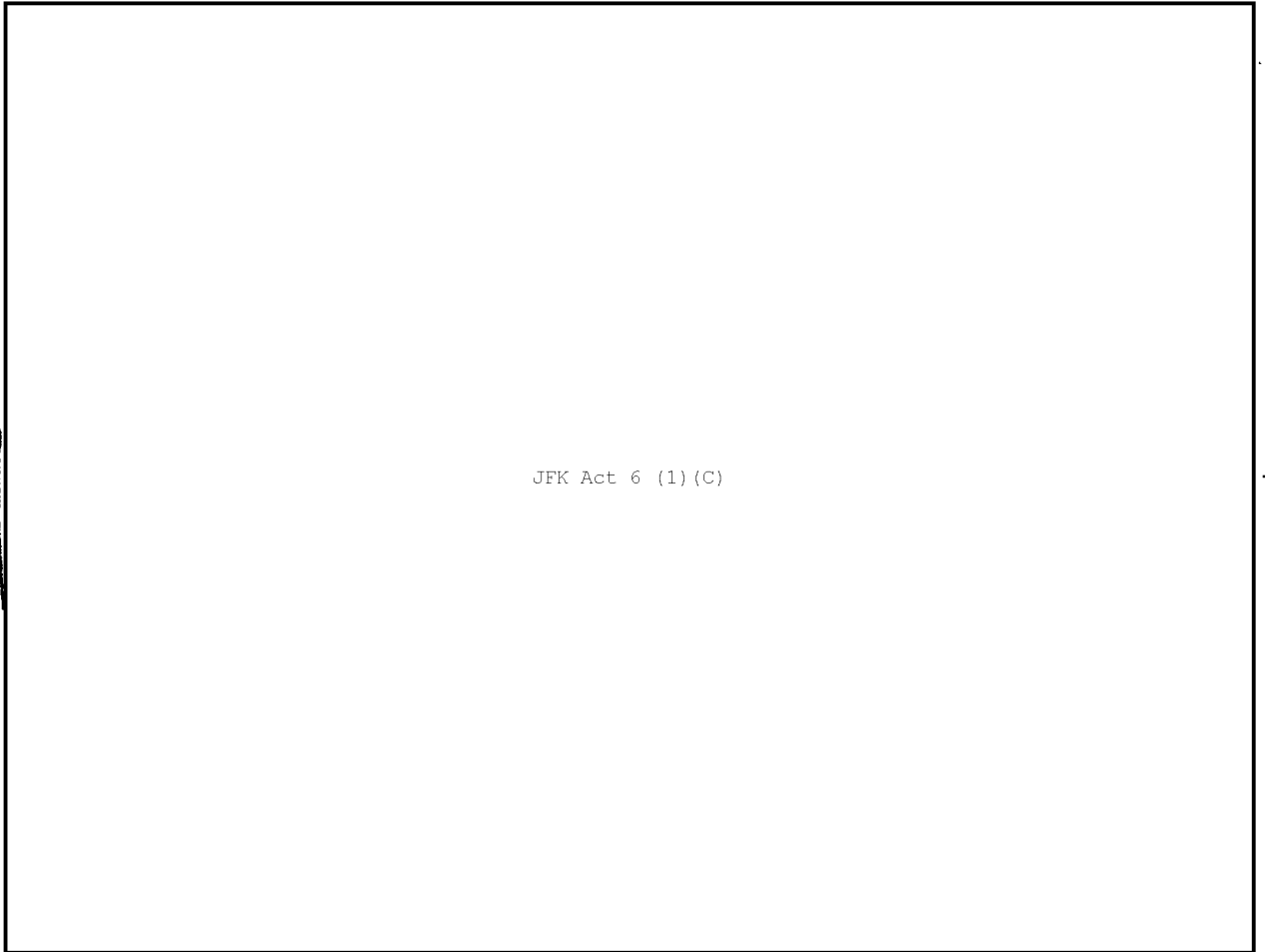
APR 13 1962

5-TWL

SECRET

April 2, 1962

Dear Mr. Attorney General:



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

The Honorable
Robert F. Kennedy,
Attorney General.

SECRET

ENCLOSURE

65-63112-

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6-11-62

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6-11-62
6-11-62

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-2-

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Dean Rusk

Dean Rusk

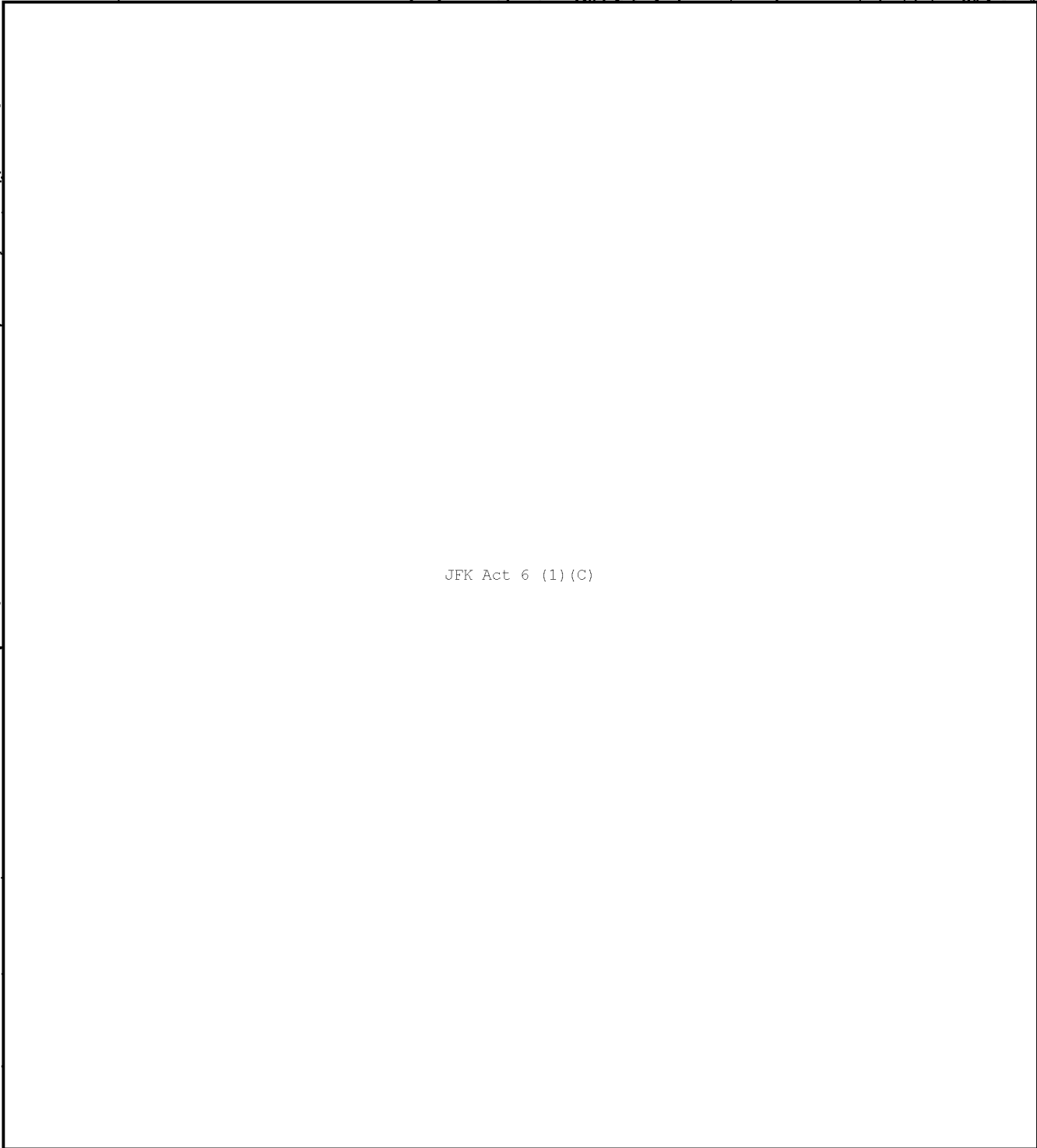
SECRET

1 - Hannan
1 - Leavitt

SAC, WFO

4/10/62

Director, FBI (105-97459-207)



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

6 077-207-1962
(11)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO

Letter to SAC, WFO

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: January 23, 1962

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

JUNE

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe *D. E. Sullivan*
- 1 - Mr. J.D. Donohue
- 1 - Mr. Kossburg
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

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JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

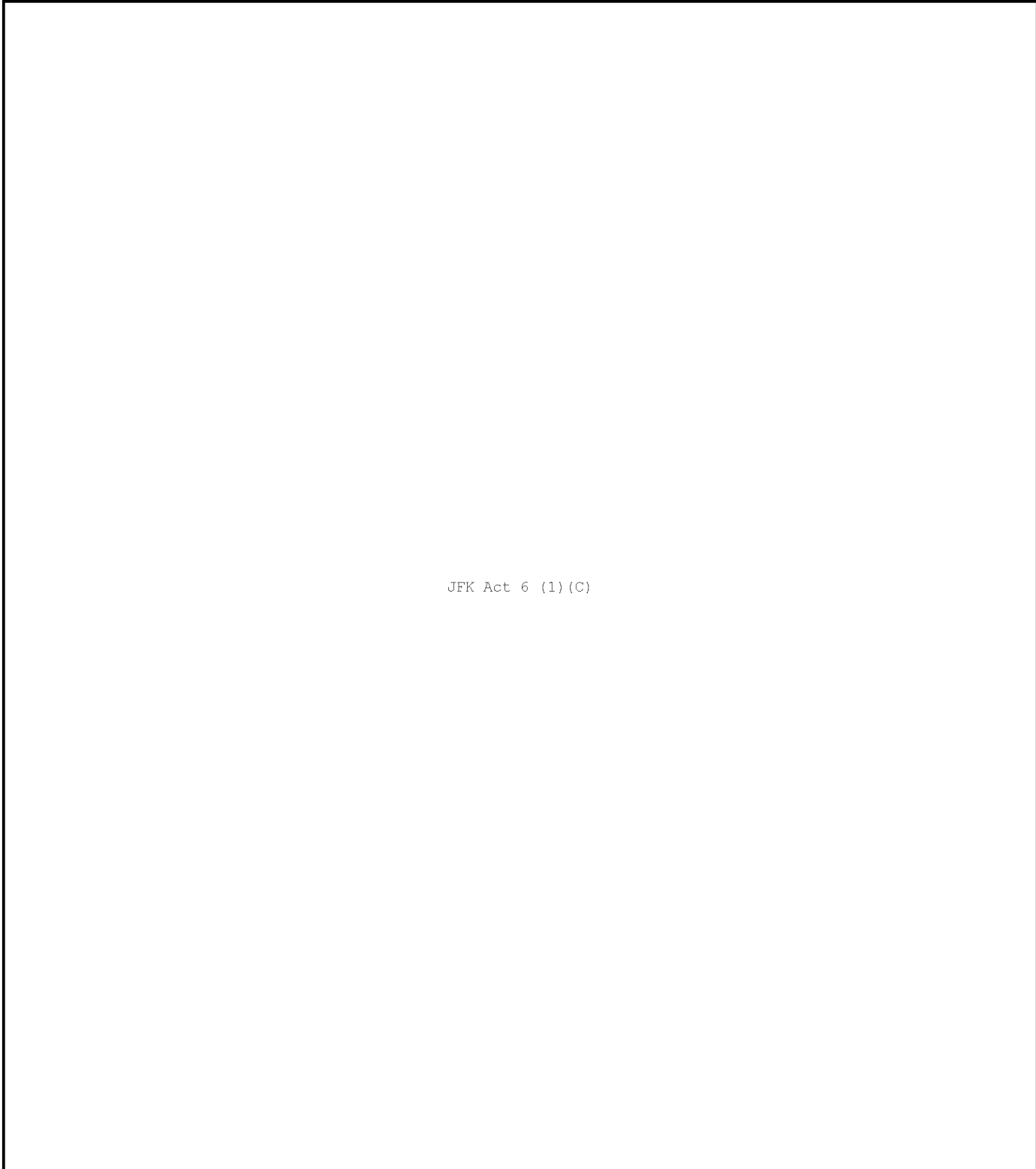
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

1,

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan



01/17/76

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

01/17/76
- 3 -

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

wed

John B. [Signature]

*OK
d*

[Signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
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- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: January 24, 1962

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

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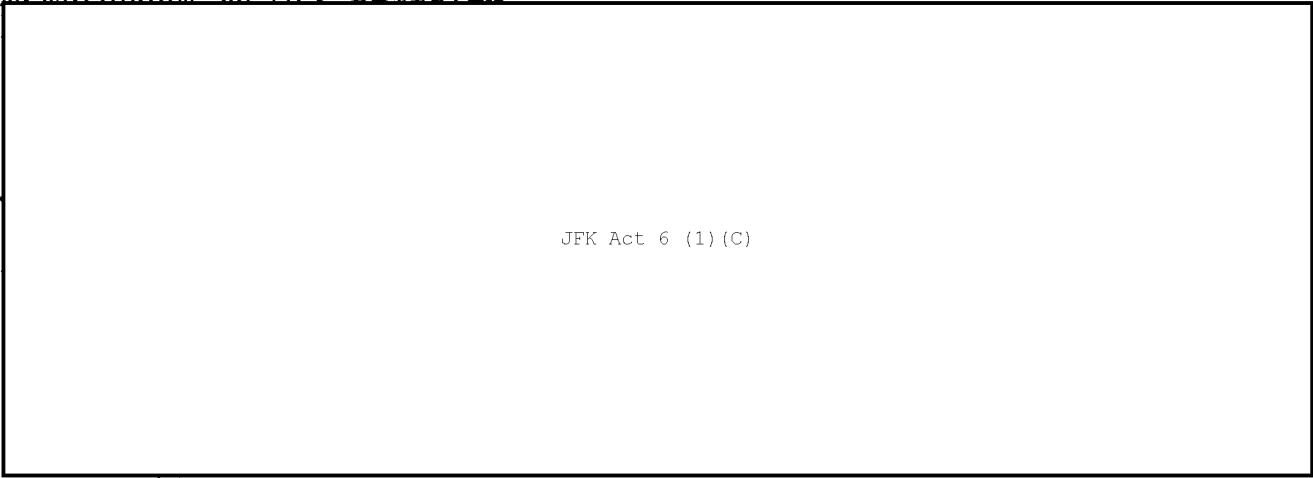
(7)

57 FEB

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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P
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V
G.K.
d

SECRET

The Attorney General

January 25, 1962

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

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JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

MAILED 2
JAN 25 1962

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Cullivan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
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- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
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- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

SBD:dmd (10)

REC-17
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JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

22 JAN 30 1962

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SECRET

The Attorney General

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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- 2 -

The Attorney General

JUNE

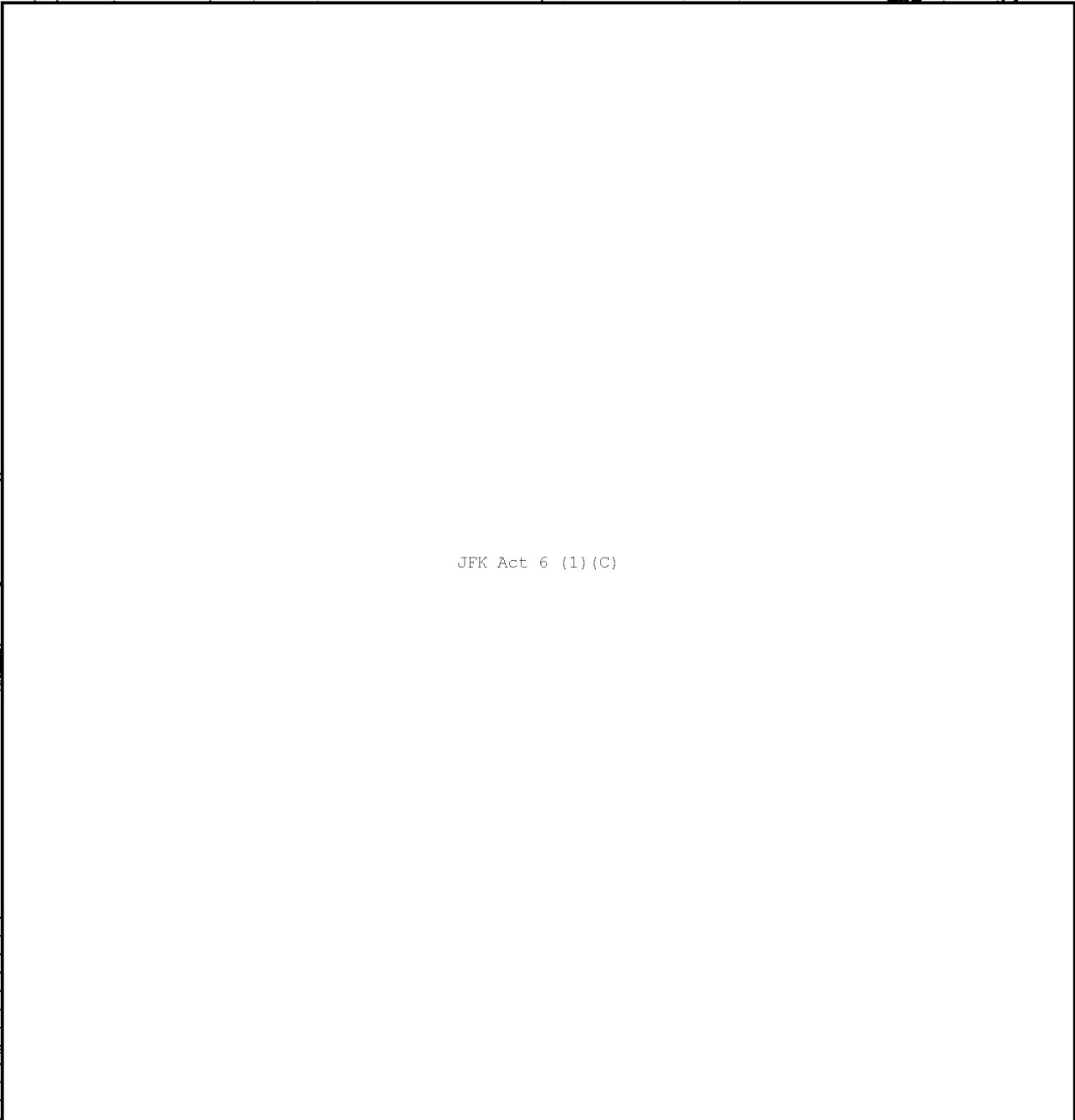
January 26, 1962

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

- 1 - Mr. J. D. Donohue
- 1 - Mr. Mossburg
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

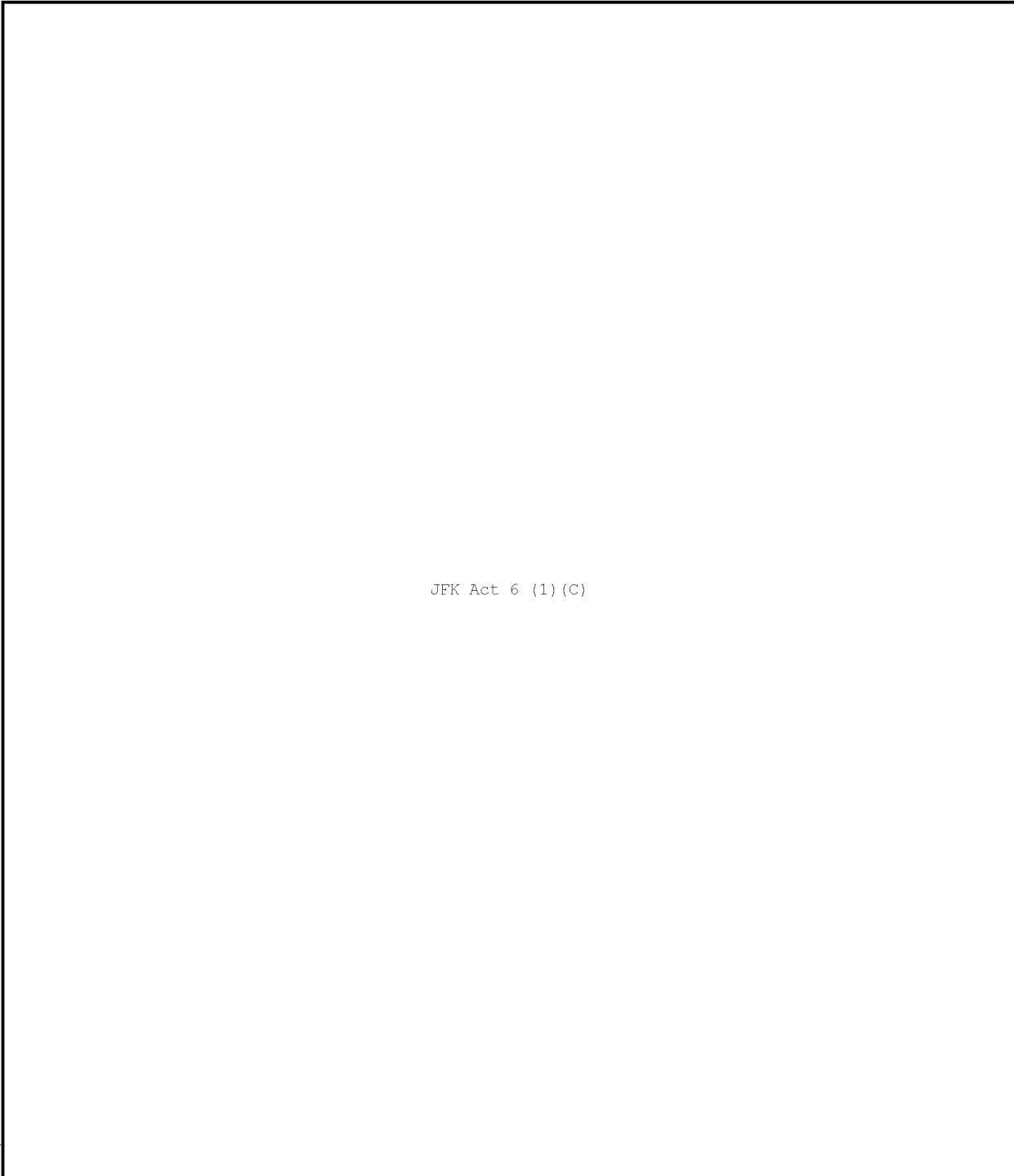


JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

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 JAN 26 1962
 COMM-FBI

- rPw
- Tolson _____
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 - Mohr _____
 - Callahan _____
 - Conrad _____
 - DeLoach _____
 - Evans _____
 - Melone _____
 - Rosen _____
 - Sullivan _____
 - Tavel _____
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 - Tele. Room _____
 - Ingram _____
 - Gandy _____

The Attorney General



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

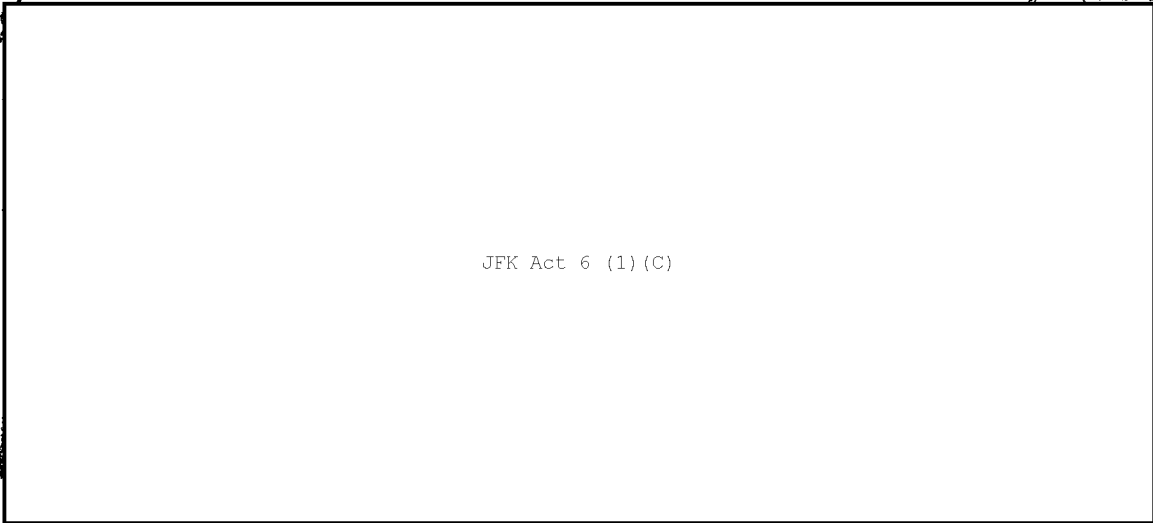
TO : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, FBI

DATE: January 31, 1962

FROM : Andrew F. Oehmann
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Evans
- Mr. Malone
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Room
- Telegram
- Gandy

SUBJECT:



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

REC-72

17 FEB 7 1962

5-9
G. C. [Signature]

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

SECRET

38 JAN-31-1962

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 4, 1963

FROM : W. R. Wannall *11-10-1-20*

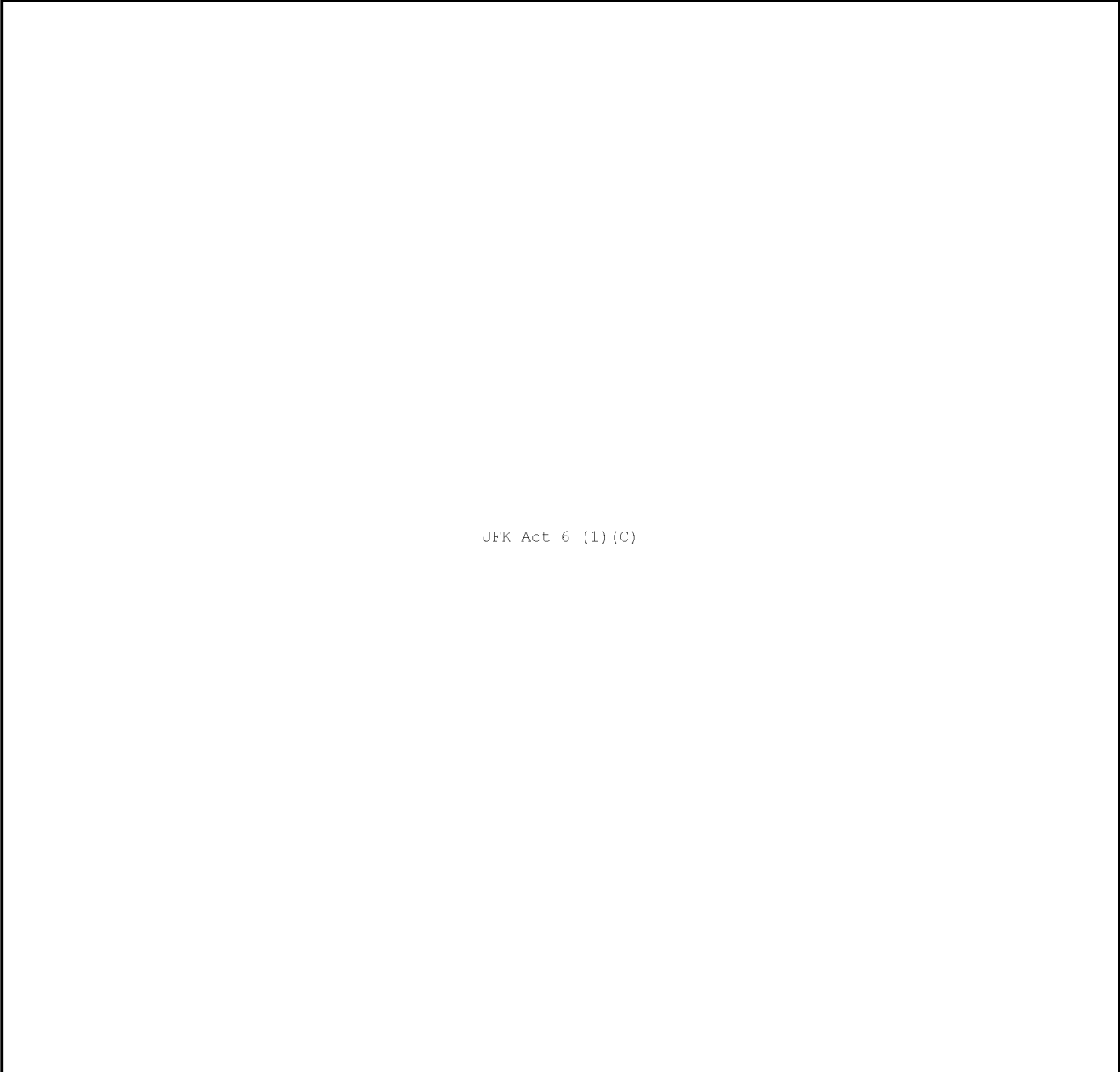
JUNE

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Evans
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Wannall
- 1 - Donohue
- 1 - G.C. Moore

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

GCM:ams
(7)

977-73

ams
FEB 13 1963

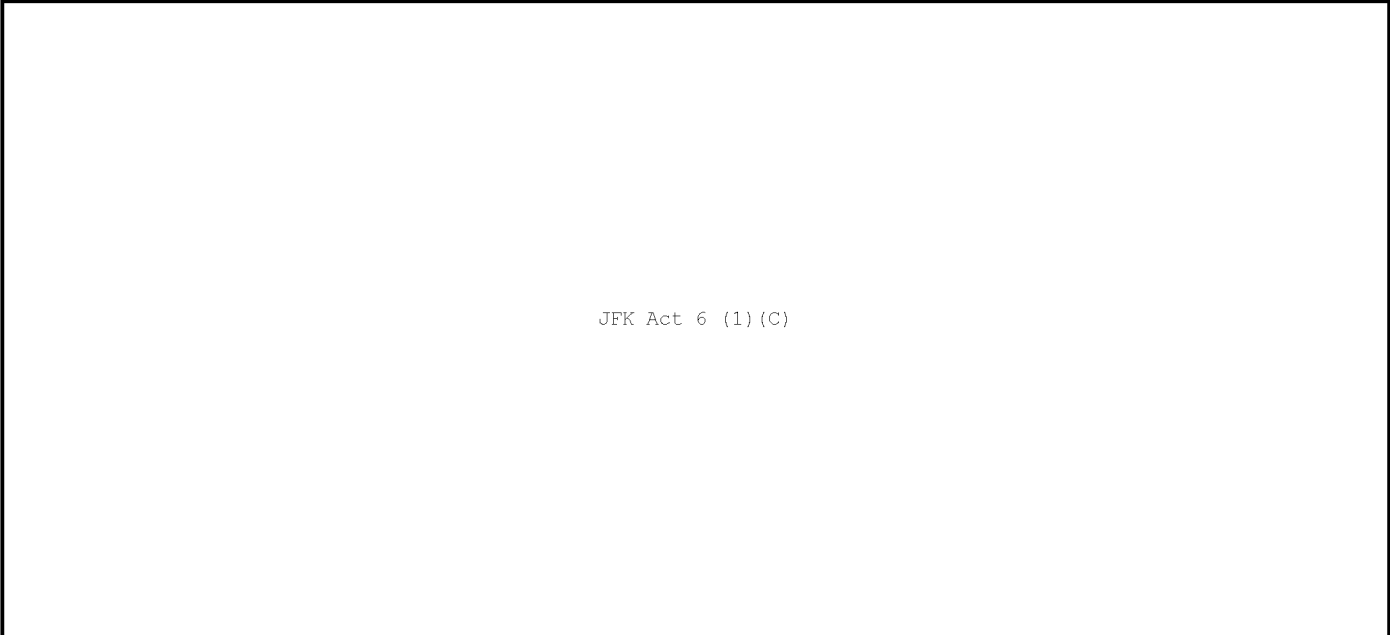
Handwritten signatures and stamps

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Ken
GRC *scanned* *js* *Wex* *V.*

Memorandum Wannall to Sullivan



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Ma
Bill
Cal
G.K.
V.

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

to : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: April 30, 1963

FROM : W. R. Wannall

JUNE

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Evans
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Wannall
- 1 - Donohue
- 1 - G. Moore

[Large redacted area]

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

6 JUN 1963
(2)

EX-118

17 MAY 8 1963

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

John
Edwards
A

CUBA -
JFK?

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wannall

- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. Evans _____
- Mr. Gale _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sullivan _____
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 16, 1963

FROM : W. R. Wannall *WRW/KAC*

- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. D.F.X. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Mossburg

SUBJECT: JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JULNE

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

6 MAY 1963
ENCLOSURE

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

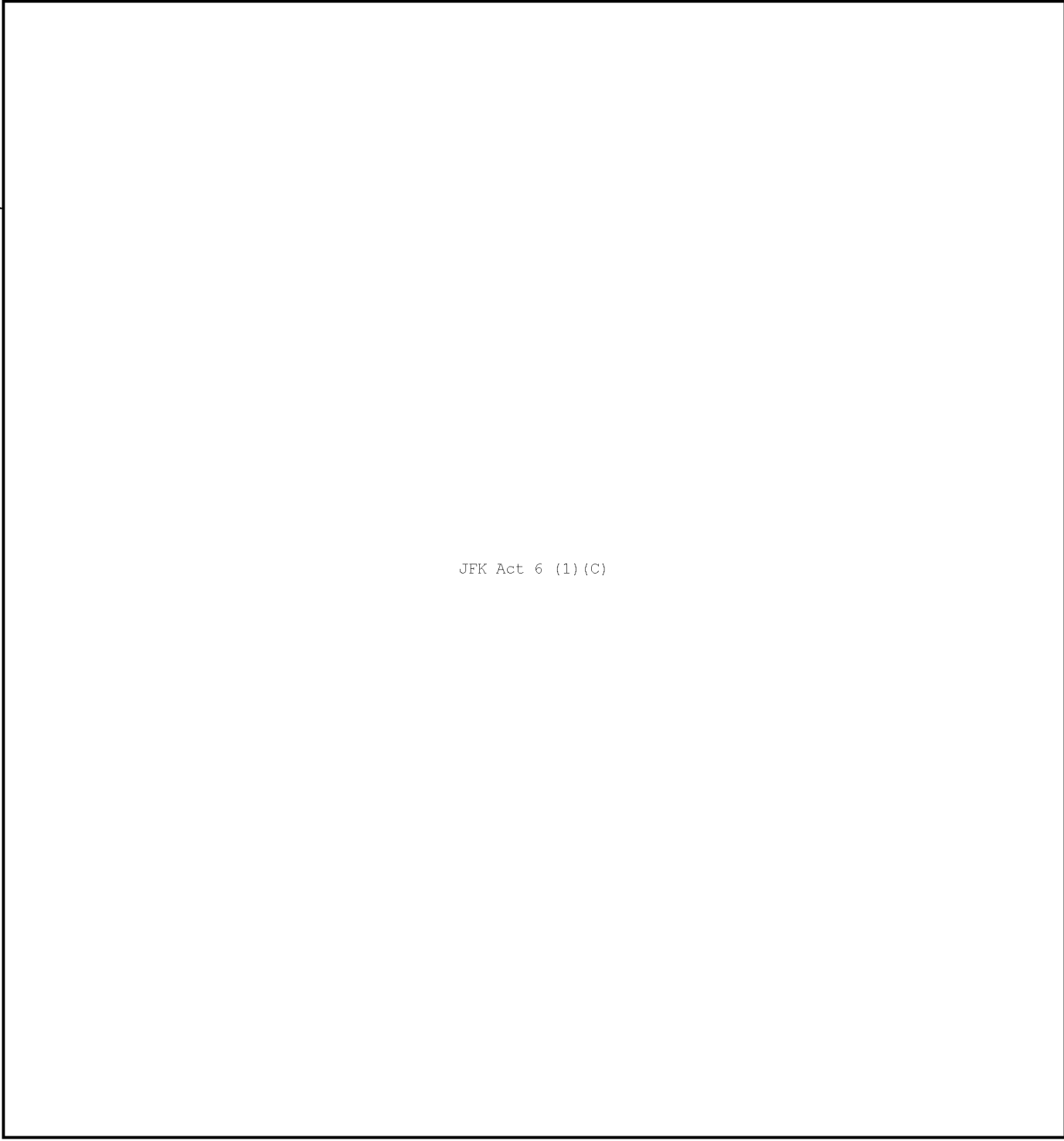
J. O.

a

WCS

- 2 -

Attachment A



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

15-00110-346
ENCLOSURE

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

100-111111-346
ENCLOSURE

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

CUBA,
JFK?

MEMORANDUM

Calkins	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO: W. C. Sullivan

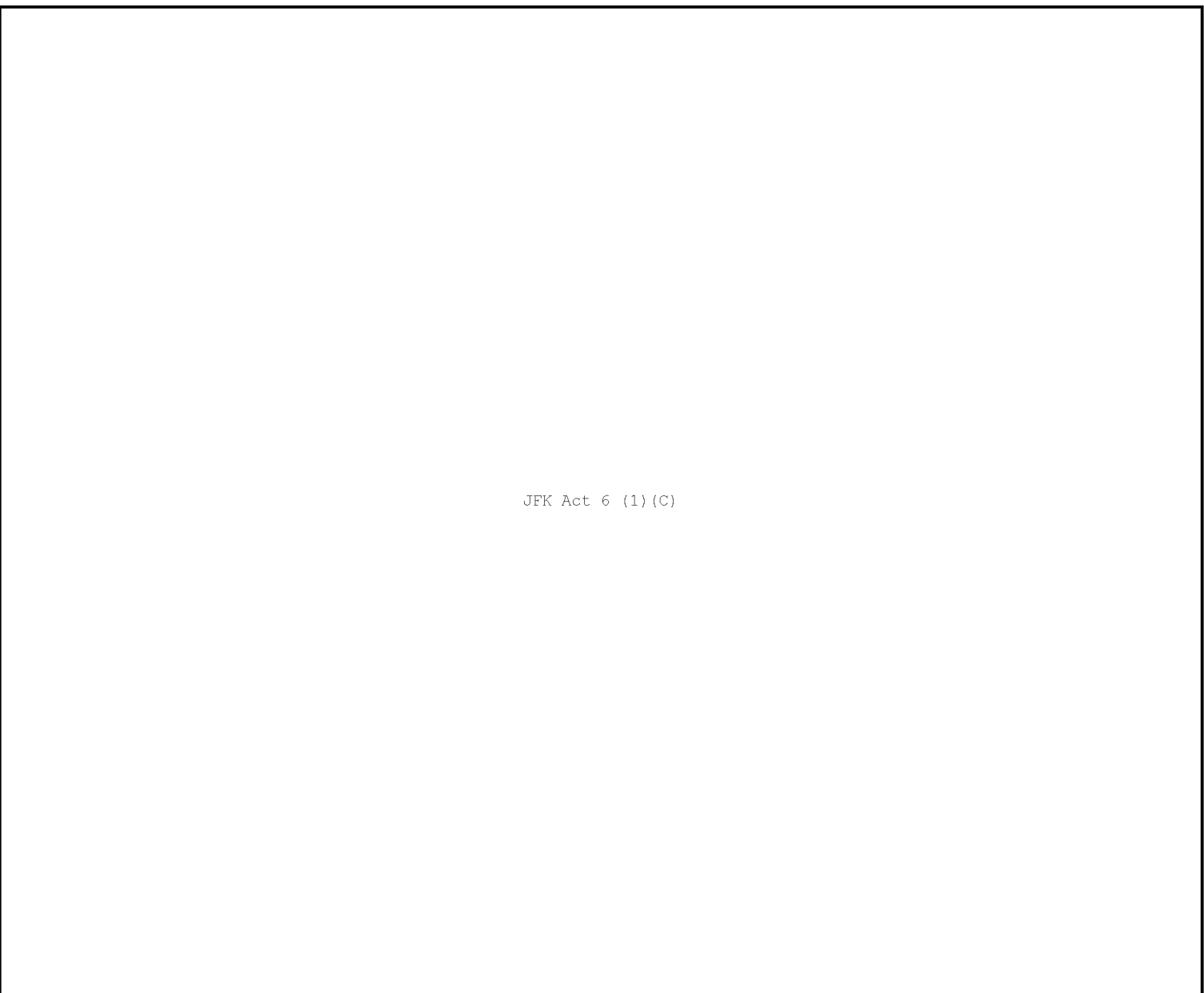
DATE: May 18, 1964

FROM: W. R. Wannall

JUNE

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Mossburg
- 1 - Mr. Mullins

SUBJECT: JFK Act 6 (1) (C)



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Enclosures
RDC:ams
(7)

11 MAY 20 1964

6 MAY 22 1964

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

FRC
Sullivan

JUNE

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

433

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JUNE

Attachment B

S.

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 11/1/63

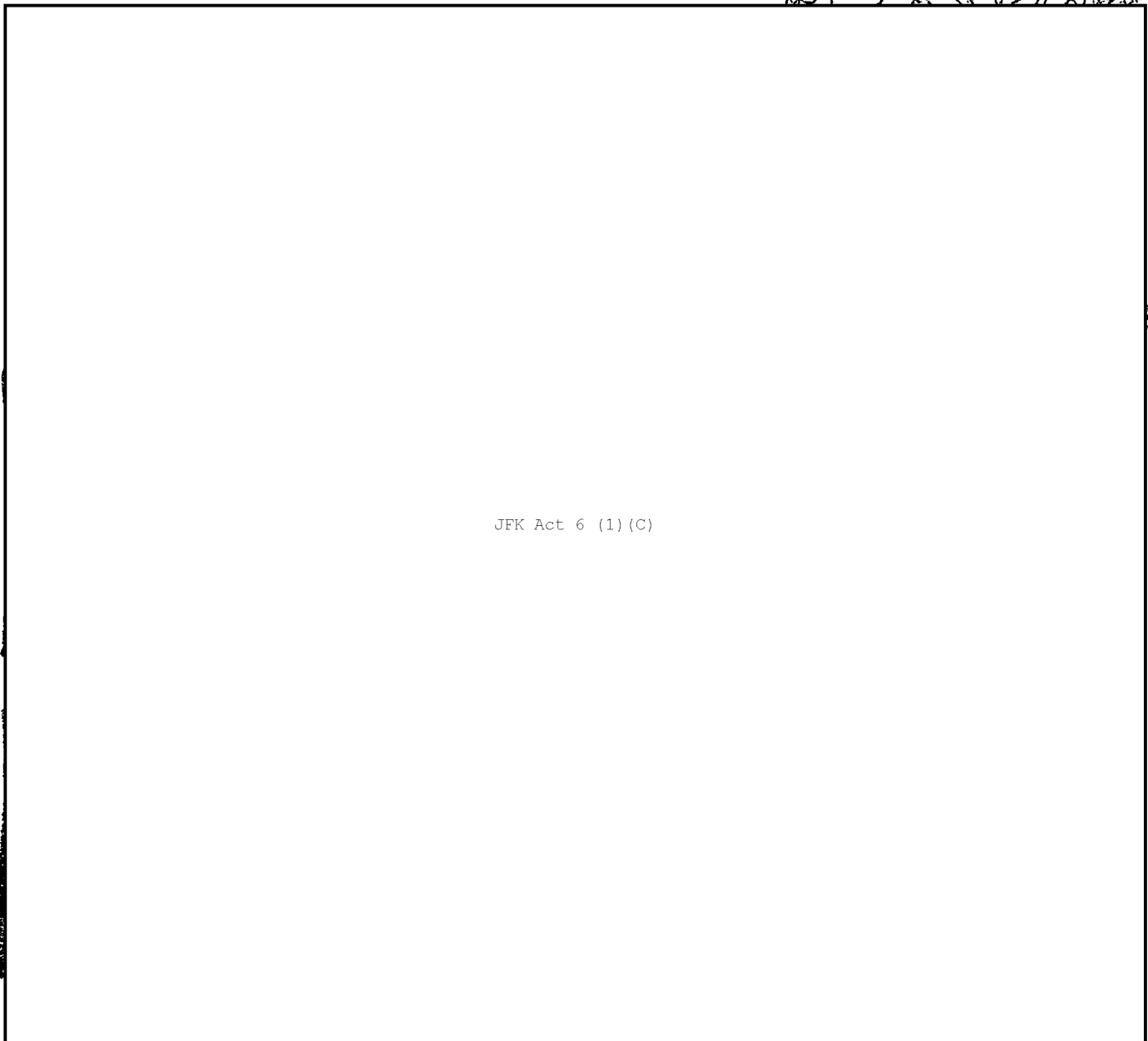
FROM : W. R. Wannall

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Wannall
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mossburg

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

EHM:klw

59 DEC 13 1963

FOR: Sullivan, Brennan, Casper, FB:chs
11/6/63

8 DEC 10 1963

LIASO

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: 2-5-64

FROM : W. R. Wannall *WRW*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. G. Moore

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

WCS
D. G. [unclear]
SC [unclear]

[Large redacted area]

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

GCM: lab *lab*
(7)
58 MAR 5 1964

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Vertical handwritten notes on the left margin

Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom of the page

SAC, New York

1 - Wannall
1 - Ruehl
3-26-64

Director, FBI (105-97432-370)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

NOT RECORDED
46 MAR 27 1964

72 APR 8 1964
150

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

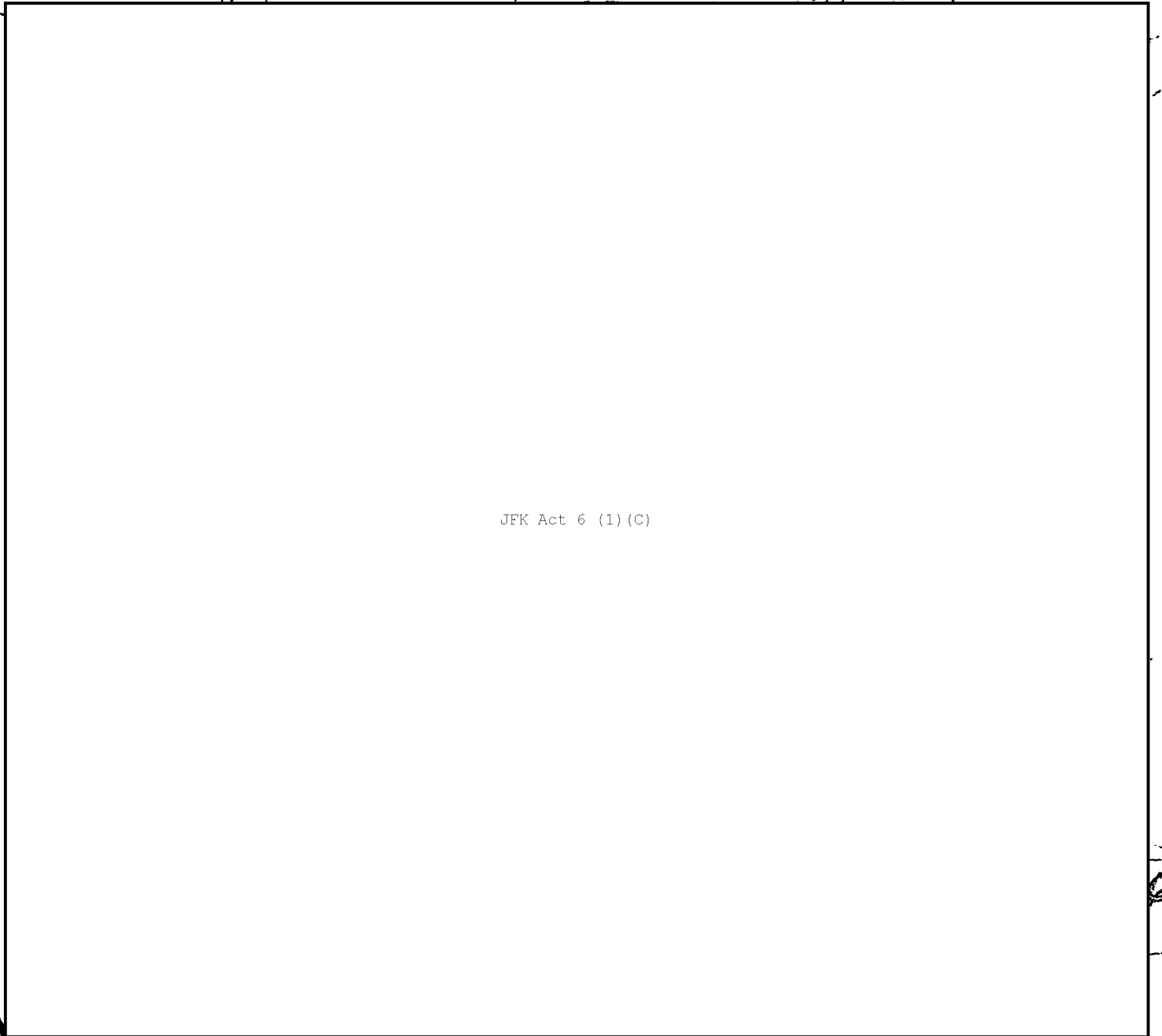
DATE: 2/5/64

FROM : W. R. Wannall *wrw*

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Wannall
- 1 - Ruehl

SUBJECT: JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

W. J. Boyleman
[Signature]



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

3 APR 2 1964 3-24-64 VER. *[Signature]*
2-WFO

[Handwritten mark]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Toison _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan See
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Sullivan

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: April 17, 1964

FROM : W. R. Wannall *WRW*

- 1 - Liaison
(Bartlett)
- 1 - Wannall
- 1 - Mossburg

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

D. J. BRENNAN

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

EHM:jal
(8)

1 - 134-12633 (Rene Baptiste)

72 MAY 8 1964

12 MAY 1 1964

*See
with [unclear]*

Copy of [unclear] [unclear]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: July 21, 1964

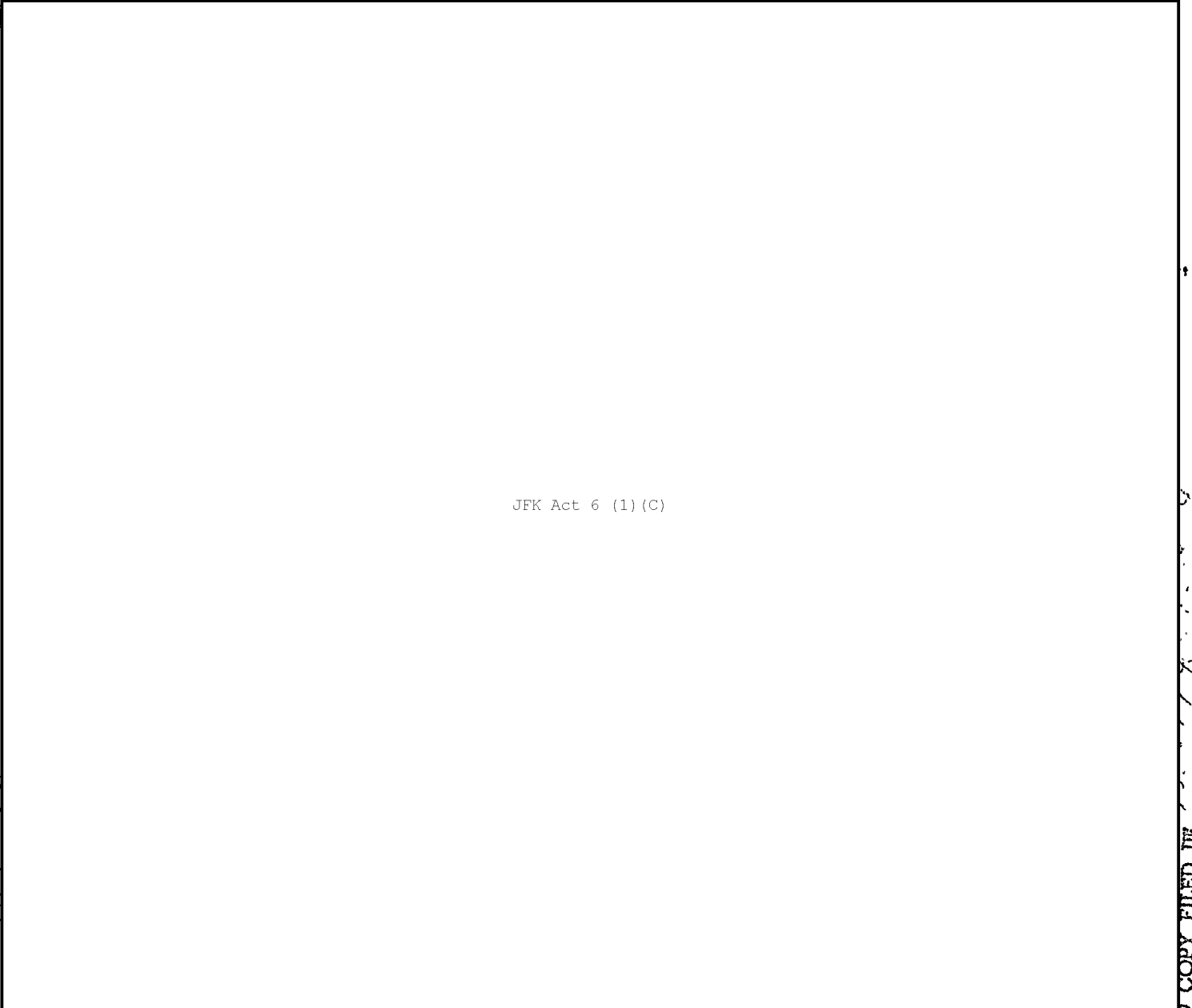
FROM : W. R. Wannall *WRW*

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Liaison (Bartlett)
- 1 - Wannall
- 1 - Meier

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

SUBJECT: JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

W. J. Brennan



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

ACM:jal
(7)

67 AUG 6 1964

*7/24/64 H.B. Wells, LWR, ...
revised; Will check & respond. lpm
(See pg. 2)*

5. ACM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum Wannall to Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Wann
Tel
WHL
Wann
WHL
BW
St
- 2 -
WHL

1 - Mr. Meier

SAC, New York (105-65980)

7/31/64

Director, FBI (105-97459-234)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

ACM:epj:rth
(7)

64 AUG 12 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

60 AUG 5 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-97459-101

Letter to SAC, New York

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

DIRECTOR, FBI

7/7/64

SAC, NEW YORK (105-65980) (P)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

2 - BUREAU RM
1 - NEW YORK (105-65980)

RVP:EMD
(3)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

NOT RECORDED
128 JUL 31 1964

105-47459-2
ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

FROM : W. R. Wannall *wrw*

SUBJECT: JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

DATE: September 30, 1964

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Sullivan

- 1 - Liaison
(Bartlett)
- 1 - Wannall
- 1 - Mossburg

- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

EBM:jul 21 1965
(7)

Xerox NZ poly pack

Mat [unclear]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
DeLoach	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

~~1 - Mr. Belmont~~
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Liaison

DATE: 11/13/64

1 - Mr. Wannall
 1 - Mr. Ruehl

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

FROM : W. R. Wannall *wrc*

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

[Handwritten signatures]

[Large redacted area]

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

[Vertical handwritten note on left margin]

36 DEC 10 1964

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)



SECRET

This document consists of 1 pages.

Number 13 copies, Series A

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

November 25, 1964

12/1/64

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. *CB* Bartlett, FBI

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

REC-40

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

4 DEC 8 1964

SECRET

file 5-2662

65-63113

Place cc 15093
56 DEC 10 1964
313

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 134-1377

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

FROM : Mr. R. D. Cotter *RDC*

DATE: 6/29/65

- ~~1 - Mr. Belmont~~
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Mossburg
- 1 - Mr. Mullins
- 1 - Mr. Wacks
- 1 - Mr. Jaquiss

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

RDC/mea
(10)

WCS
Lace
PA

6 JUL 2 1965

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

*TOE M.B. [unclear]
[unclear]*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input type="checkbox"/>
Casper	<input type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input type="checkbox"/>
Felt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gale	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 7/12/65

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Jaquiss

*J. J. [unclear]
B. [unclear]*

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN //

HJJ:gas
(8)

CONTINUED - OVER

4 JUL 26 1965

Memo R. D. Cotter to W. C. Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Mr. R. D. Cotter

1/20/66

Mr. E. H. Mossburg

1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter
1 - Mr. E.H. Mossburg

3115-27

ORIGINAL FILED IN 115-11721

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

55 FEB 3 1966

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Mr. R. D. Cotter

1/20/66

Mr. A. R. Jones

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
1 - Mr. E. H. Mossburg
1 - Mr. A. R. Jones

42

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

ARJ/gas (5)
50 JAN 21 1966 3-1

199 JAN 24 1966 3 1888

Memorandum for Mr. R. D. Cotter

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Cotter

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

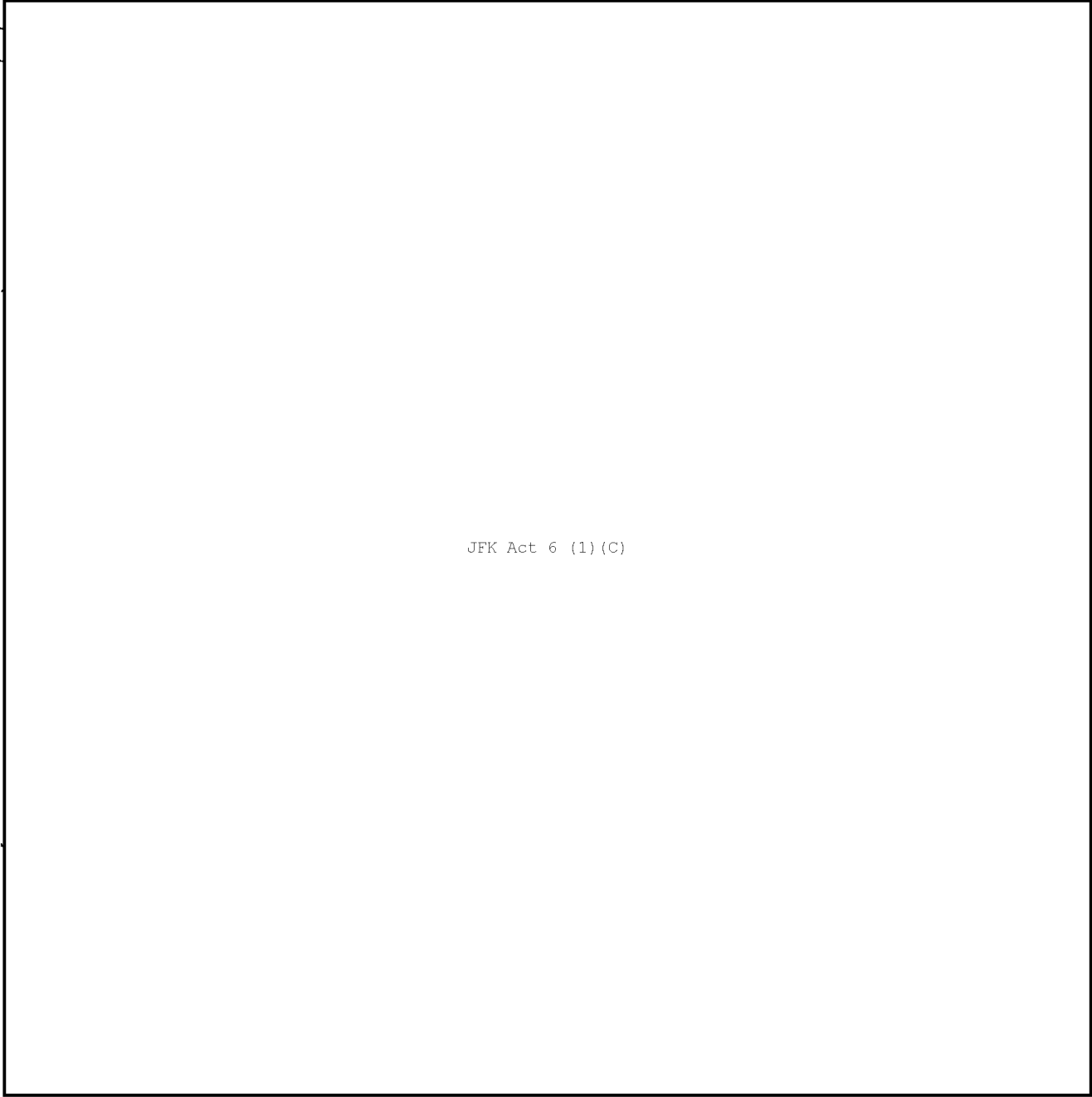
TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 12, 1966

FROM : Mr. W. R. Wannall

- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. Atkinson
- 1 - Mr. Harrell
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT:



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

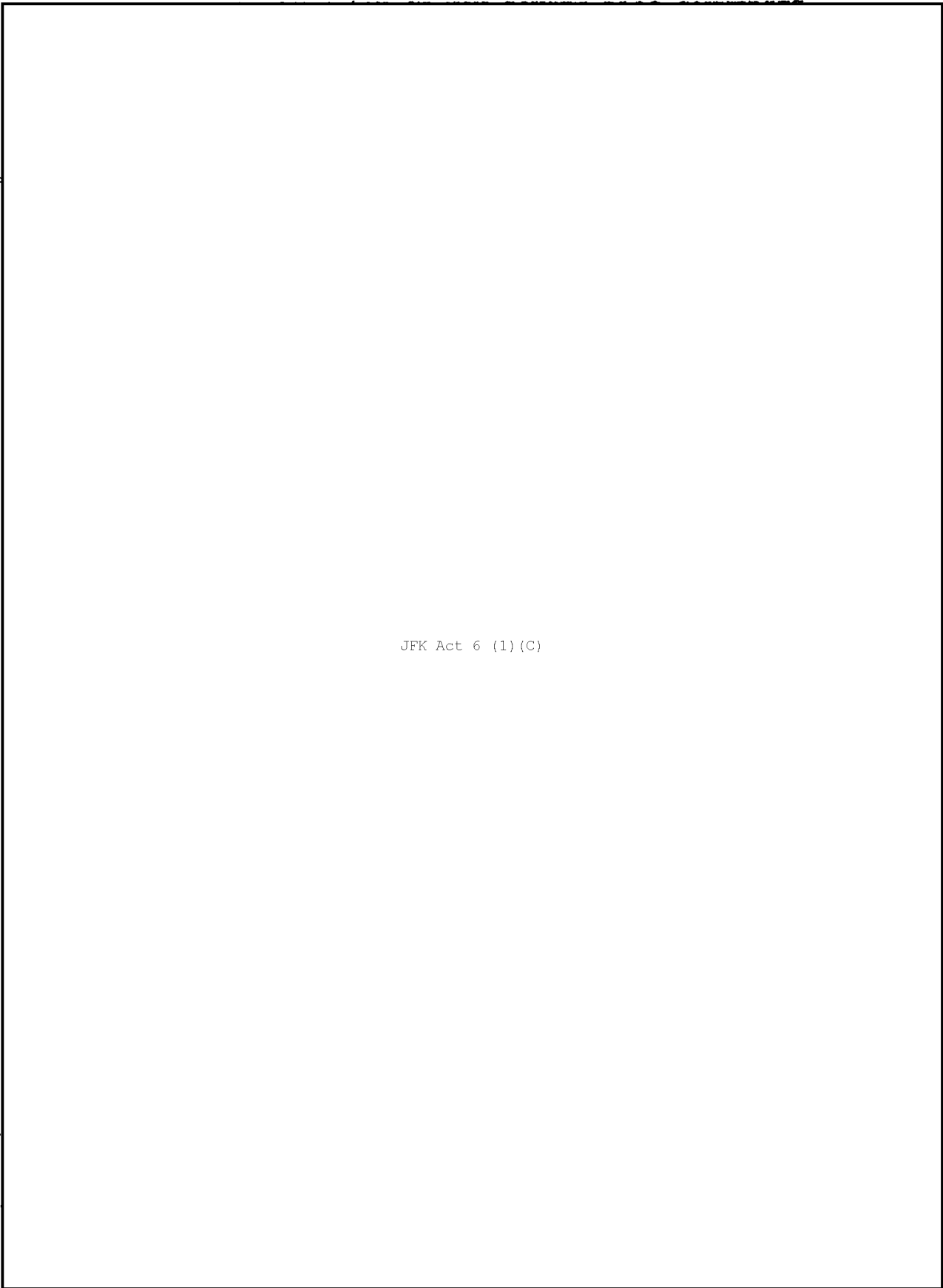
GCM:cec/js
(8)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

(CONTINUED - OVER)

5-9-66

Memorandum Mr. W. R. Wannall to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, 5/12/66



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
 1 - Liaison (Mr. Bartlett)
 DATE: July 19, 1966
 1 - Mr. Wannall
 1 - Mr. Solomon

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. R. Wannall *wrw*

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

- JAMAICA
 - CONTINUITY GROUP COVERAGE
 - (to be SAC, NIA, etc.)
 - AHS:scr/jwr
 - 8/1/66

al
 SK

AHS:scr (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

1 - 105-97459-219 (Nationality Group Coverage - Jamaica)

77 AUG 12 1966

11 AUG 8 1966

5/
L. A. Sullivan

Memorandum Wannall to Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Mr. R. D. Cotter

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Liaison (Bartlett)

DATE: 11/30/66

- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Mossburg

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Wick	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

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JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

UNREC COPY FILED IN 105-80000-1000

EHM:ngp:ngp
(7)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

CONTINUED - OVER 4 1967

2 1967

[Handwritten initials]

Memorandum B. D. Cotter to W. C. Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*
JUNE

FROM : Mr. W. R. Wannall *WRW*

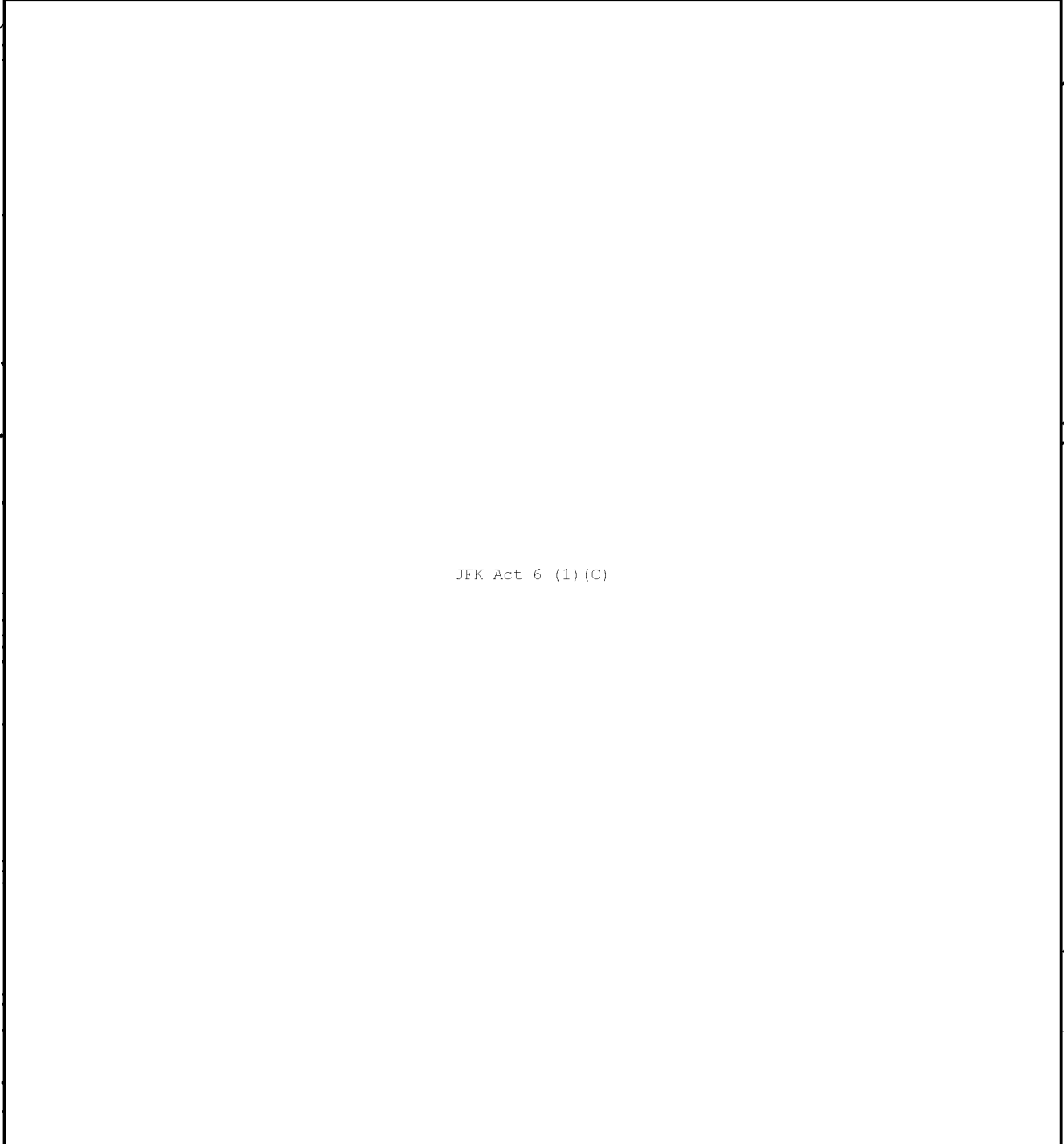
SUBJECT:

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

DATE: May 12, 1967

- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

WHA:brr - (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

5 - A + TV

6 ²¹⁹ MAY 24 1967

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

WKS
DEMB

= 2 =

6/14
WKS

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

JUNE

DATE: May 14, 1968

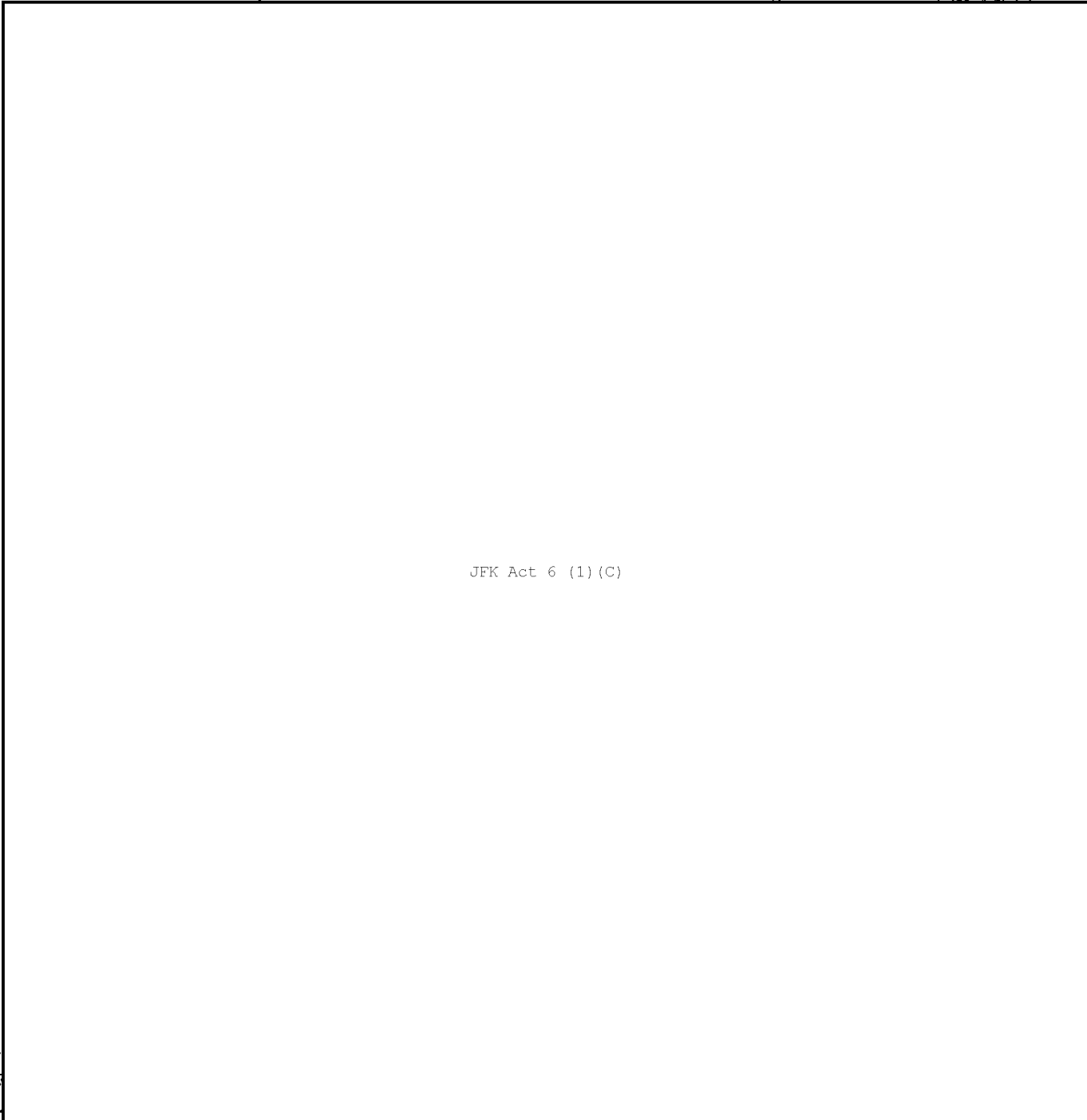
TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

FROM : W. R. Wannall *wrw*

- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. Mossburg
- 1 - Mr. Atkinson

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Wannall
WCS

AP

85
W 12

19

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

WKG

DEM₃

- 2 -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: May 8, 1970

FROM : W. R. Wannall *WRW*

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Walters _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

REC-29

Enclosure

AJD:ams
(4) *AJD*

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. O'Brien

MAY 18 1970

ENCLOSURE

S. O. Brien
65-63113

35 ~

66 MAY 10 1970

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION INSPECTION

4/6/70

FXO:dgo

4-H

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

ENCLOSURE

2.

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

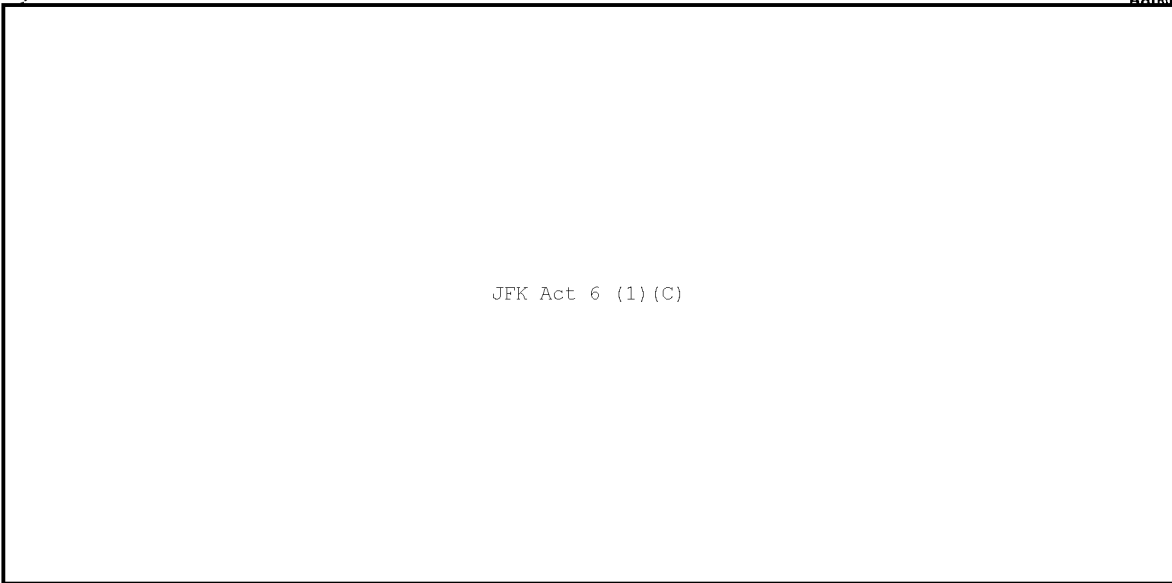
TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *Harrell*

DATE: 5/5/71

FROM : W. R. Wannall *WRW*

- Tolson _____
- Sullivan _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Brennan, C.D. _____
- Callahan _____
- Casper _____
- Conrad _____
- Dalbey _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Tavel _____
- Walters _____
- Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____

SUBJECT:



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

De

AJD:hc
(4) *hc*
Enclosure

1-Mr. Brennan
1-Mr. Wannall
1-Mr. Harrell

13
ENCLOSURE

Harrell

ST-113
REC-39

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

11 MAY 7 1971

1315
2 MAY 14 1971

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

ENCLOSURE

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

2737/0239



SSC REQUEST

8/20/75

PART II

Item 3 ✓

Retain

Excised portions denoted in red

1671

273-10289

CC: to each to Messrs: Branigan
Kurtz
Lampher
McCasli

Meehan
Orstrom
Turner
Vannall
November 18, 1954

SAC, Washington Field

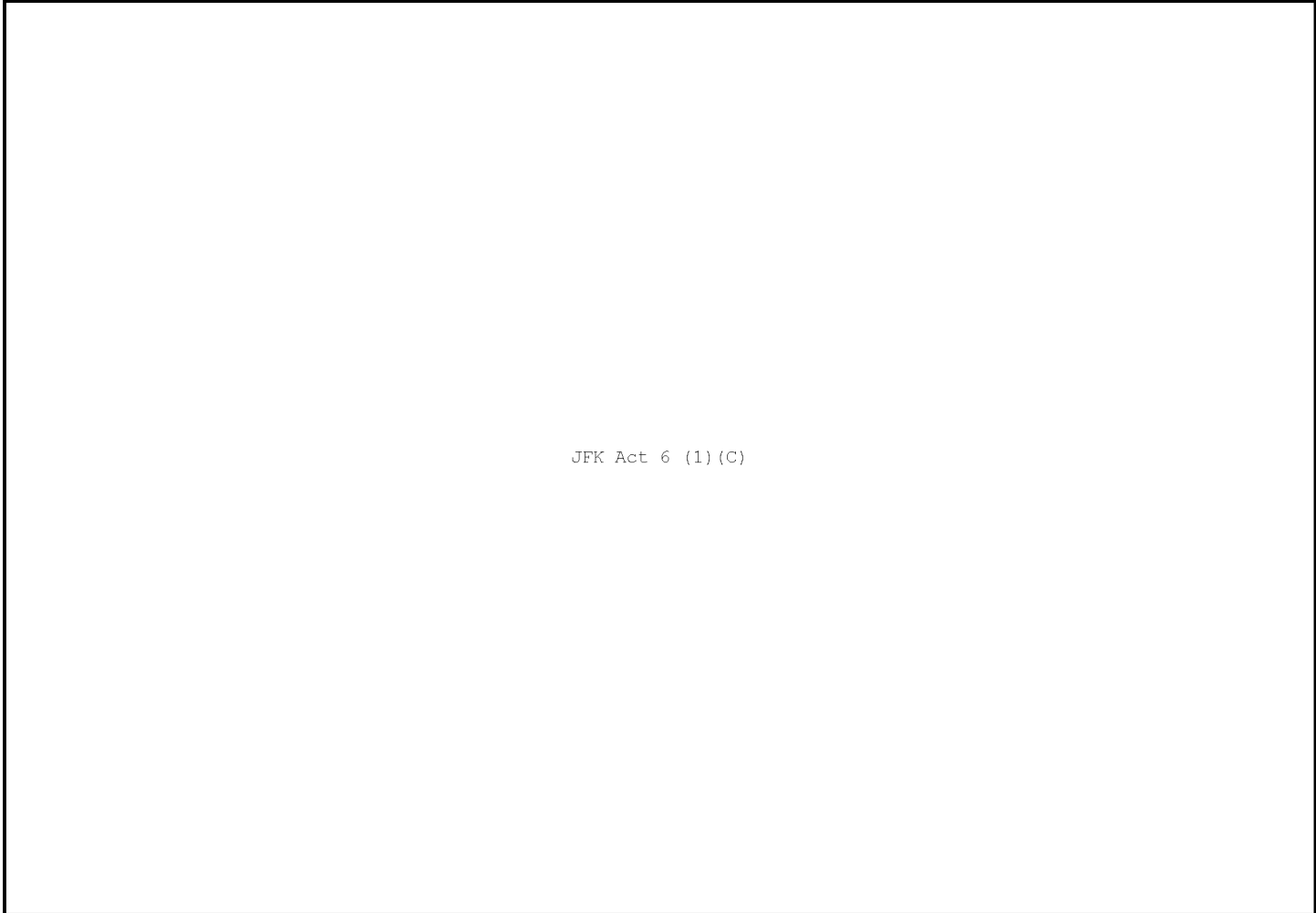
June

RECORDED - 25
Director, FBI

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)



- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------|--------------------|
| CC: | 2 | - Boston | PERSONAL ATTENTION |
| | 2 | - Chicago | PERSONAL ATTENTION |
| | 2 | - Cleveland | PERSONAL ATTENTION |
| | 2 | - Detroit | PERSONAL ATTENTION |
| | 2 | - Los Angeles | PERSONAL ATTENTION |
| | 2 | - New Orleans | PERSONAL ATTENTION |
| | 2 | - New York | PERSONAL ATTENTION |
| | 2 | - Philadelphia | PERSONAL ATTENTION |
| | 2 | - Pittsburgh | PERSONAL ATTENTION |
| | 2 | - San Francisco | PERSONAL ATTENTION |
| | 2 | - Seattle | PERSONAL ATTENTION |

COMM - FBI
NOV 19 1954
MAILED 30

Handwritten initials and signatures:
JH
JL
TE

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Sizoo _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

RJL:em
(33)

The duplicate for this letter is being retained in the office of Supervisor R. J. Lamphere.

5 DEC 29 1954

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

VIA LIAISON

Date: November 10, 1954

To: Mr. Lennis A. Flinn
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 - 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

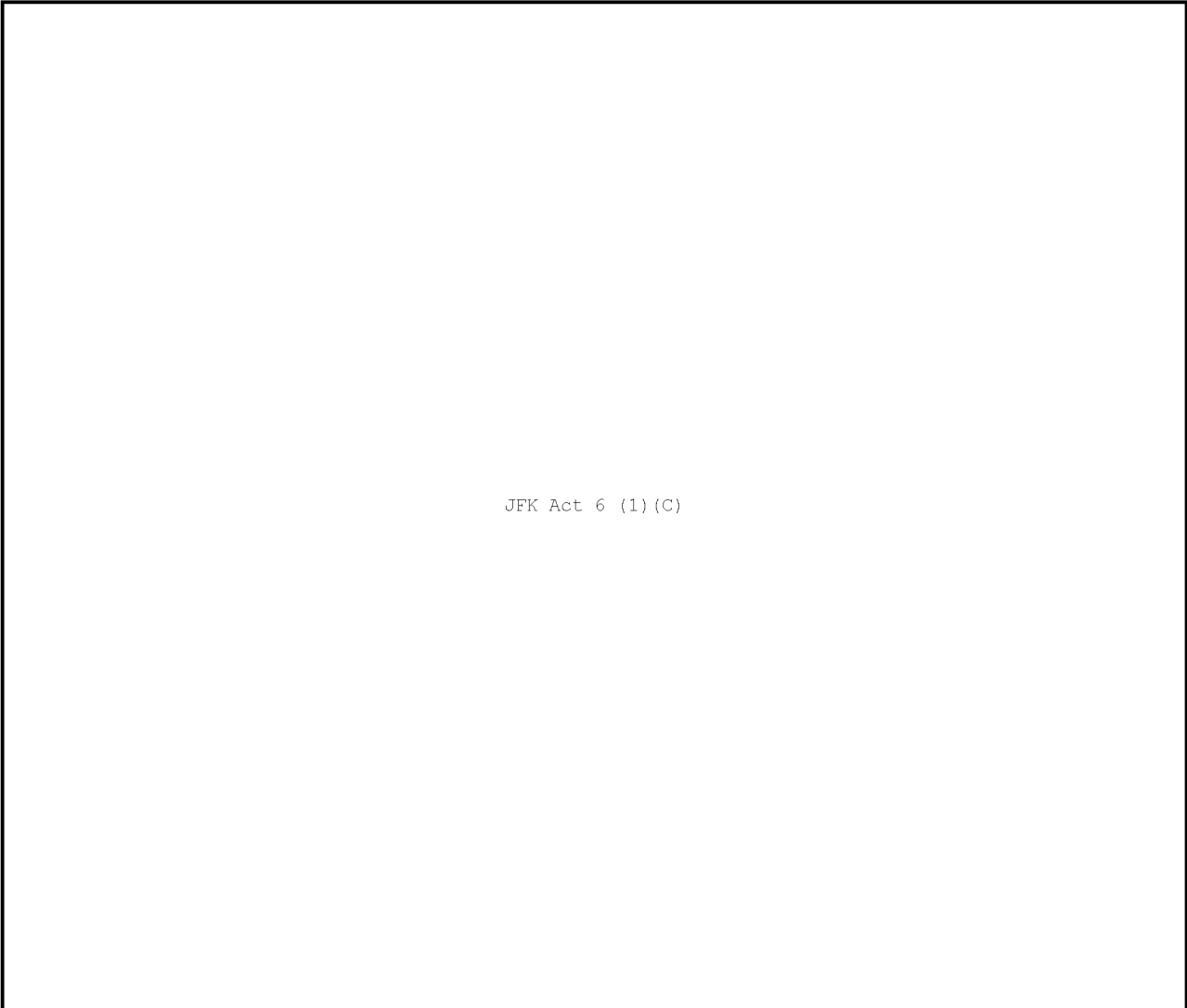
JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Sizoo _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

1 copy to AAG William F. Tompkins

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

CC: 1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

} TO E.F.N.G. CIA
11/22/77
AJP

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

CONFIDENTIAL

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

November 18, 1954

Director, FBI

5-1
2-1

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Attachment

RJL:em
(5)

12 59 PM '54
RECEIVED ROOM
ell

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

COMM - FBI
NOV 18 1954
MAILED 20

NOV 19 1954
132
Handwritten initials and marks

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Sizoo _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

Handwritten marks and numbers

CONFIDENTIAL



*Rec'd by Lavin
12-14-54. SDE*

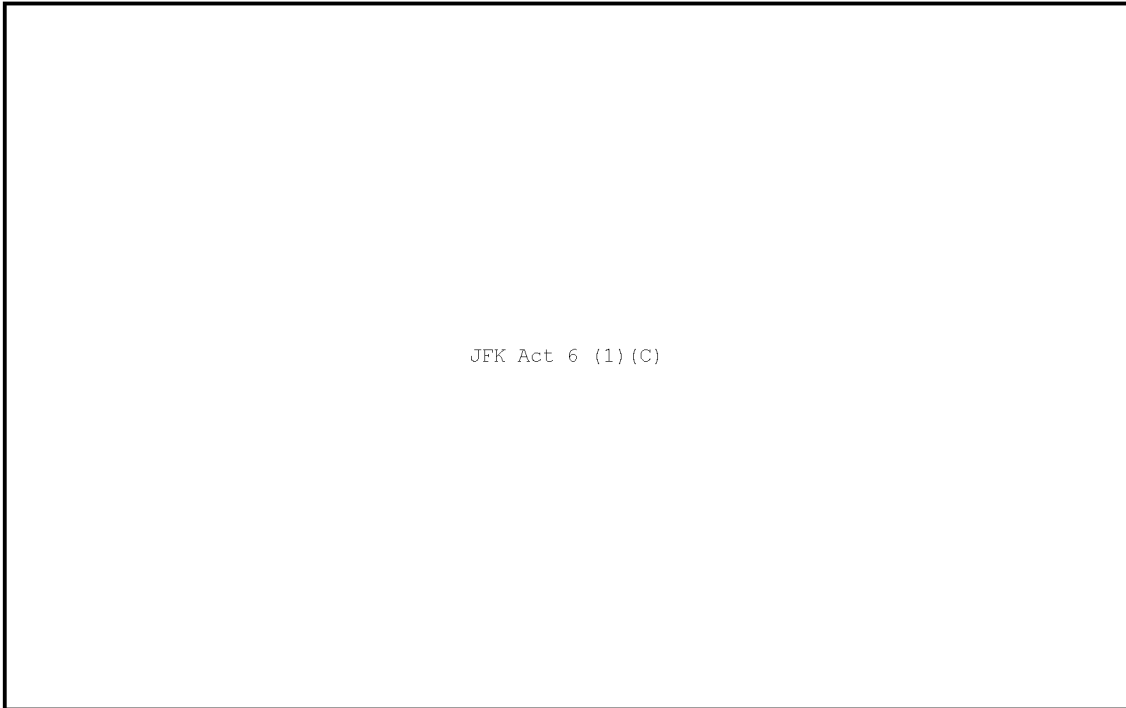
NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

14 December 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice

Dear Mr. Hoover:



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Ralph J. Canine

RALPH J. CANINE
Lieutenant General, US Army
Director

A

RECORDED - 3

6

10 DEC 21 1954



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

91116

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Received from OSI
Date *2/7/55*

ATTN: Mr. Daniel J. Sullivan
Liaison Agent

RE: JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Dear Sir:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Sincerely,

EX-112

17 FEB 8 1955

F. L. Welch

F. L. WELCH
Acting Chief, Counter Intelligence Div.
Directorate of Special Investigations
The Inspector General

3 15 1955

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

ONI 05500.4

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Op-921B

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

7 Feb 1955

CONFIDENTIAL

ONI INTERNAL INSTRUCTION 05500.4

*Rec'd
2-18-55
WJW*

From: Director of Naval Intelligence

To: All Division, Branch, and Section Heads, ONI

Subj:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

[Large redacted area]

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

*Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Relations
of Friendly Foreign Nations*

1971

CONFIDENTIAL

ONI INTERNALINIST 05500.4

(2-7-55)



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

H. C. Dawe

CONFIDENTIAL
JAN 11 1955
FBI - NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIAL

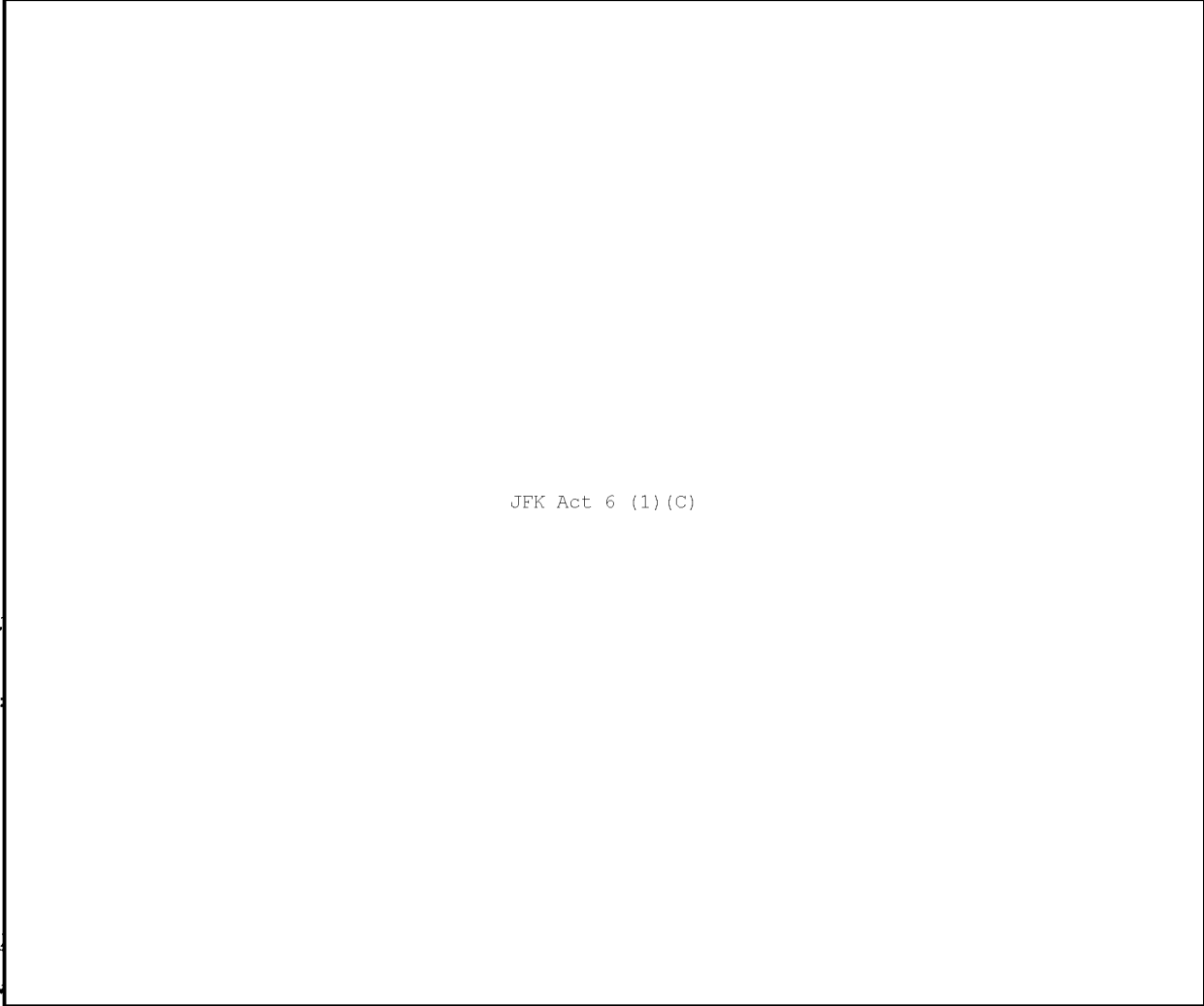


DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
Op-9213/Jtn
Ser 05491P92

Intell Coverage 8 - FEB 1955
of ...

Mr. Hoover:



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

EXP-PROC
1955

Carl F. Espie

RECORDED - 33

10-6-55 CARL F. ESPIE

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy
Director of Naval Intelligence

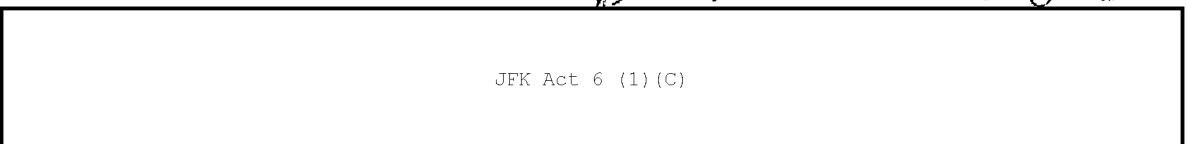
INDEXED-33

16
2 FEB 1955
...

encl:

(1)

(2)



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

CONFIDENTIAL



- Mr. Tolson ✓
- Mr. Boardman ✓
- Mr. Nichols ✓
- Mr. Belmont ✓
- Mr. Harbo ✓
- Mr. Mohr ✓
- Mr. Parsons ✓
- Mr. Rosen ✓
- Mr. Tamm ✓
- Mr. Sizoo ✓
- Mr. Winterrowd ✓
- Tele. Room ✓
- Mr. Holloman ✓
- Miss Gandy ✓

October 10, 1955

SECRET

Dear Mr. Hoover:



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Sincerely yours,

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Robert Murphy
62-39749A-26204
Robert Murphy

RECORDED - 14

770

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

SECRET

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. V. Boardman *10-13-55*

DATE: 10-13-55

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

cc - Boardman
Belmont
Branigan
Liaison
Sanders

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

ESS:mgh:amg:(6)

10 OCT 20 1955

ESP/EC

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

K

MS-25

tw

28

28

SECRET

- cc - Boardman
- Belmont
- Branigan
- Liaison
- Sanders

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

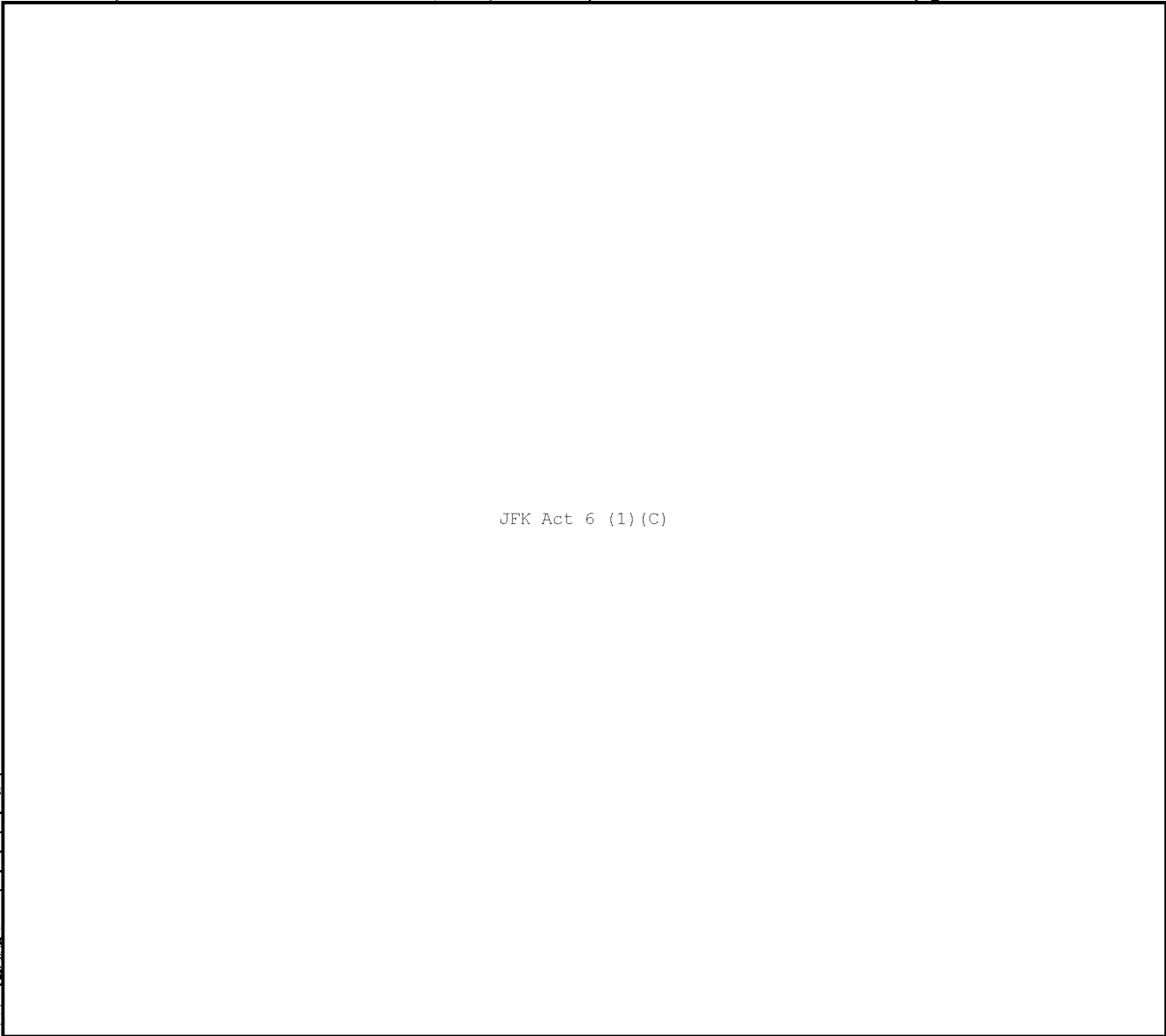
October 14, 1955

VIA LIAISON

~~10-14-55~~
 Honorable Robert Murphy
 Deputy Under Secretary of State
 for Political Affairs
 Department of State
 Washington 25, D. C.

*10/14/55
 To Mr. Murphy by
 [Signature]*

Dear Mr. Murphy:



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

- Tolson
- Boardman
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Sizoo
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

SECRET (7)

SECRET

Letter to Honorable Robert Murphy
Deputy Under Secretary of State
for Political Affairs
Department of State

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Sincerely yours,



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

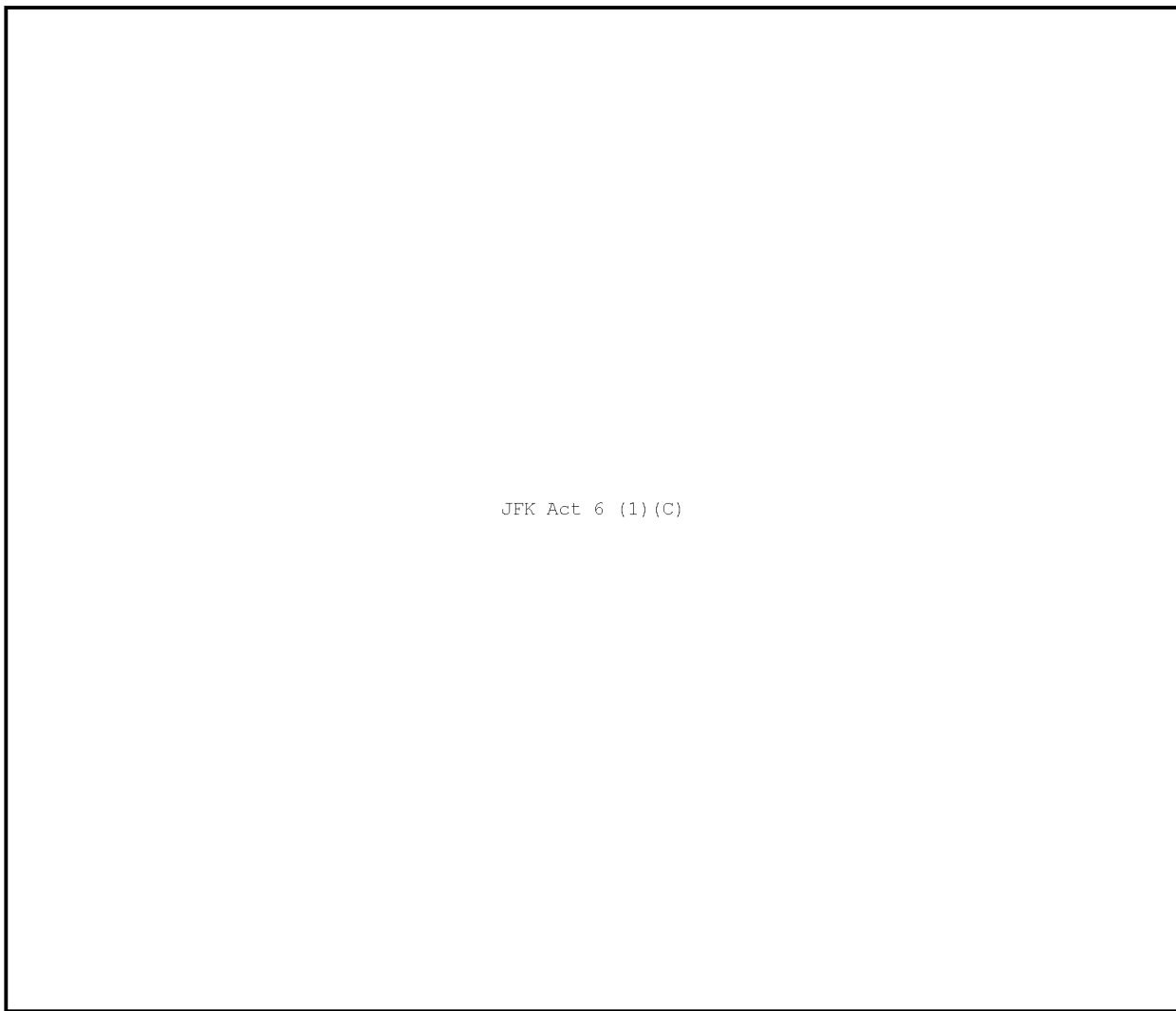
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

OCT 10 1965

The Honorable Robert Murphy
Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

A copy of this reply is being sent to Mr. Hoover.

Sincerely,

Copy to Honorable J. Edgar Hoover

Allen W. Dulles
Director

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: October 19, 1955

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

JUNE

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

- Tolson
- Boardman
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Harbo
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Sizoo
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room

[Large redacted area]

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

AHB:LL
 (5) Memo Belmont 10/21/55
 cc--Mr. Boardman
 cc--Mr. Belmont
 cc--Mr. Branigan
 cc--Mr. Roach

Handwritten notes:
 This should
 continue to be our
 policy. → Demand before
 time running.
 M. A.

MEMORANDUM TO BOARDMAN FROM BELMONT

JUNE

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

I would want more information on this. - 2/1

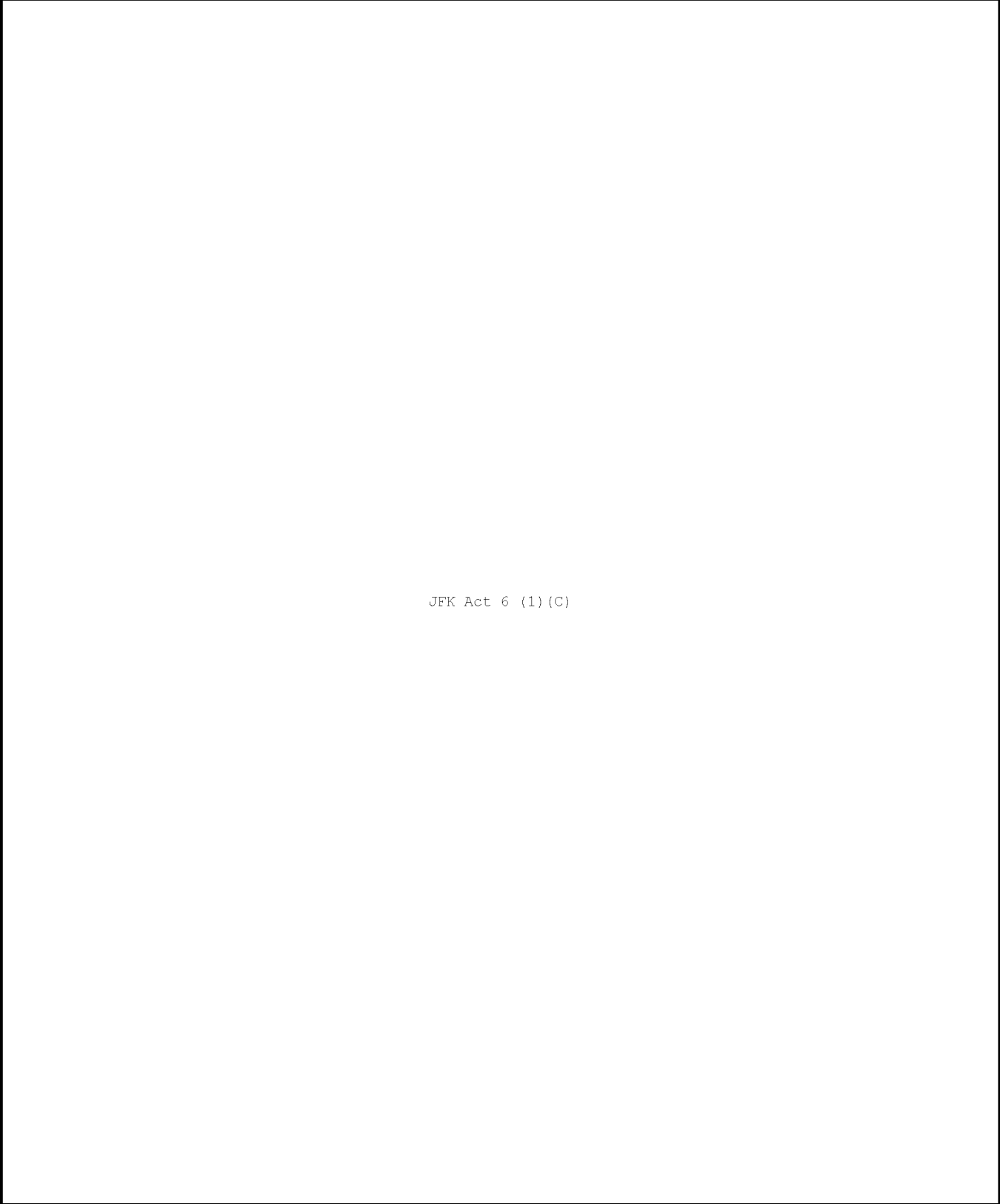
MEMORANDUM TO BOARDMAN FROM BELMONT

JUNE

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

MEMORANDUM TO BOARDMAN FROM BELMONT

JUNE



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Handwritten notes on the right margin, including the name 'Belmont' and other illegible scribbles.

Handwritten number '1570' and other illegible scribbles at the bottom right.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: October 21, 1955

FROM : A. H. Belmont

JUNE

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	✓
Belmont	_____
Harbo	✓
Mohr	_____
Watsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

NWP:lw (8)

- 1-Mr. Boardman
- 1-Mr. Boardman
- 1-Mr. Hennrich
- 1-Mr. Sanders
- 1-Liaison Section Tickler
- 1-Mr. Belmont
- 1-Mr. Branigan
- 1-Mr. Philcox

RECORDED - 78

Belmont
10/27/55
E 25

Memorandum from Belmont to Boardman

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Handwritten initials and marks:
KMP
R
J
V
J
A

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

Series



V. Pic
7/20

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Sizoo	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Hester

October 23

93011

Dear Mr. Hoover:

[Redacted]

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Robert Murphy
Robert Murphy
Deputy Under Secretary

RECORDED - 7

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

001-28-1955

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Handwritten notes and signatures

1/30
~~NOV 1 1955~~

SECRET

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: November 18, 1955

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

- 1 - Mr. Boardman
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sanders
- 1 - Mr. Kuhrtz
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

[Large redacted area]

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

DEC 24 1955

5 NOT RECORDED

Memo to Mr. Boardman
from Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

R

V. sm

JFK
W
JE

Right
20

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. C. E. HENNRICH *aka*

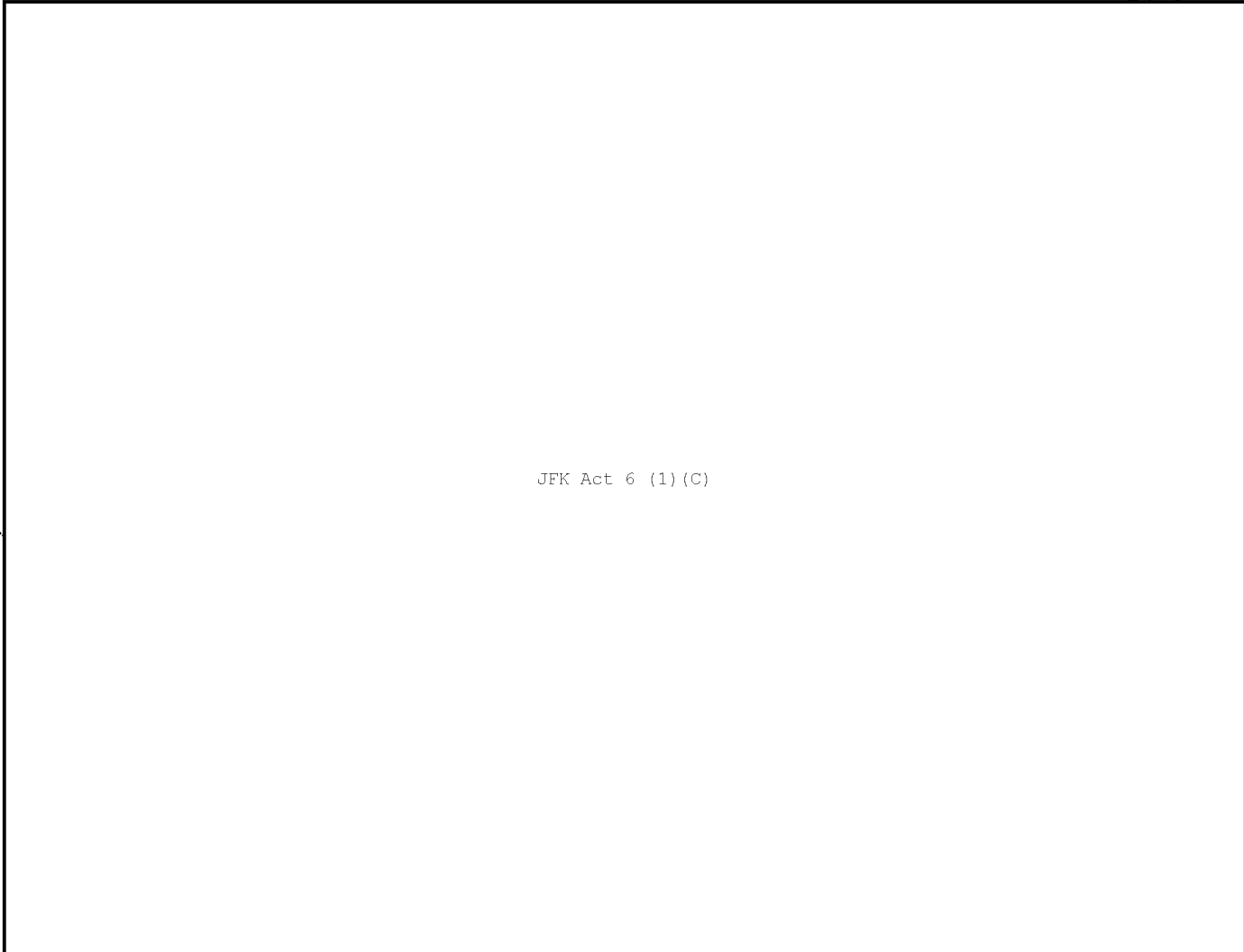
DATE: November 29, 1955

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
 Sizoo
Winterrowd

FROM : MR. A. H. BEEMONT

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS TO DISSEMINATION SEE FILE 62-90718-330

ll
AHB:LL
(5)

- cc--Mr. Belmont
- cc--Mr. Hennrich
- cc--Mr. Branigan
- cc--Mr. M. W. Kurtz

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

NOT RECORDED
MAY JAN 28 1956

*12 5-55
JMD*

JAN 20 1956

ESP SMO

Office Memorandum

772 • UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO : L.V. Boardman

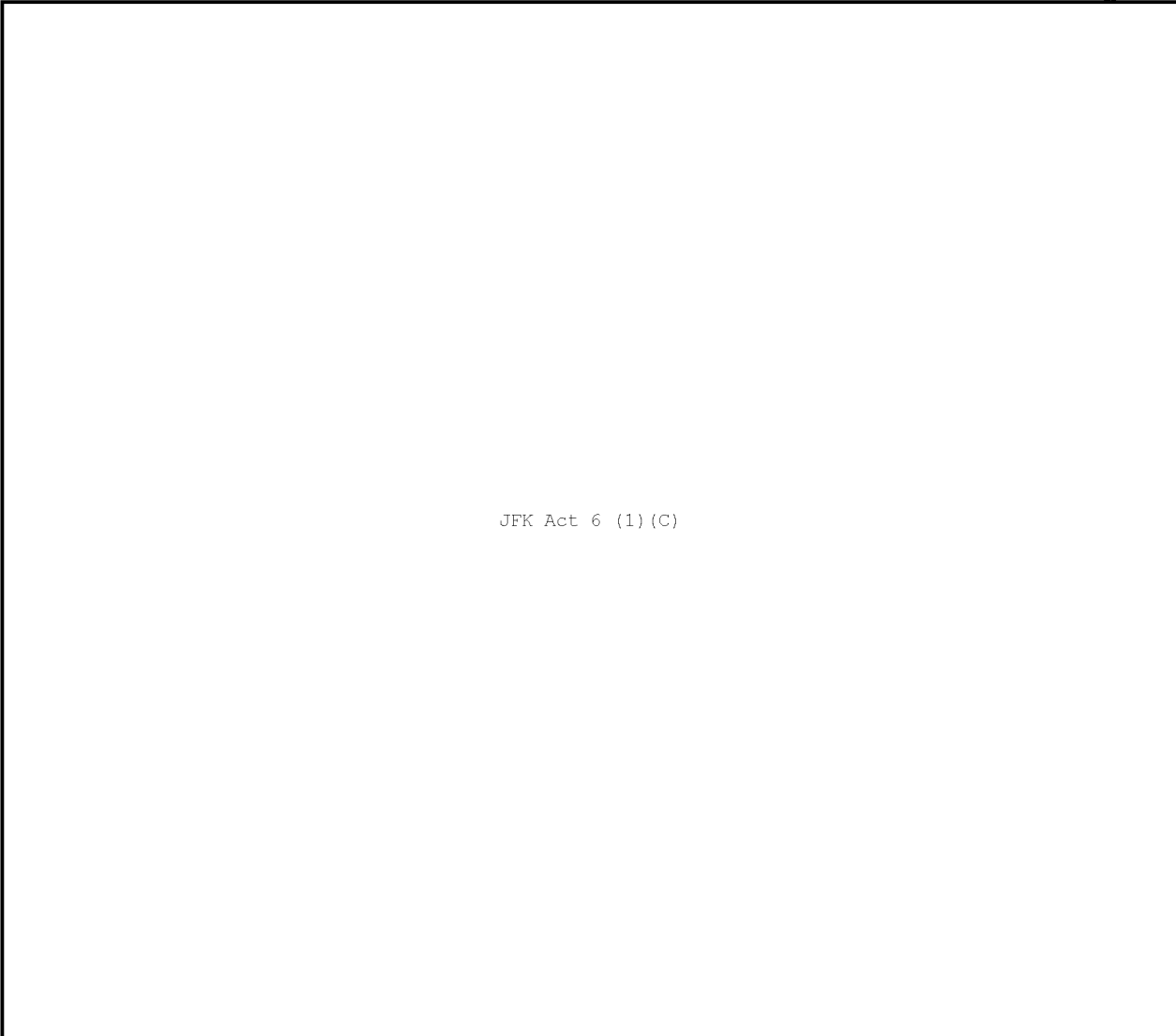
DATE: December 5, 1955

FROM : A.H. Belmont

cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Philcox
Mr. Sanders
Mr. deBettencourt

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
DeLoach	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____

SUBJECT: JFK Act 6 (1)(C)



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

109-12-321

JMD/omr/bcf BCF

(6) FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS TO DISSEMINATION

SEE 62-90718-339

14 JAN 19 1956

NOT RECORDED
145 JAN 23 1956

Handwritten notes and signatures:
 - "Belmont" with a checkmark
 - "12-13-55" and "OHB/..."
 - "5-de" and other illegible signatures
 - "109-12-321" and "62-90718-339" written in large letters

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

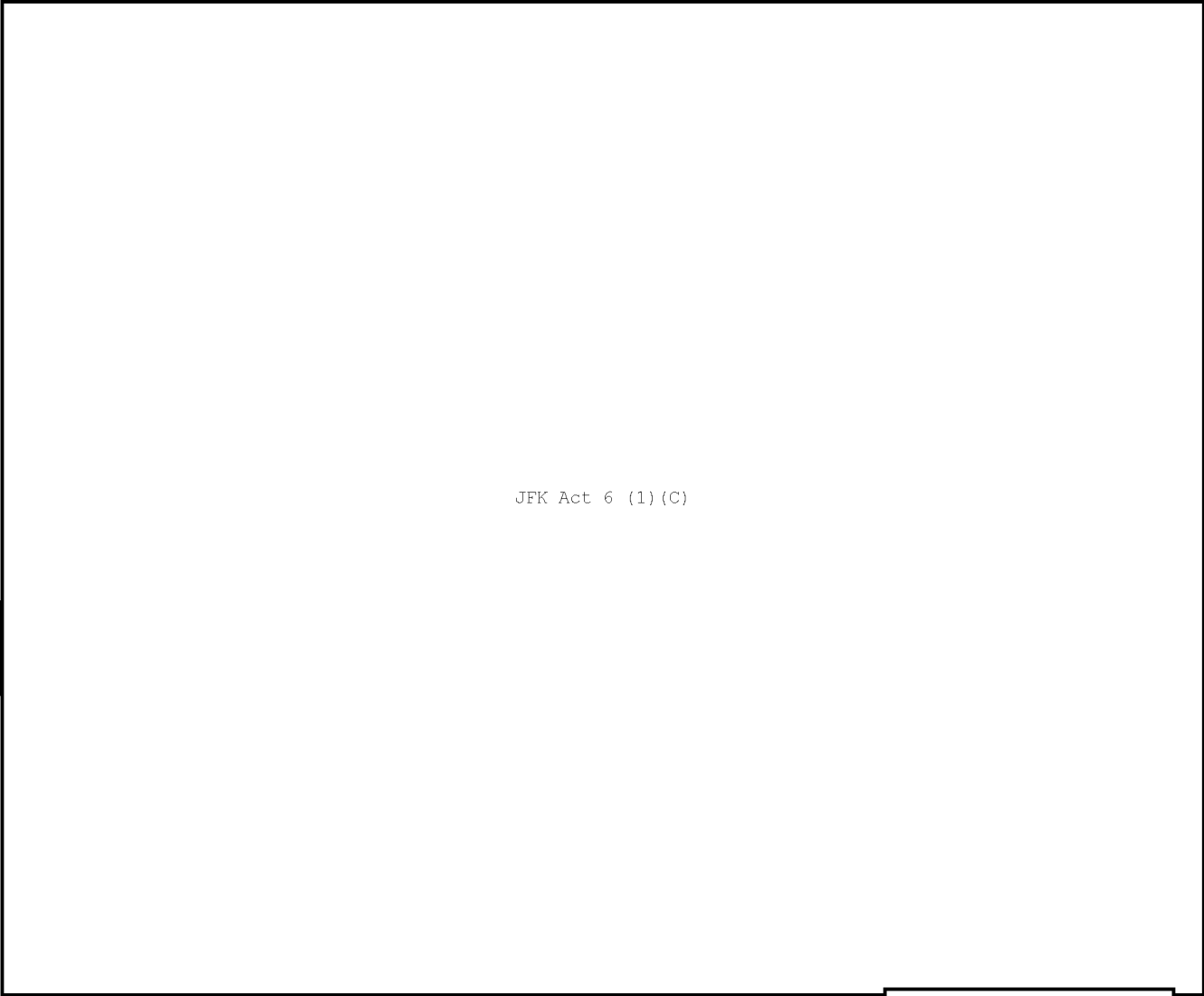
TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: December 13, 1955

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen

SUBJECT: JFK Act 6 (1) (C)



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

OHB:fjb (KB)

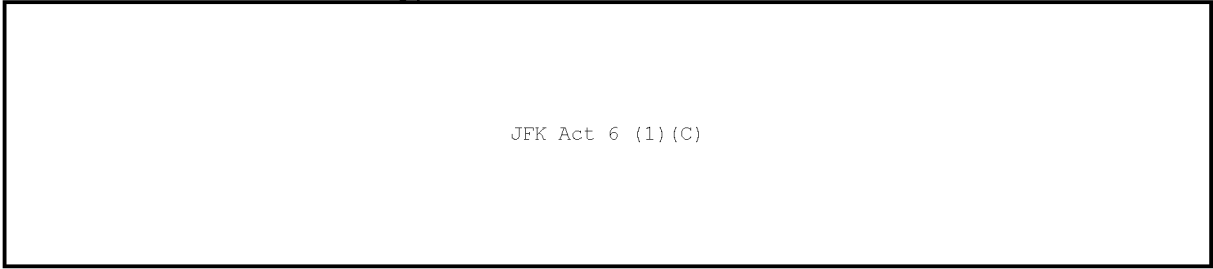
- 1 - Mr. Boardman
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Sanders
- 1 - Mr. deBettencourt
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett

See Addendum on page 2

NOT RECORDED
145 JAN 23 1956

17 JAN 19 1956

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman from Mr. Belmont



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

judicial
citizens / *2013*
so *gms* *✓*

DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

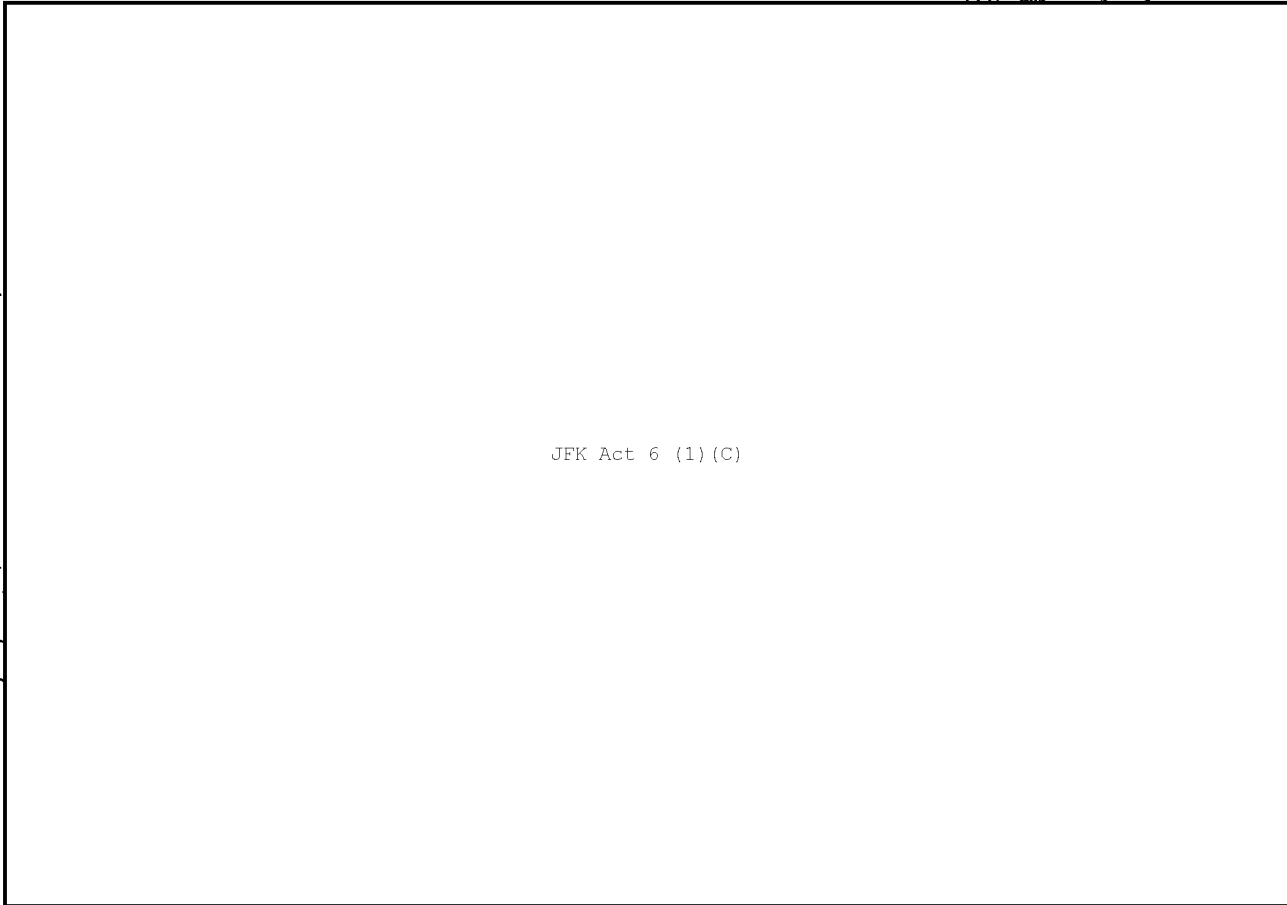
November 29, 1956

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Nease	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

✓

Birdman

Exam No. 1007-11



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

*12/6/5
Let of
WRW*

*12/10/56
WAB*

J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

ew

RECORDED - 28

EX-111

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

16 DEC 12 1956

~~PROC.~~

NOV 30 1956

10-10-56

Tic:

SAC, New York

(Orig & 1)

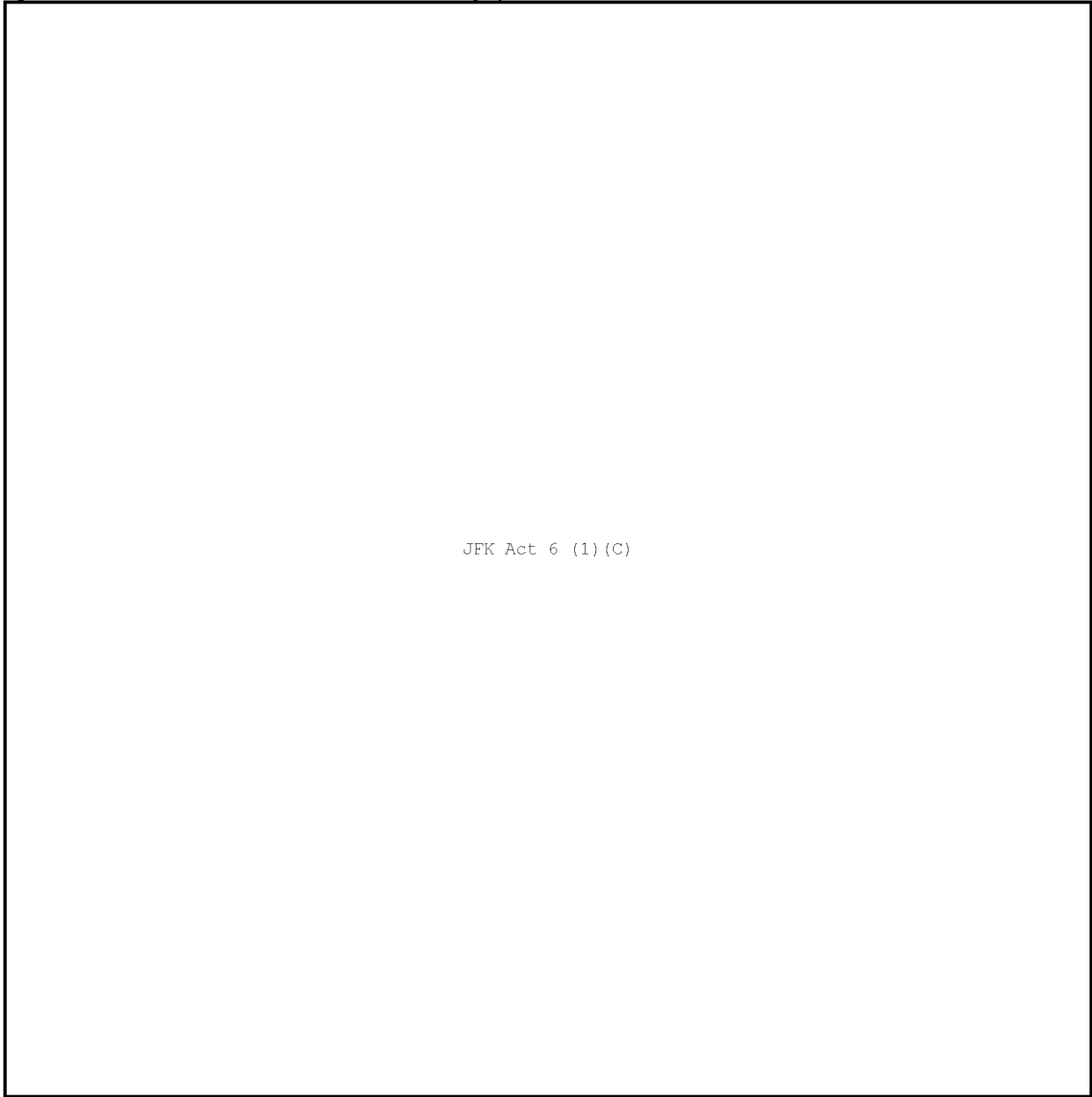
December 3, 1956

u.a.

Director, FBI

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

PERSONAL ATTENTION



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

16 DEC 4 1956

Handwritten signatures and initials, including 'H. Brown' and 'J. Edgar'.

MAILED 8
DEC 3 1956
COMM-FBI

DEC 3 1956

1 _____
S _____
ian _____
t _____

Tic: ~~Wannall~~

SAC, Washington Field

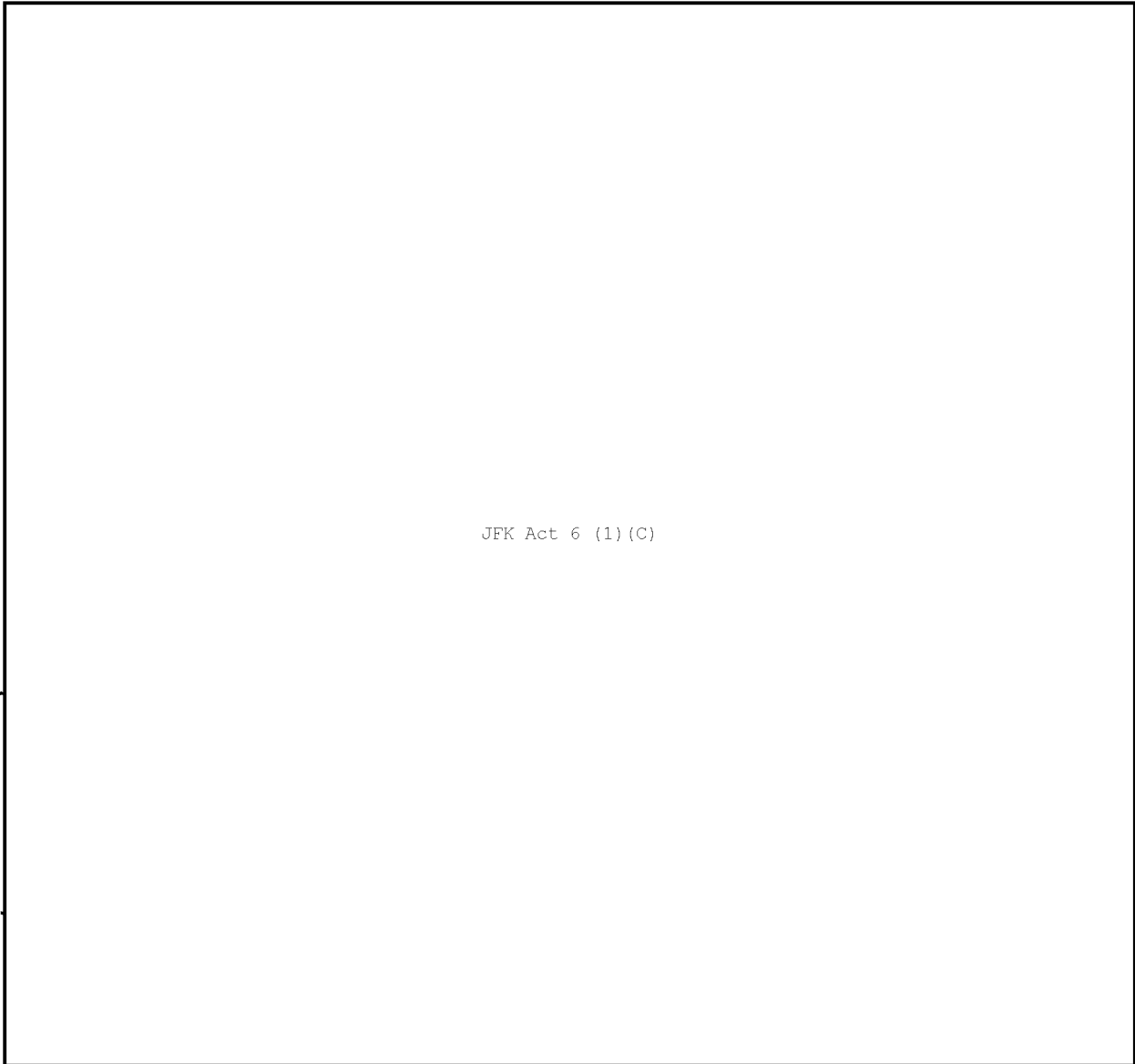
(Orig & 1)

December 3, 1956

Director, FBI

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

PERSONAL ATTENTION



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

100-100000-100000

WRW:pbb
(4)

pbh

RECORDED - 71

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

16 DEC 4 1956

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mason _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

EX-117

DEC 10 1956

J.L.
M.B.

Mason

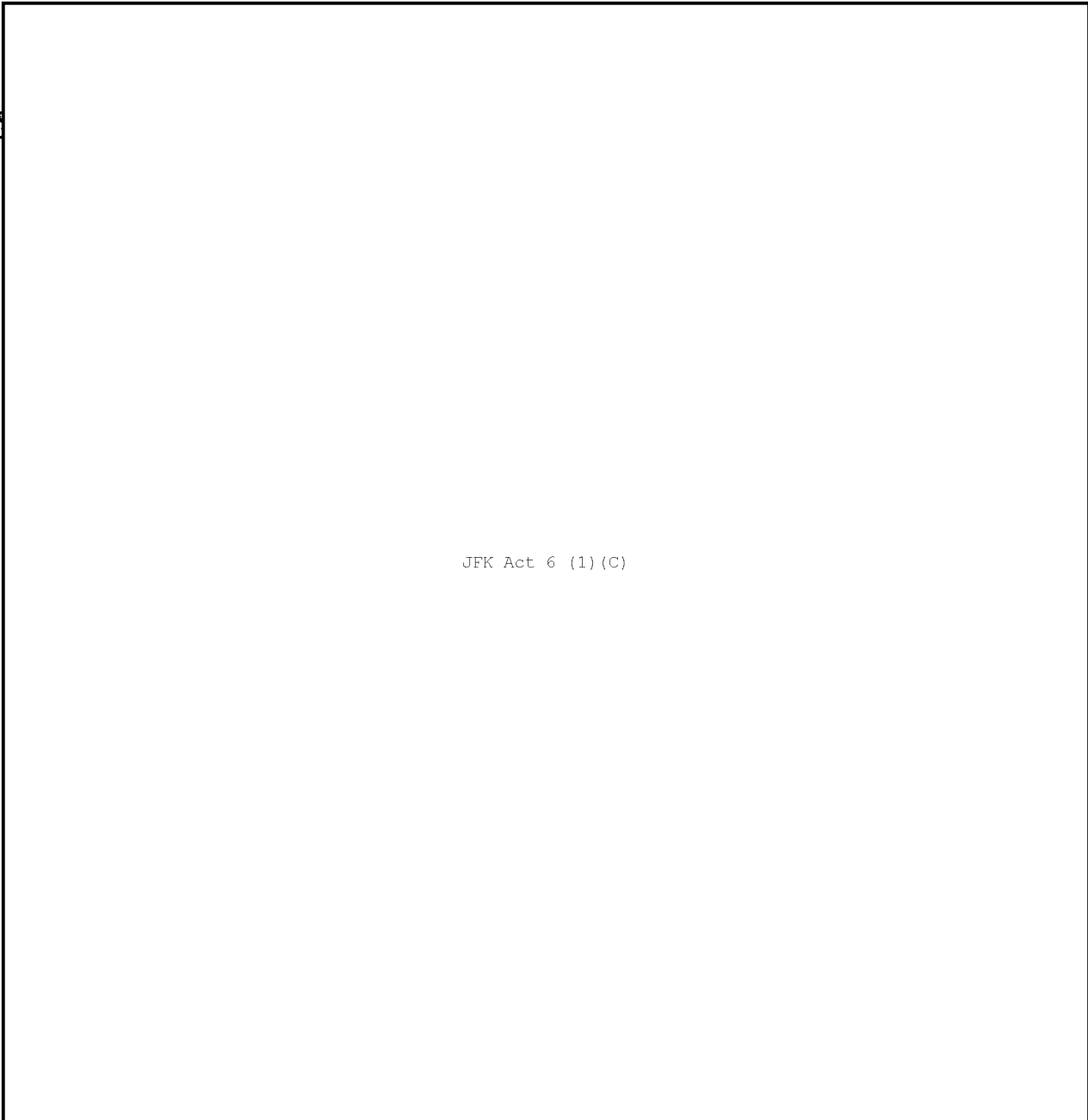
Tic: *Wall*
igan
Belmont
Mr. Boardman

The Attorney General

December 6, 1956

Director, FBI

RECORDED - 28



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Rub

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mason _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

WRW:pbb
(7)

MEMO BELMONT TO
BOARDMAN 12/5/56
WAR: PBB:MS

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

COMM-FBI

DEC 1 1956

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1 - Sanders

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: 5/16/58

FROM : S. B. Donahoe *JD*

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mason _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Winterrowd _____

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

[Large redacted area]

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

1 - Belmont

1 - Roach

1 - Donahoe

1 - Mossburg

SBD:bbr (6)

20 MAY 23 1958

123

5.18

Memorandum for A. H. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

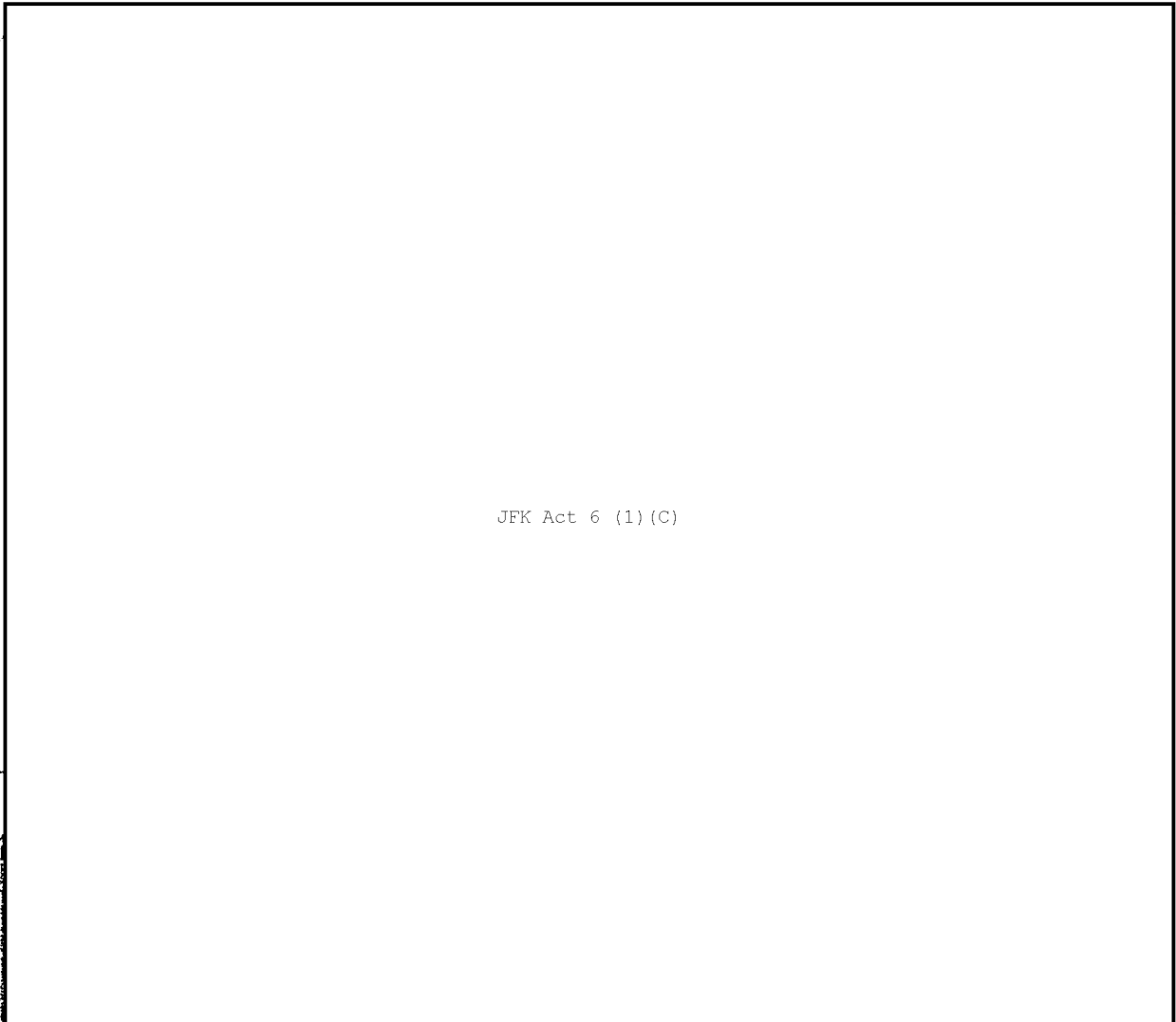
Handwritten: FBI
WMA V.
This makes sense.
d

fossburg
landers
Donahoe
May 20, 1958

SAC, Washington Field

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Director, FBI



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

MAILED 4
MAY 20 1958

- 1 - Boston PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 1 - Chicago PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 1 - Cleveland PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 1 - Detroit PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 1 - Los Angeles PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 1 - New Orleans PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 1 - New York PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 1 - Philadelphia PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 1 - Pittsburgh PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 1 - San Francisco PERSONAL ATTENTION
- 1 - Seattle PERSONAL ATTENTION

REC-135

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

MAY 22 1958
 info action
 date 5/24/58
 by [Signature]

SBD:bbr w/ MA

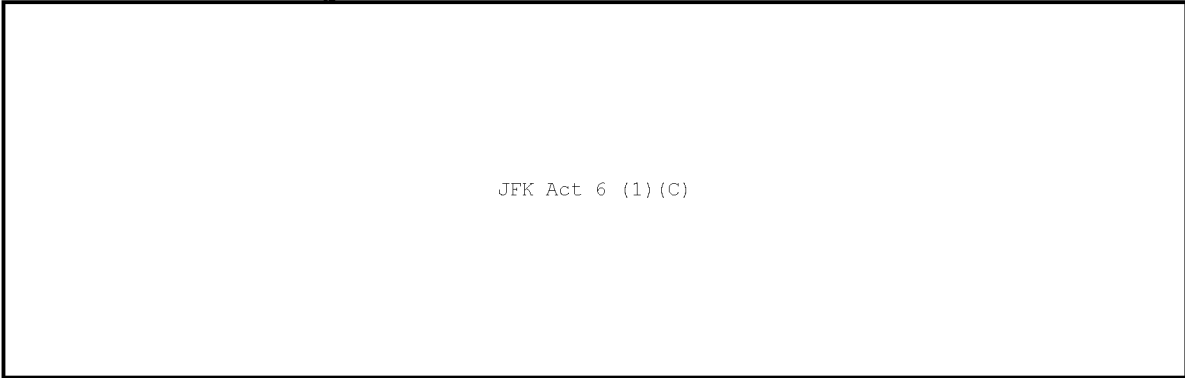
See cover memo Donahoe to Belmont 5/16/58 same subject, SBD:bbr re this matter.

MAIL ROOM

Letter to Washington Field

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Letter to Washington Field



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Office Memorandum • UN

GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *AW* 1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - Liaison
FROM : S. B. Donahoe *js* 1 - Mossburg

DATE: 5-26-58

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____

Beatty
W. P. [unclear]

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

[Large redacted area]

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

*Memo Forward to Belmont
6/2/58 ONB/tjt*

EX-101 23 JUN 5 1958

not handled

UNRECORDED

66 JUN 12 1958 *FD*

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont from Mr. Donahoe



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

EKH/AGM
H/D
JRM
1/29

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 2, 1958

FROM : Mr. R. P. Roach

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Room
nan

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Hand for Mr. Bartlett

1 - Mr. Bartlett

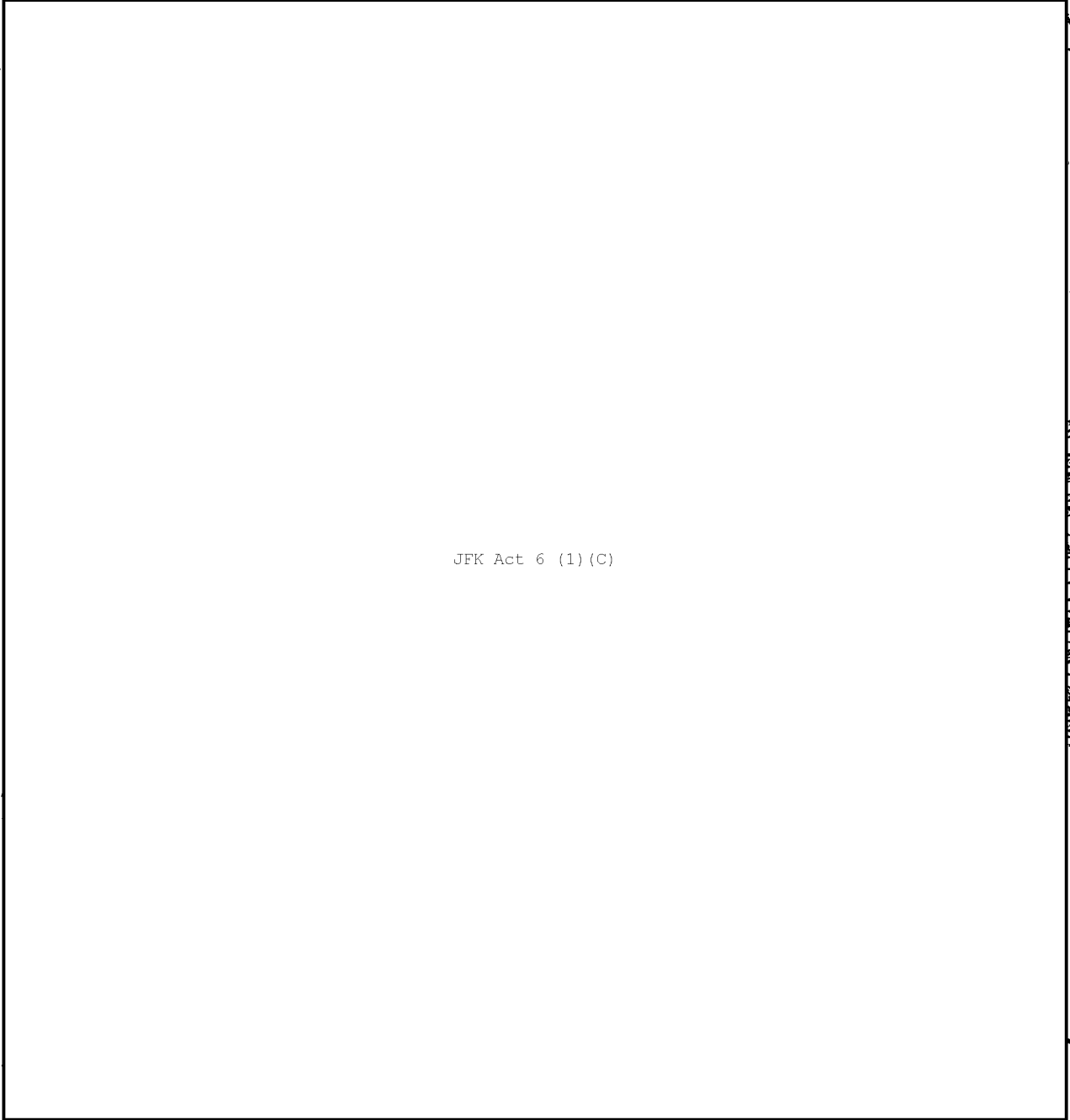
RECEIVED
JUN 11 1958

irg

SAC, Washington Field

6-4-58

Director, FBI



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Fuhr _____
- Glavin _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____

3 - New York

REC-11

EHM:et (9)

MAILED 9
 JUN 4 - 1958
 COMM. FBI

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JUN 6 1958

MAIL ROOM

Letter to SAC, Washington Field

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Donahoe
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Bartlett
- 1 - Mossburg
- 1 - G. Moore

DATE: 6-6-58

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

Handwritten notes and initials

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Clayton _____
- Tele. Room _____

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

[Large redacted area]

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Handwritten notes:
1-10-58
GCM:zt
6/10/58

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Handwritten notes:
S. B. Donahoe

JUN 10 1958

Handwritten initials:
G.M.

Office Memorandum

JNITEL

GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 10, 1958

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Donahoe

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Nease _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

- OHB:bjt
 (6)
 1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Donahoe
 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
 1 - Liaison Section
 1 - Mr. Bartlett

53 JUN 20 1958

Let NY 15 JUN 18 1958

2-WFO
GCIII
6-16-58

not with see
J. M. [unclear]

Tic: 1 - Moore

SAC, New York (105-21200)

6-16-58

Director, FBI (105-53464)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Nease _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

2 - Washington Field (105-19602)

NOT RECORDED
141 JUN 19 1958

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Let to SAC. New York

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont *MB*

DATE: 8-13-58

JUNE

FROM : S. B. Donahoe *SD*

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Donahoe
- 1 - G. C. Moore
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Nasca

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- GMH _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Clayton _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Barrett
K...

[Large redacted area]

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

VHN:mtb
(6)

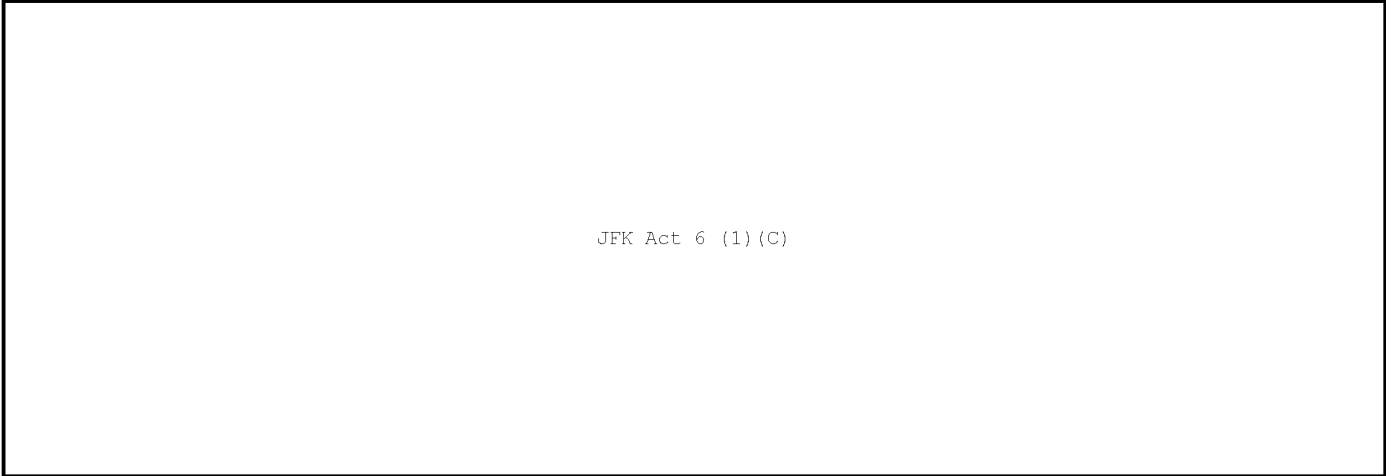
SENT DIRECTOR
8/17/58

17 AUG 26 1958

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

SP/Room
D. [unclear]

[Handwritten signature]

[Faint handwritten notes]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: 8-18-58

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Nasca

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Clayton _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Nasca
Bayliff

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

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JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

1 - JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

6 AUG 26 1958

VHN:lmc lmc
(6)

57 SEP 2 1958

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *W*

DATE: 9-2-58

FROM : S. B. Donahoe *SA*

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Donahoe
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Nasca

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Clayton _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Nasca

Donahoe

[Large redacted area]

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

1mc (6)
Donahoe

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

DIRECTOR, FBI

9/26/58

SAC, NEW YORK (105-31090)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - New York (105-31090)

MDC:nmn
(3)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

NOT RECORDED
172 OCT 23 1958

1-22

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *AB* 1 - Belmont
 1 - Donahoe
 FROM : S. B. Donahoe *SD* 1 - Liaison
 1 - Middleton

DATE: 10/2/58

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Nease _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
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 Tele. Room _____

SUBJECT:

[Redacted Box]
 JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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[Large Redacted Area]

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

1 - 62-77787-246

1 - 65-39605

Enclosure

JJM:egs (7)

Handwritten initials: [Illegible]

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Handwritten notes: [Illegible]

Handwritten notes: [Illegible]
 [Stamp: WAIT]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *AW*

DATE: October 8, 1958

FROM : S. B. Donahoe *SD*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Little

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Clayton _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____

SUBJECT:

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JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

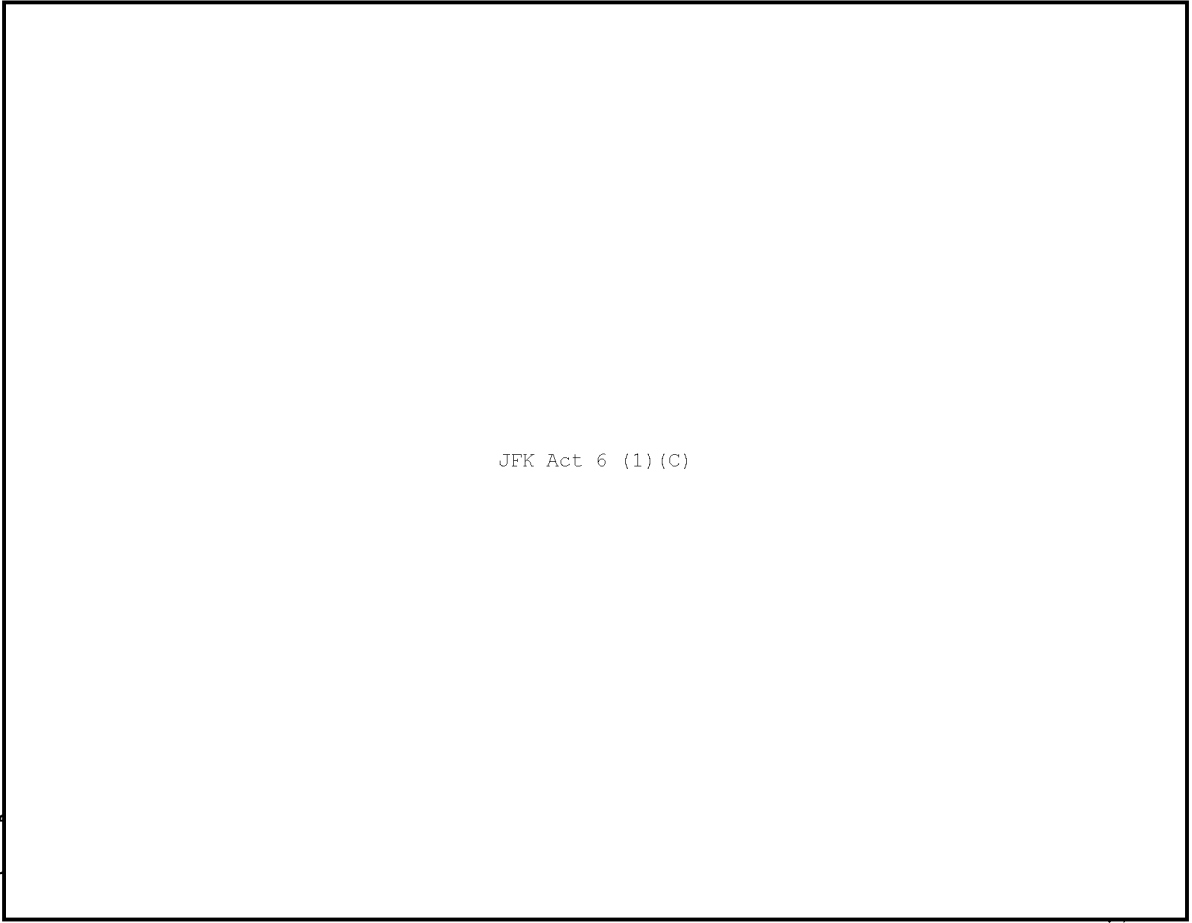
*X-147- uk-poung-faria
1968*

A. P. Cotter

SAC, New York (105-31036)

October 15, 1958

Director, FBI (65-59075)



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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YELLOW
DUPLICATE
OCT 16 1958
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JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

NOT RECORDED
162 OCT 23 1958

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Clayton _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

OCT 29 1958
39 OCT 25 1958

MAIL ROOM

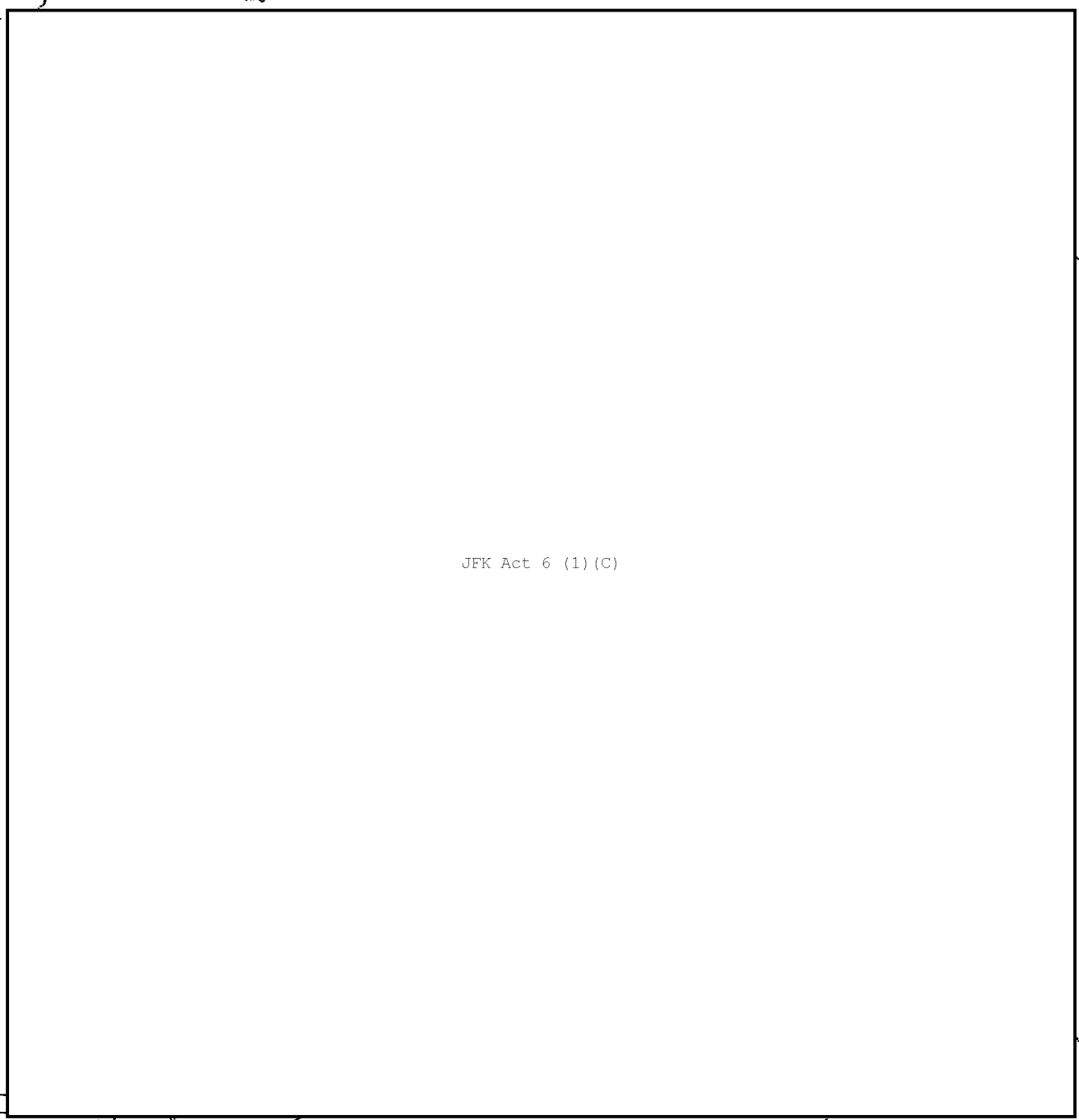
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SAC, New York (105-30508) (Orig and 3)

October 16, 1958

Director, FBI

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

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- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Clayton _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

370
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 57 OCT 21 1958
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MAILED 31
 OCT 15 1958
 COMM-FBI

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

SAC, New York

10/17/58

REC- 65

EX-136



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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MAILED 11
OCT 17 1958
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Clayton _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

HVL: qas
(12)
NOV 4 1958
MAIL ROOM

- Cotter

SAC, New York (105-31099)

10-21-58

Director, FBI (62-103139)



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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OCT 21 1958
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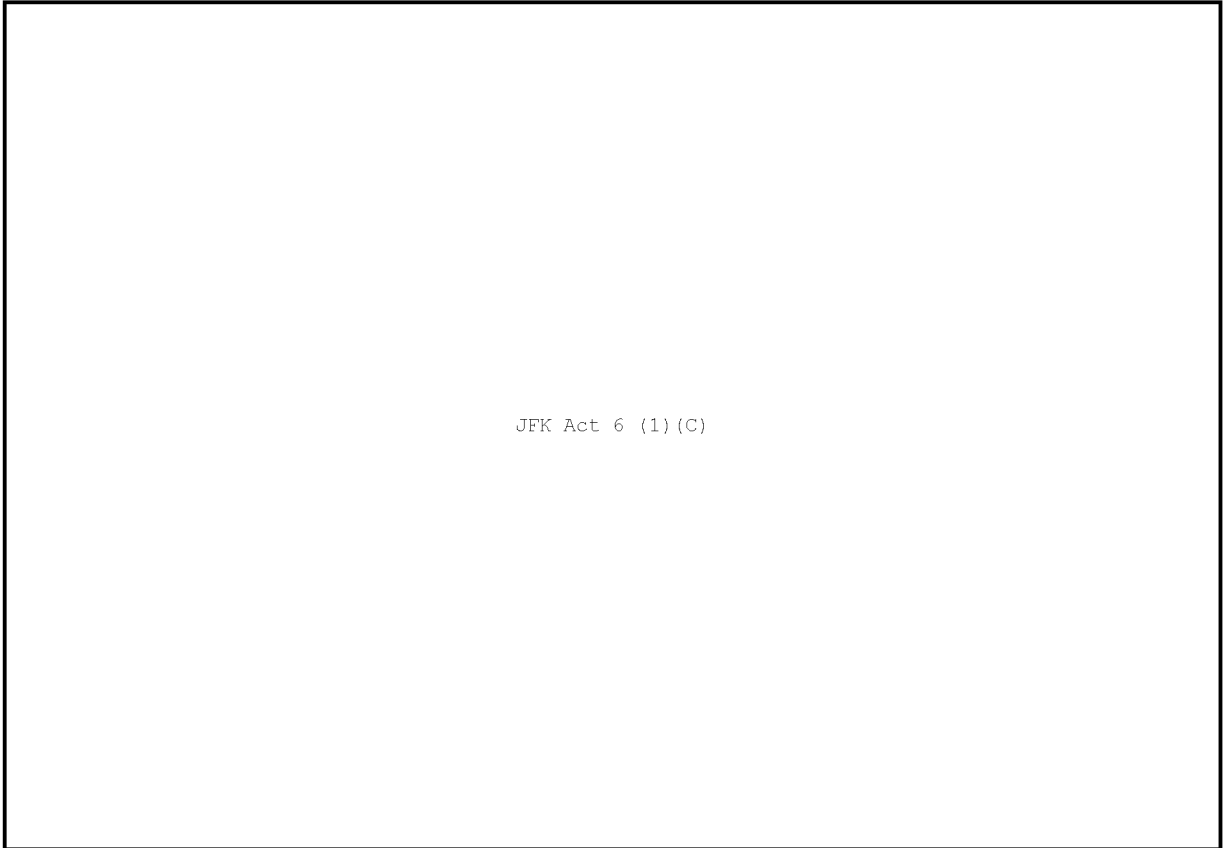
ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-103139-27

*ter

SAC, New York (105-31090)

10-21-58

Director, FBI (62-77787-205)



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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(5)

4370

[Handwritten initials]

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
OCT 21 1958
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Tolson
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 Rosen
 Tamm
 Trotter
 Layton
 Tele. Room
 Holloman
 Gandy

DEC 29 1958

63 OCT 24 1958

MAIL ROOM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. R. R. ROACH

DATE: November 10, 1958

FROM : MR. S. J. PAPICH *(Signature)*

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Clayton _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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- (3)
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE 2.

5. J.P.

31 DEC 5 1958 *(Stamp)*

Memo Papich to Roach

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

- 2 - *(continued on Page 3)*

ACdendum to Memo Farich to Belmont (continued)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

H. H. Brown

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Donahoe
- 1 - Sanders
- 1 - Mossburg
- 1 - Callahan

DATE: 12-12-58

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

JUNE

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- Clayton _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

W.L.:mtb

(6)

DEC 19 1958

16 DEC 17 1958

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont.

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

- 5 -

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Memorandum to i.r. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

WPAJ *0-12-64* *WPAJ*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *AHB*

DATE: *May 29, 1959*

FROM : S. B. Donahoe *SBD*

all

- Tolson
- Belmont
- DeLoach
- McGuire
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room

SUBJECT: JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Roach
- 1 - Mr. Barlett
- 1 - Mr. Mossburg

REC-84

JUL 1 1959

Belmont 6-2-59

JFK Act 6 (1)(C) 60 JUL 6 1959

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

OSaw I think this is necessary *Q*
Q ✓ *GM*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *SBD*

DATE: June 17, 1959

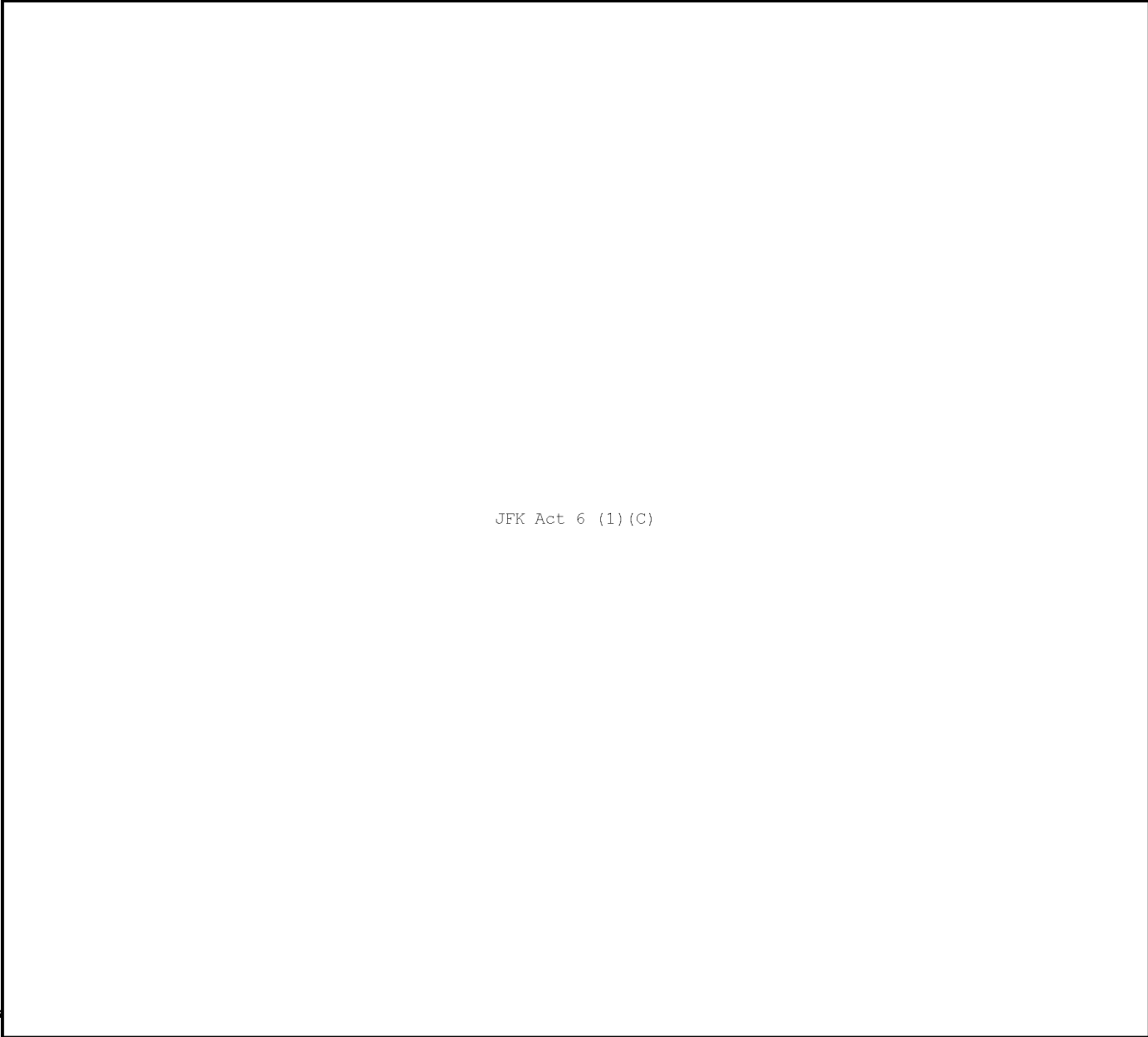
FROM : S. B. Donahoe *SBD*

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

SBD



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Yarn... making folder

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Mossburg
- 1 - Mr. Roach
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett

*Belmont
Donahoe
Mossburg
Roach
Bartlett*

*REC-84
atp
Supervisor
Memo to
Nat Int Sec
6-29-59
WBW 5-11*

JUL 2 1959

NAT. INT. SEC.

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Memorandum Databases to Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *pb*

DATE: June 25, 1959

FROM : S. B. Donahoe *JD*

JUNE

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

WRW:bcf
(7)

cc: Belmont
Mossburg
Wacks

cc: Donahoe
Cotter
Callahan

REC-44

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JUN 29 1959

Donahoe to Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

WRJ

OK

GH

V. 11/11/72

A. H. Belmont

June 29, 1959

S. B. Donahoe

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Schaefer

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Schaefer

SAC, WFO (105-30788)

July 10, 1959

Director, FBI (105-78601)



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Parsons _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tamm _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Holloman _____
- Miss Gandy _____

NEED
DUPLICATE
JUL 10 1959
MAILED

30 JUL 16 1959

Mr. A. H. Belmont

September 9, 1959

Mr. S. B. Donahoe

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Papich
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett
- 1 - Mr. Schaefer

**THAILAND ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
INTERNAL SECURITY - THAILAND**

Memorandum Papich to Frohbose 8/31/59 captioned "Ruth Naomi Burney, IS-Thailand," disclosed subject personally acquainted with certain Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) employees and CIA giving consideration to utilizing her as source of political information. Subject born 6/29/30 and is a citizen of the U. S. She resides at 1647 Lamont Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and is employed as telephone operator at Embassy of Thailand.

FOIA(b) (7) - (B)

Memorandum Papich to Frohbose 0450 captioned "Ruth Naomi Burney, IS-Thailand," stated [redacted] CIA, advised there is no close friendship existing between subject and other CIA employees. CIA indicated, however, it would like to approach subject with view of developing her as a source of information as she would have access to numerous conversations which could shed light on political conditions in Southeast Asia. Liaison has suggested that we look into this matter for possible development of subject as a Bureau source and in so doing would restrict CIA from any contact with her.

Bufiles do not contain any information identifiable with subject.

ACTION:

1. Requested liaison advise CIA that subject is of interest to us and that we are giving consideration to developing her as a source of information of this Bureau. CIA should also be informed that when subject is no longer of any interest to us CIA will be advised.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-37171

65-63113-
NOT RECORDED
117 SEP 28 1959

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
SEP 23 1959
MAILED

- Tolson 105-New
- Belmont
- DeLoach WHS:m1j (9)
- McGuire
- Mohr
- Parsons 1 - 65-58687 (Embassy of Thailand)
- Rosen 1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)
- Tamm
- Trotter
- W.C. Sullivan 105-New (Ruth Naomi Burney)
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

- 2 -

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

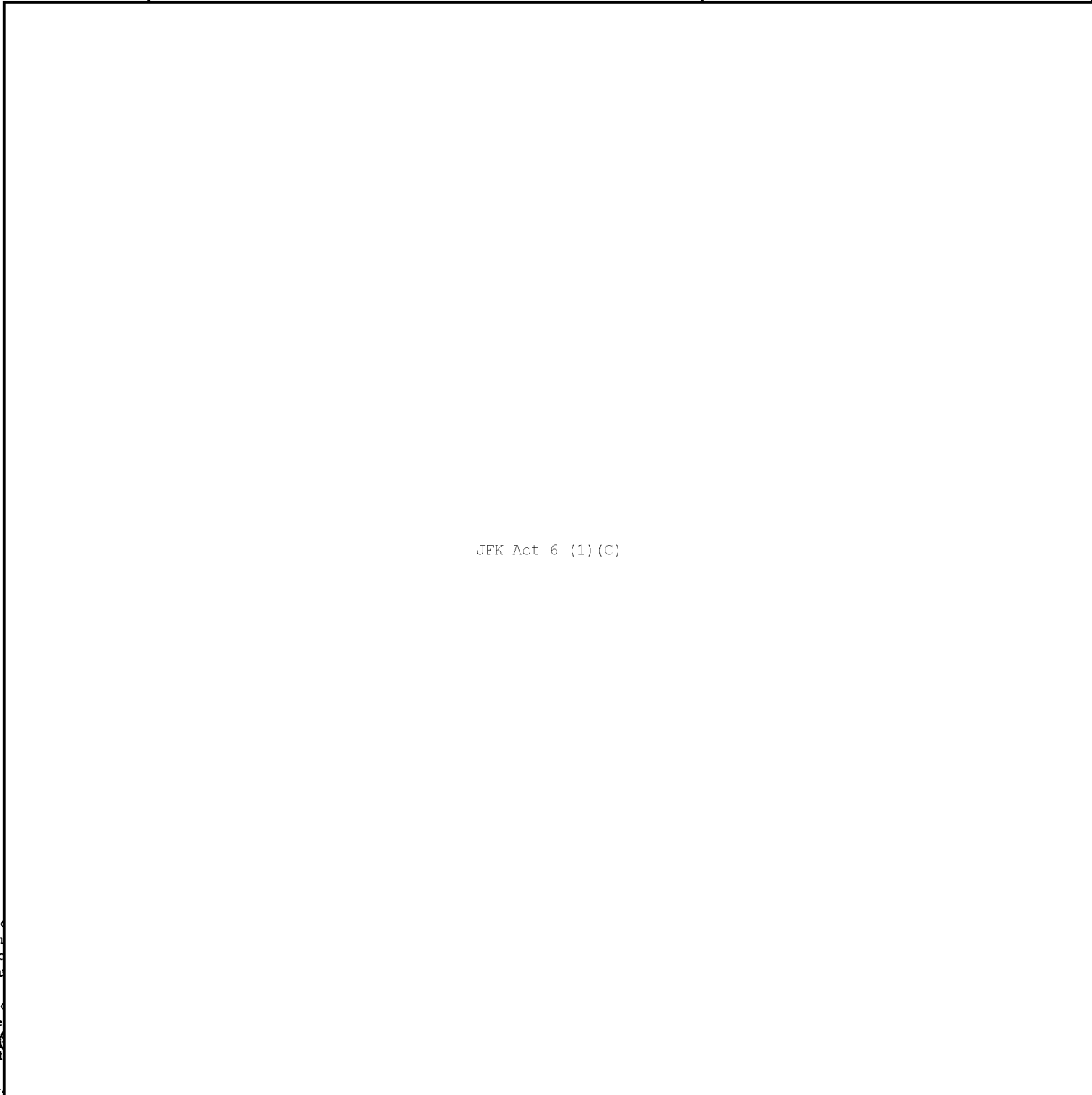
A. H. Belmont

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett
- 1 - Mr. Schaefer

9/10/59

S. B. Donahoe

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

1 - Mr. Schaefer

SAC, WFO

9/23/59

Director, FBI

157-113
THAILAND ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
INTERNAL SECURITY - THAILAND

ReBullets 5/20/58 and 6/29/59 both captioned
"Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of
Friendly Foreign Nations."

Recently, CIA via liaison channels advised it was giving consideration to utilizing one Ruth Naomi Burney as a source of political information. She was born 6/29/30 and is a citizen of the U. S. She resides at 1647 Lamont Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and is employed as a telephone operator at the Embassy of Thailand. CIA disclosed Burney is personally acquainted with certain CIA employees; however, no close friendship exists between her and the CIA employees. The Bureau advised CIA that Burney is of interest to us, and that we are giving consideration to developing her as a source of information. In addition, CIA was also informed that when subject is no longer of any interest to us, CIA will be advised.

State Department clearance for the Bureau to institute a program to develop informants and sources within all diplomatic establishments of the country of Thailand in the U. S. was granted 9/15/59. Bureau authority is hereby granted Washington Field and New York Offices to conduct a survey regarding the identities of the individuals who can be utilized regarding captioned matter and, thereafter, submit recommendations as to individuals to be investigated in separate 134 cases with a request for Bureau authority for such investigation in each individual case. Include in your survey the names of sources and informants that are currently being used in the Thailand diplomatic establishments within your respective territories and/or the names of sources and informants not assigned to a Thailand diplomatic establishment who are in a position to furnish information regarding Thailand activities in the U. S. and in general.

2 - New York

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Nease _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

105-new

VRS: bwd (9)

65-58687 (Embassy of Thailand)

① - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic
Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)
1 - 105-new (Ruth Naomi Burney)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

52 OCT 5 1959

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SAC, WFO

Re: THAILAND ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

The Bureau feels the above program is essential in view of the strategic location of Thailand and its proximity to Communist China and Laos, the current area of political unrest. It is felt sources developed within diplomatic establishments of Thailand could furnish pertinent information regarding political conditions and political trends in Southeast Asia which would be of considerable interest to other U. S. Government agencies.

In regard to Ruth Naomi Burney, WFO should open a separate 134 investigation on her to develop additional background information as required in Section 107 of the Manual of Instructions to make certain she is type of person we want to contact as a source. If the investigation is favorable, submit your request to the Bureau for State Department clearance to interview her. Bear in mind that when Burney is of no further interest to us, the Bureau should so advise CIA.

Bufiles fail to disclose any pertinent derogatory information identifiable with Ruth Naomi Burney.

NOTE:

Since State Department clearance has been received for the Bureau to institute a program in developing live sources within Thailand diplomatic establishments in the U. S., WFO and New York being so advised. State Department also furnished clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources which we will select. In view of the information received from CIA via liaison regarding Burney, felt she is in a very good position for possible development as a source of pertinent information regarding Thailand activities in the U. S. and in general.

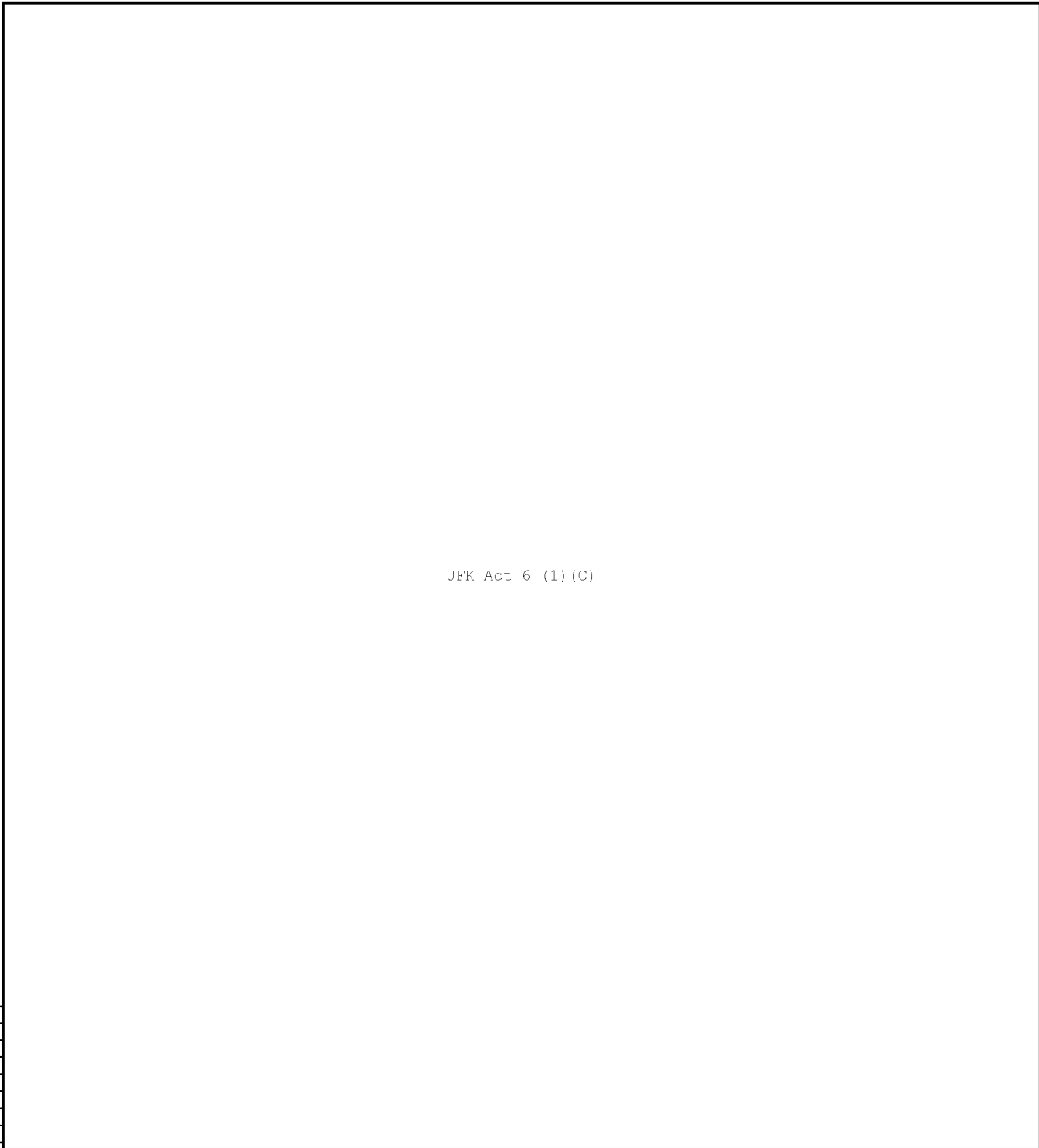
SAC, Washington Field

9/24/59

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Director, FBI

(105-NEW)



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

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- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

VRS:gds (9)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Letter to SAC, Washington Field

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

CUBA
JFK?

MR. A. H. BELMONT

November 30, 1959

MR. F. A. FROHOSE

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

ACTION:

For information. Appropriate instructions will be issued to the field.

109-12-210

OHB: jlk

(3)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. James
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

17 DEC 3 1959

DEC 14 1959

ORIGINAL FILED



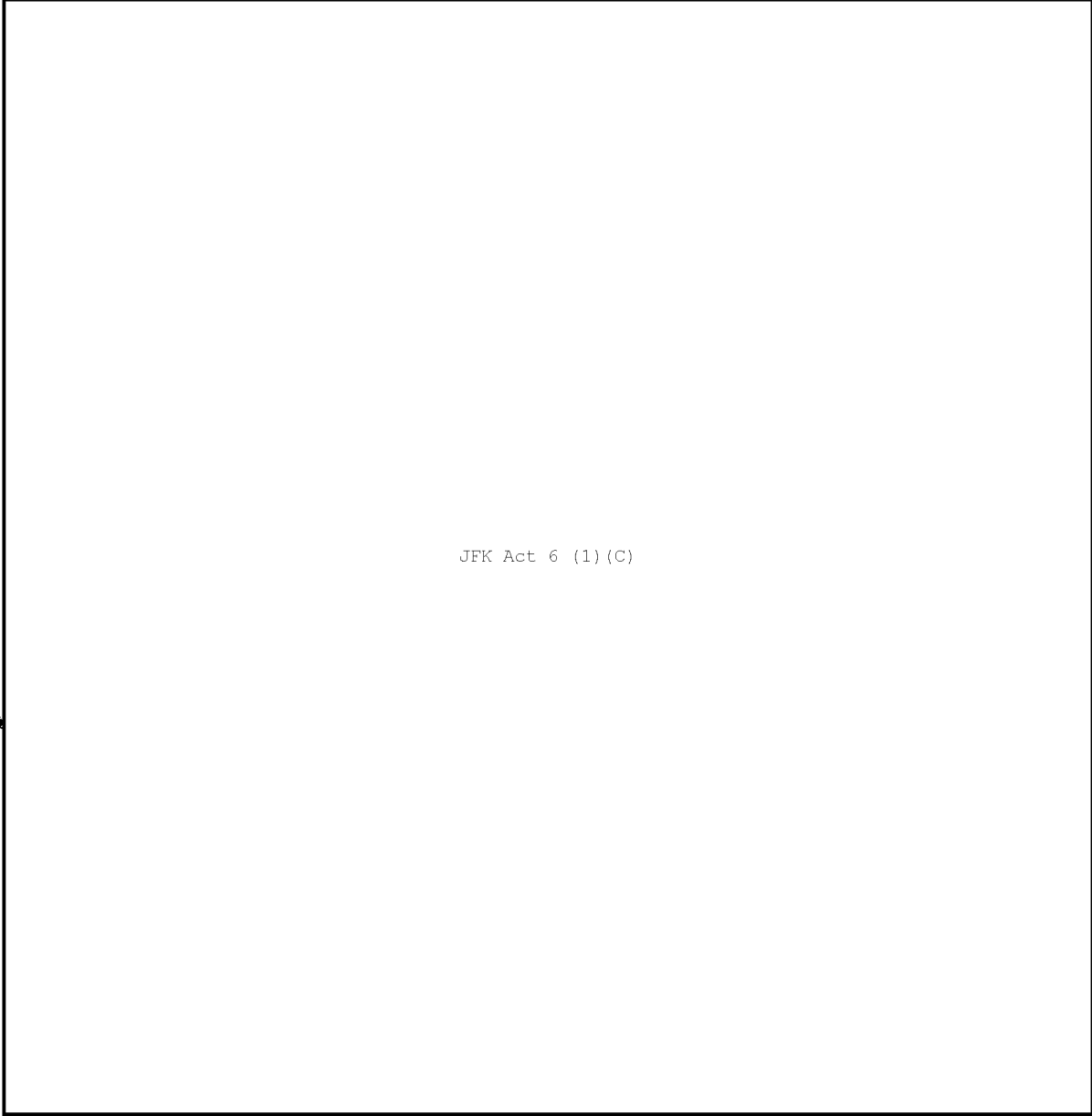
میرزا محمد علی
CUBA

1 - Mr. James

SAC, WFO

December 4, 1959

Director, FBI (105-new)



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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FEJ:bcm
(9)

63 DEC 15 1959 [handwritten initials]

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
DEC 4 1959
MAILED

NOT RECORDED
150 DEC 11 1959

CUBA,
JFIC

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 21, 1959

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

JUNE

- Tolson _____
- Belmont
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

WRW:bcf
(6)

cc: Belmont
Donahoe
Mosburg
Cotter
Wacks

REC-23

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

50 DEC 29 1959 143

5-WRW

Memo Donahoe to Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Memo Donahoe to Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Memo Donahoe to Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Memo Donahoe to Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Memo Donahoe to Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Memo Donahoe to Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

WJW

Ad

7 - Donahoe
x - Edwards
1 - Liaison

A. H. Belmont

April 15, 1960

S. B. Donahoe

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

1-5

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

(6)

NOT RECORDED
141 AUG 3 1960

105-85418

① -

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Mr. A. H. Belmont

April 28, 1960

Mr. S. B. Donahoe

*1 - Belmont
1 - Bartlett
1 - Donahoe
1 - Schaefer*

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

KRS: bcm
51 AUG 5 1960

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons
 Belmont
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 14, 1960

FROM : Mr. S. B. Donahoe

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Mossburg
- 1 - Mr. Wacks

SUBJECT:

7 [Redacted Box] JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

[Large Redacted Area]

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

55 JUN 23 1960
 [Handwritten Signature]

JUN 16 1960
 NAT. INT. SEC.

Memorandum Mr. Donahoe to Mr. Belmont



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

WPAW

DEMB

Q

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CUBA - JFIC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Tolson _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Belmont _____
- Callahan _____
- DeLoach _____
- Malone _____
- McGuire _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 16, 1960

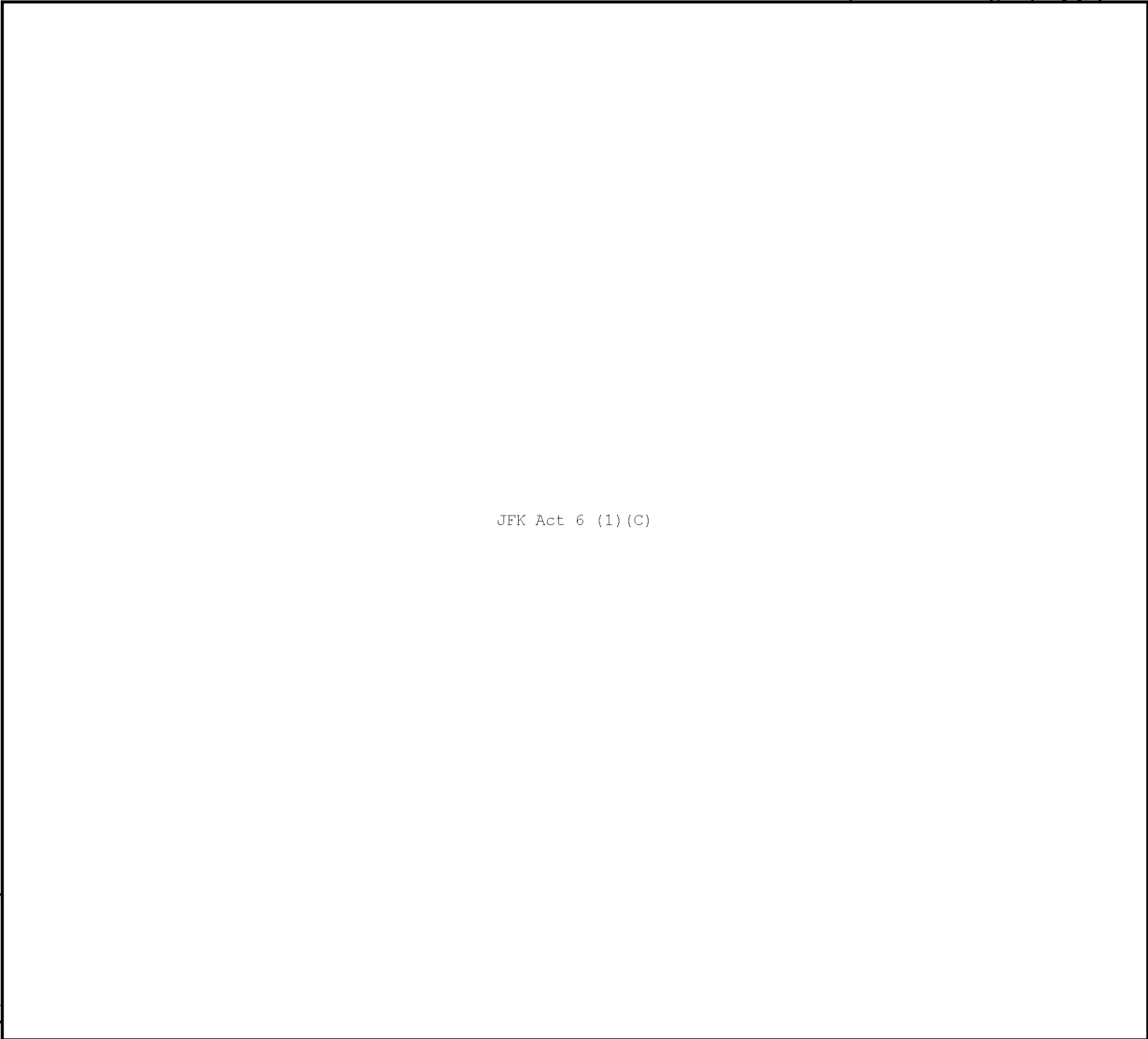
FROM : Mr. S. B. Donahoe

JUNE

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Donahoe
- 1 - Mossburg
- 1 - Callahan
- 1 - Cotter
- 1 - Wacks

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)



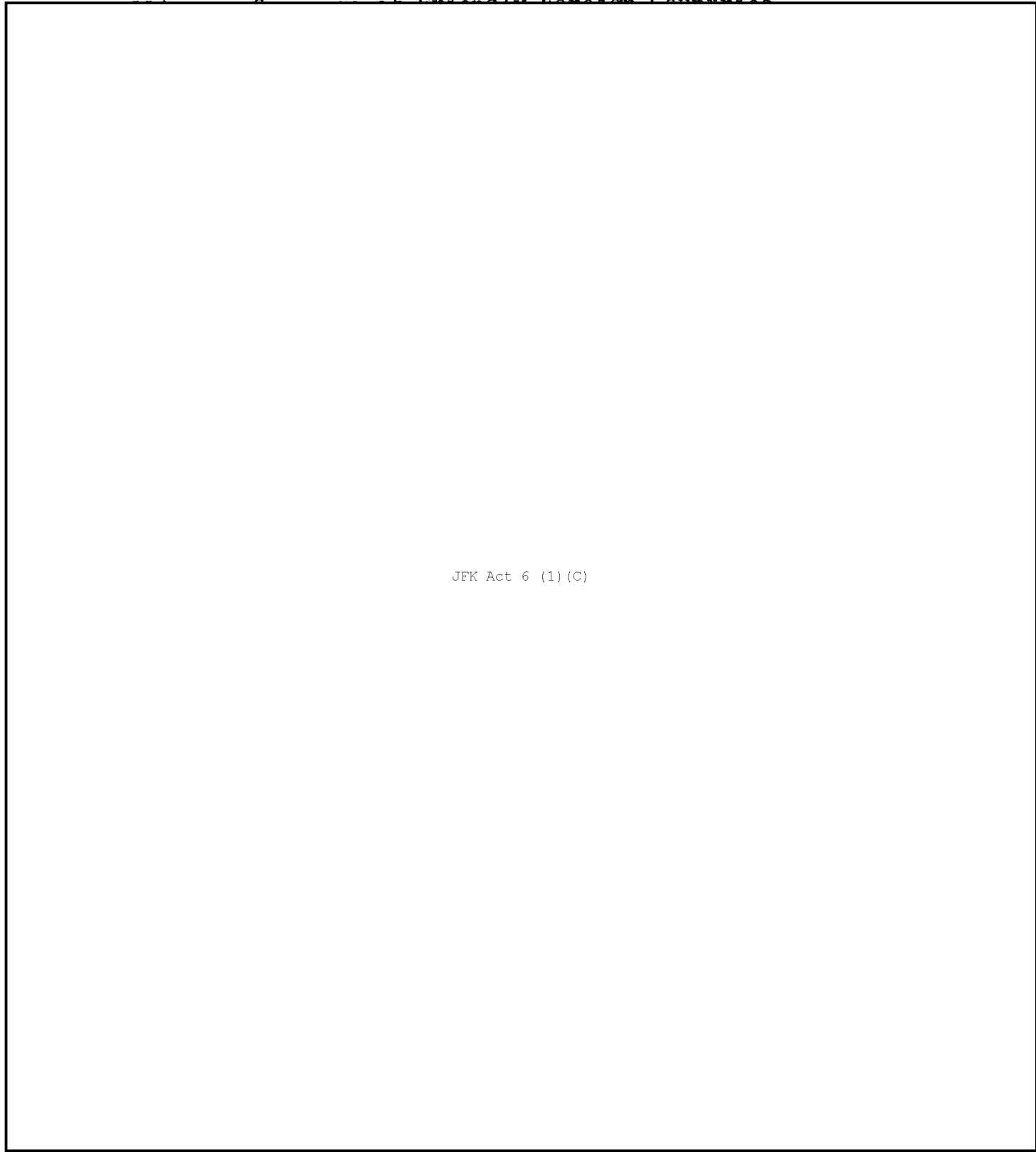
JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

WRW:gmh (7) gmh

Enc. JUN 30 1960

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Memorandum Mr. Donahoe to Mr. Belmont



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Memorandum Mr. Donahoe to Mr. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

193
ENCLOSURE

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

- 2 - 193

MR. A. H. BELMONT

July 21, 1960

R. O. L'ALLIER

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

ACTION:

For information.

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

OHB:sap (8)

NOT RECORDED
184 AUG 2 1960

- 1-Parsons
- 1-Belmont
- 1-Donahoe
- 1-Schaefer

- Tolson
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Belmont
- Callahan
- DeLoach
- Malone
- McGuire
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Ingram
- Gandy

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

51 AUG 3 1960

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

COPY

SAC, WFO (105-26155)

July 28, 1960

Director, FBI (105-87125)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

VRS:sah

(6)

COPY

130

NOT RECORDED
(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

52 OCT 24 1960

COPY

Letter to SAC, WFO

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

COPY

- 2 -

- Schaefer

SAC, WFO (105-34566)

July 29, 1960

Director, FBI (105-85418)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

2 - New York

VRS:ms

(7)

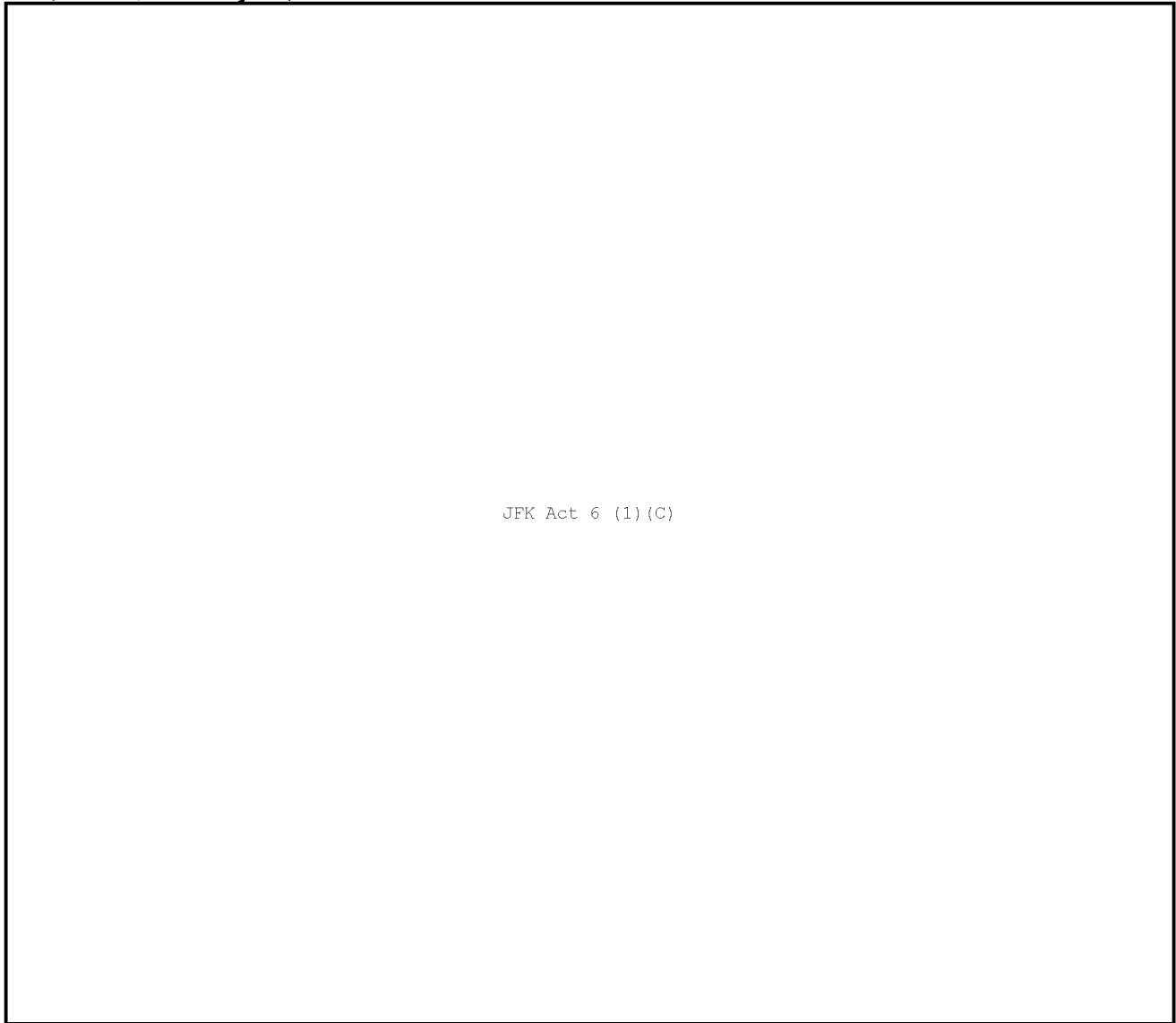
YELLOW
DUPLICATE
JUL 29 1960

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

51 AUG 5 1960

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

Letter to SAC, WFO



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

UNITED STATES

Memora.

- 1 - Parsons
- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Donahoe
- 1 - Mossburg

- Tolson _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Belmont
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Malone _____
- McGuire _____
- Rosen _____
- Trotter _____
- Evans _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *MS*

DATE: February 7, 1961

FROM : Mr. S. B. Donahoe *JD*

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Book
L. J. Allen
Donahoe

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Handwritten notes on left margin:
to my
2-21-61
4-10-70
5

Memorandum Deneke to D. J. [unclear]

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNIT

Memora

2

- Parsons
- Belmont
- Donahoe
- Liaison
- Mosburg

- Tolson _____
- Parsons _____
- Mohr _____
- Belmont
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

L. Adler

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: March 24, 1961

FROM : Mr. S. B. Donahoe *SD*

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Handwritten notes in left margin:
4-24-61
4-24-61
4-24-61
4-24-61

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Parsons _____
 Mohr _____
 Belmont
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *alms*

DATE: April 20, 1961

FROM : Mr. S. B. Donahoe *SD*

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

1 Liaison
2 [unclear]
[unclear]

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

EHM:fag
(7)

- 1 - Parsons
- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Donahoe
- 1 - Liaison

Mossburg

105-97459-336

MAY 17 1961

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

MAY 11 1961

Let to my cell 5/9/61
EHM:fag

5 - [unclear]

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

Memorandum

TO : *W. C. Sullivan* *WRW*

DATE: *June 22, 1961*

FROM : *S. B. Donahoe*

JUNE

SUBJECT: JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

- 1 - *W. C. Sullivan*
- 1 - *Donahoe*
- 1 - *Mossburg*
- 1 - *Callahan*
- 1 - *Cotter*
- 1 - *Moore, G. C.*

Dex

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

ENCLOSURE

Enclosures - 2

WRW:bcf
(7)

17 JUN 27 1961

EX-107

JUN 27 1961

Memorandum to W. C. Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

WCS

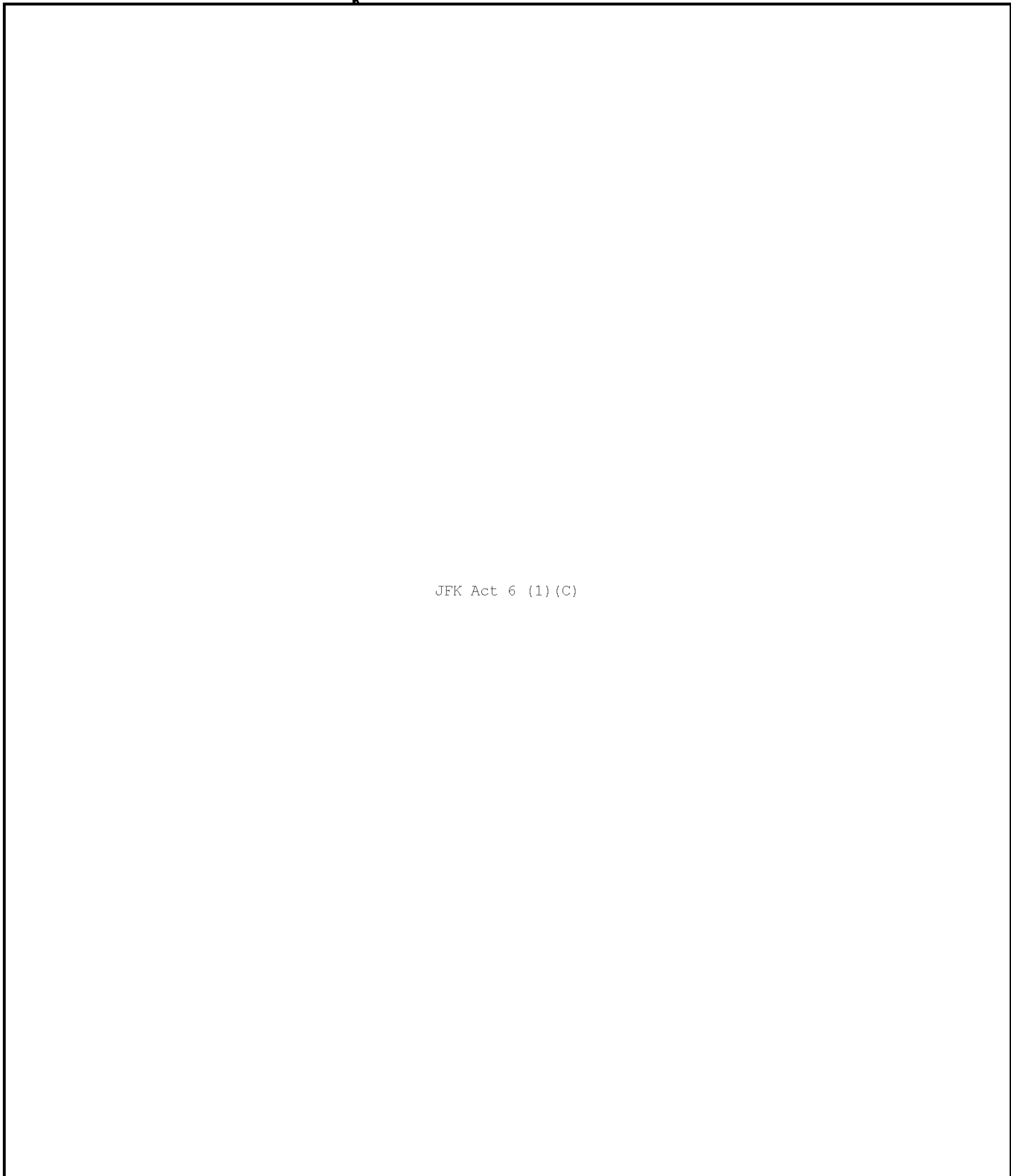
WCS

ATTACHMENT A

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Handwritten notes:
... ..
...

ATTACHMENT B



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Part 11: B

W/C

UNITED STATES (F

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 12, 1961

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

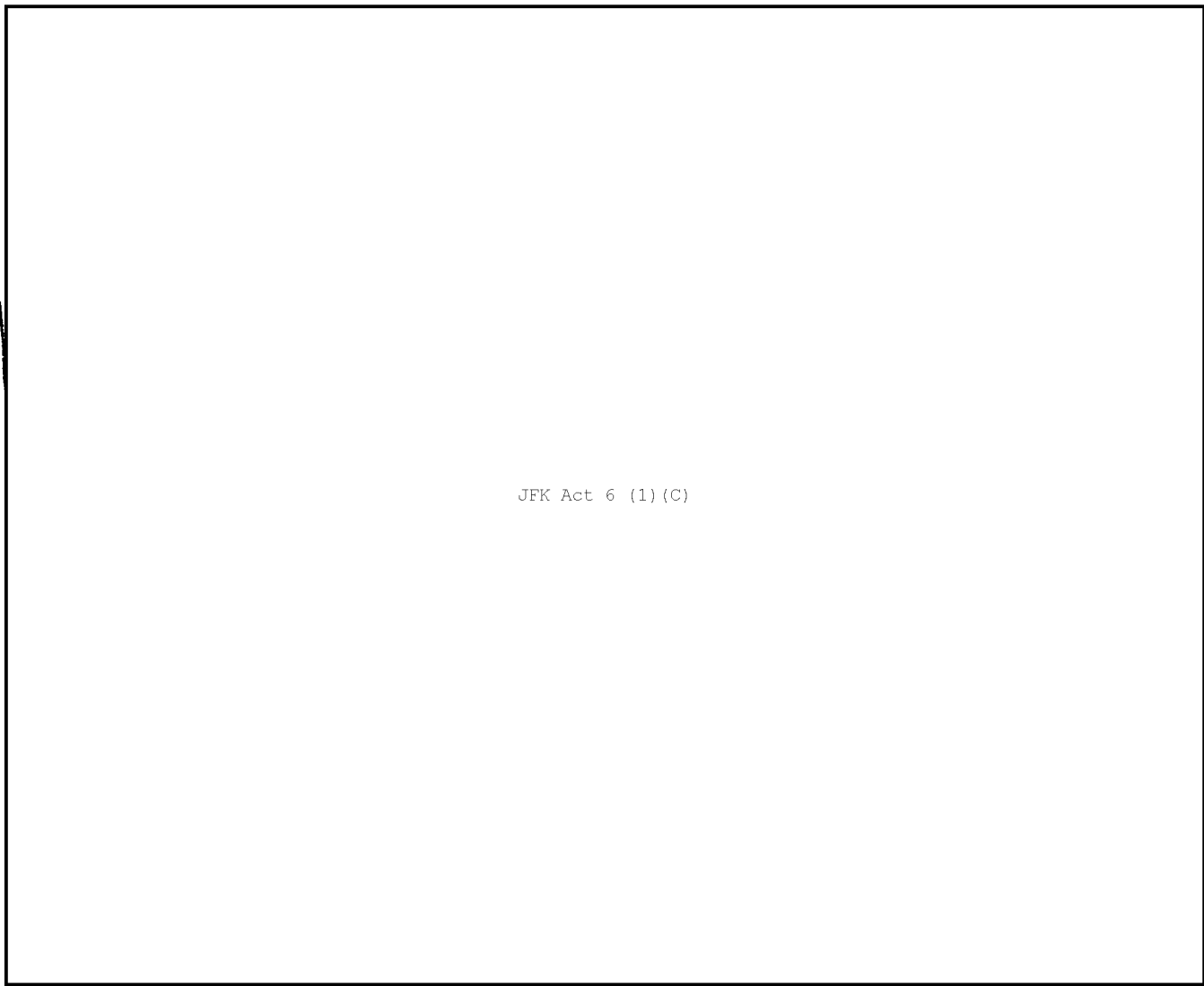
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Malone
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Ingram
- Gandy

W.C. Sullivan
S.B. Donahoe



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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Encs. sent 10-16-61
SBD:dmd
(7)
65-63113

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe

XEROX

OCT 20 1961

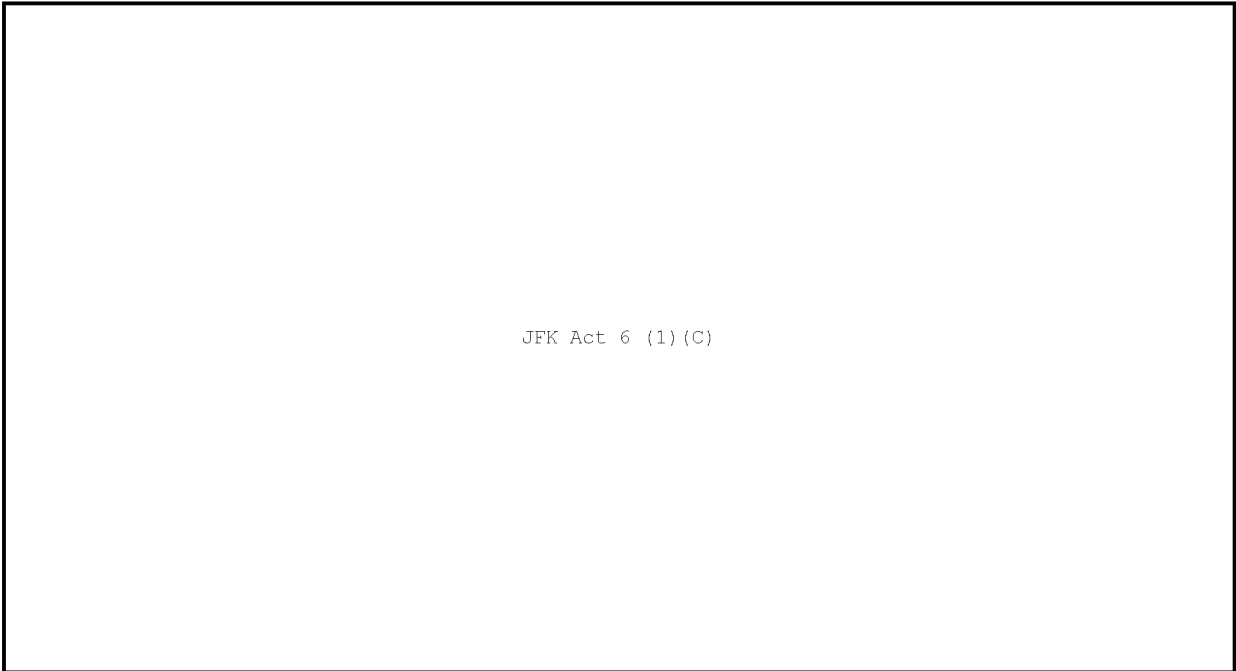
Wes. W.

OCT 20 1961



SEE ADDENDUM ON NEXT PAGE

ADDENDUM BY MR. TOLSON 10/13/61

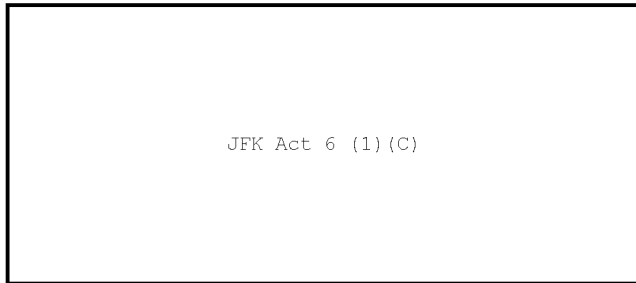


JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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CT:DSS



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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4250764

SECRET

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Evans

The Attorney General

October 13, 1961

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

OCT 17 3 25 PM '61



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

OCT 16 1961
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

SBD: dmd (10)

See note page 3

SECRET

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

67 OCT 17 1961

SECRET

The Attorney General

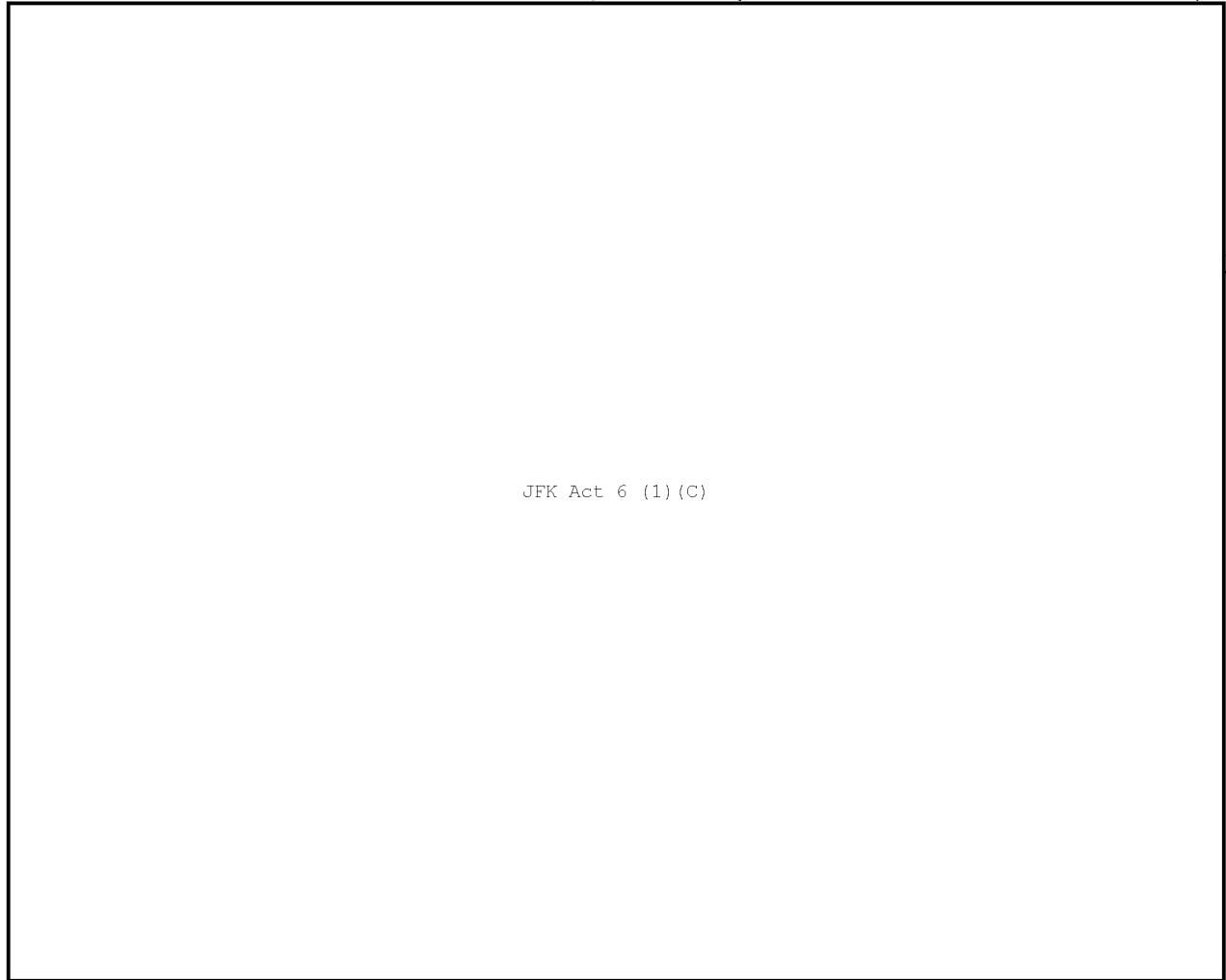
JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

SECRET

- 2 -

SECRET

The Attorney General



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

SECRET

- 3 -

Cuba - JFK

Cuba - JFK

SECRET

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

October 13, 1961

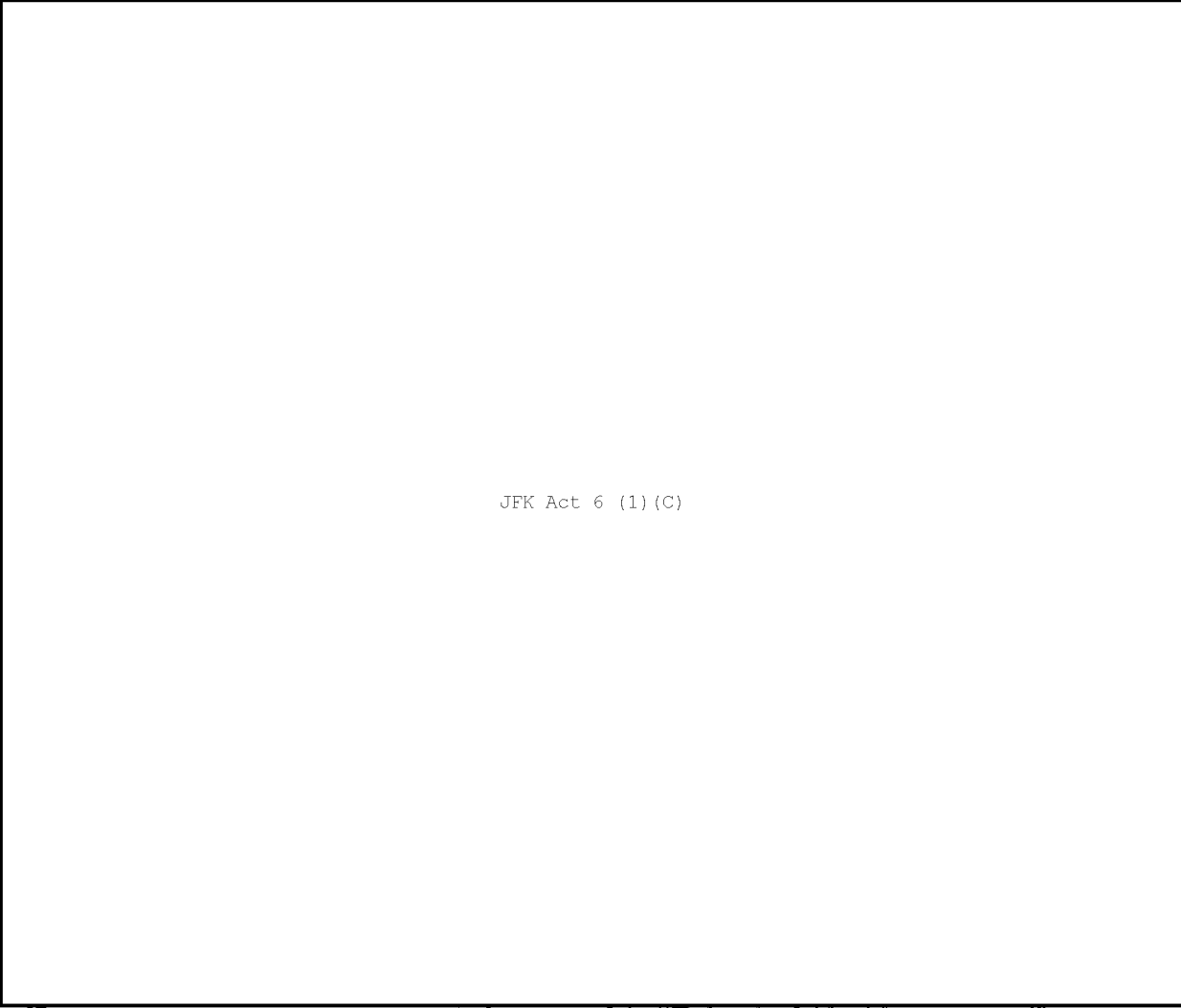
BY LIAISON

Honorable U. Alexis Johnson
 Deputy Under Secretary of State
 for Political Affairs
 Department of State
 Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

10/16/61
delivered
10/16/61

Oct 13 3 25 PM '61



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

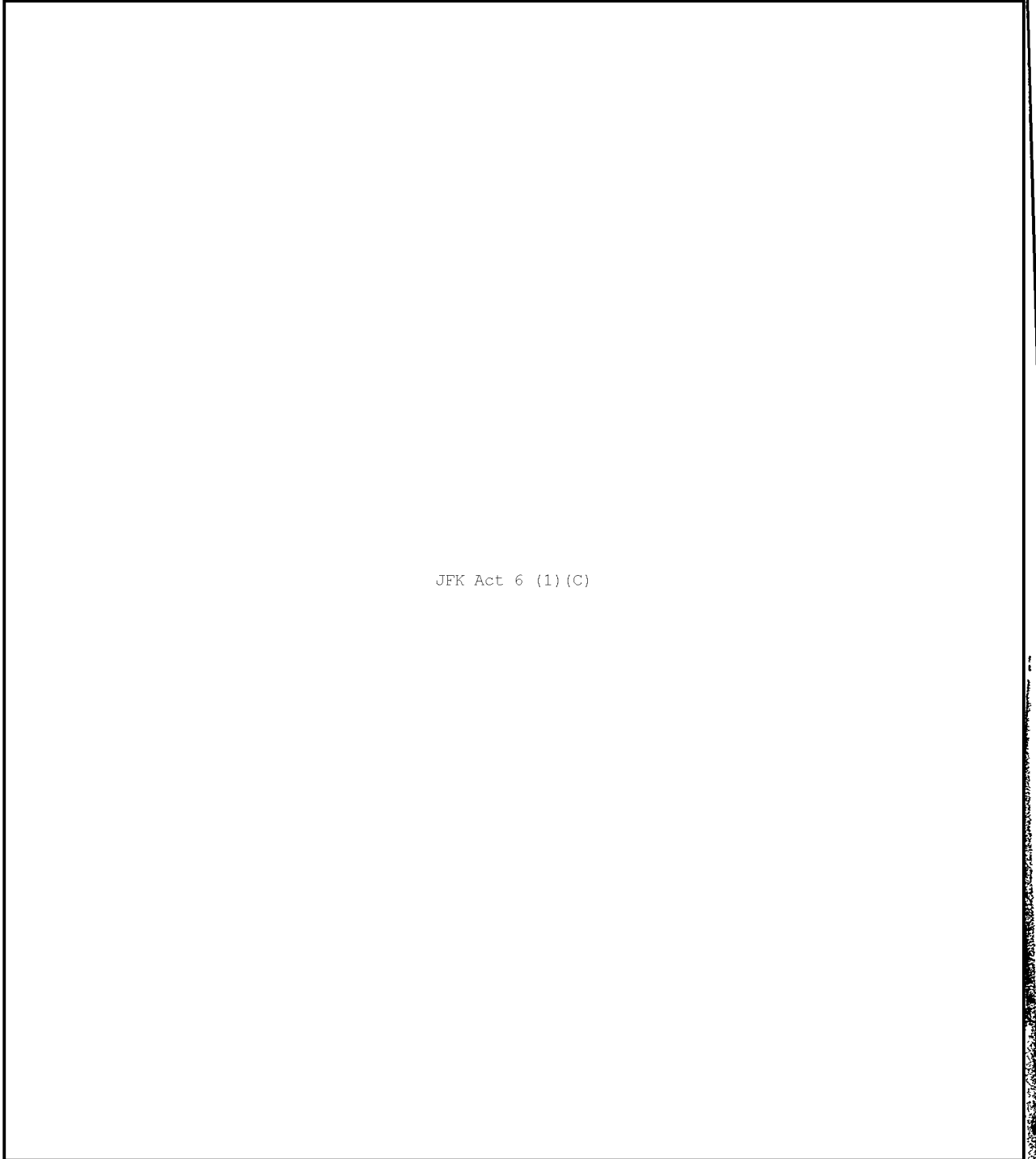
- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Malone
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Ingram
- Gandy

SECRET

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SECRET

Honorable U. Alexis Johnson



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

SECRET

- 2 -

SECRET

Honorable U. Alexis Johnson

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

SECRET

- 3 -

Mr. Leavitt
Mr. Donahoe

SAC, SPO

12/6/61

Director, FBI (105-97459-212)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
DEC 5 - 1961
MAILED

64 DEC 12 1961

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Belmont *MB*

DATE: April 9, 1962

FROM : C. A. Evans *CAE*

SUBJECT: JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

we

m - [unclear]

[unclear]

[unclear]

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

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Handwritten notes and signatures:

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Sullivan

CAE:sp

-5-

let to wfo...

4-20-62

tw:jes

let 2-NY

4/13/62

Williams

let to HU

1-DA

4/13/62

Williams

5-Tul

APR 12 1962

SECRET

April 2, 1962

Dear Mr. Attorney General:



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

The Honorable
Robert F. Kennedy,
Attorney General.

SECRET

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

ENCLOSURE

SECRET

-2-

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Dean Rusk

Dean Rusk

SECRET

1 - *Winnall*
1 - *Leavitt*

SAC, NFO

4/10/62

Director, FBI (105-97459-207)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

6 APR 17 1962
(11)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO

Letter to SAC, WFO

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

CUBA
JFK

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5/21/62

FROM : W. R. Wannall *WRW*

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Wannall
- 1 - Mossburg
- 1 - Callahan
- 1 - G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mullins

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

W E Sullivan
Wannall

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Enclosures - 2 *ENCLOSURE*
 RDC:smf *smf*
 (9)

17 MAY 23 1962

64

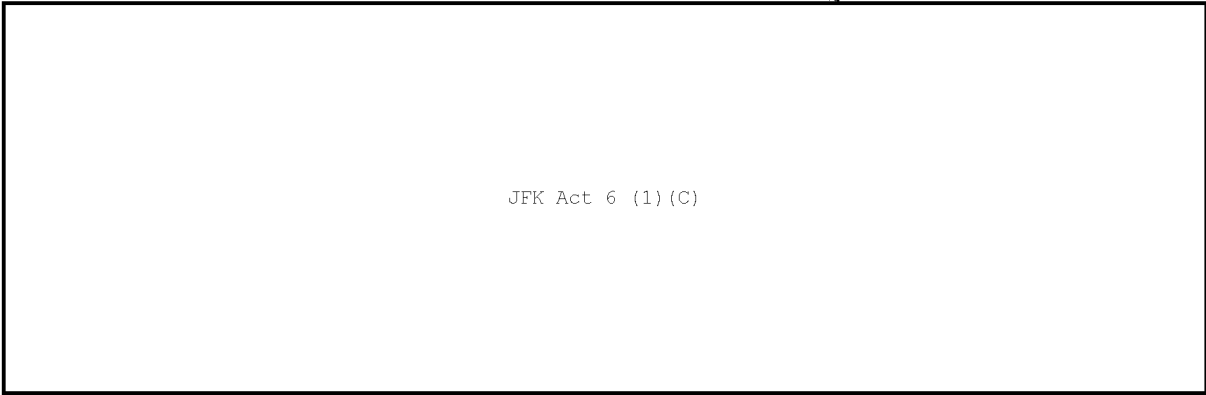
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Memorandum Wannall to Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Memorandum Wannall to Sullivan



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

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Attachment A

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

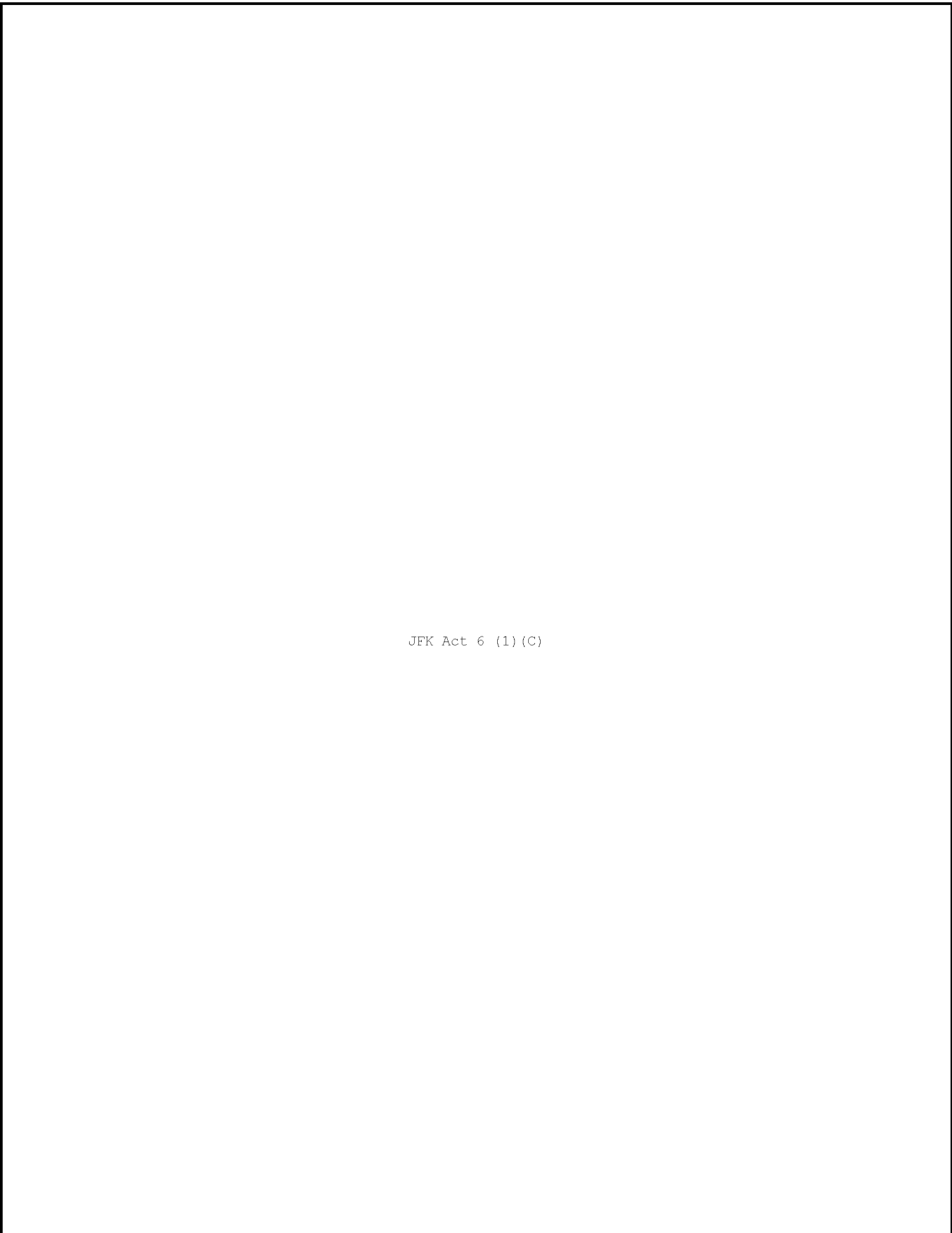
JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

ENCLOSURE

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Attachment B



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

E n c l o s u r e

- 2 -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach *[initials]*
 Evans *[initials]*
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan *[initials]*
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: January 23, 1962

FROM : S. B. Donahoe *[initials]*

JUNE

SUBJECT

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe *D. C. Sullivan*
- 1 - Mr. J.D. Donohue
- 1 - Mr. Kossburg
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

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JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

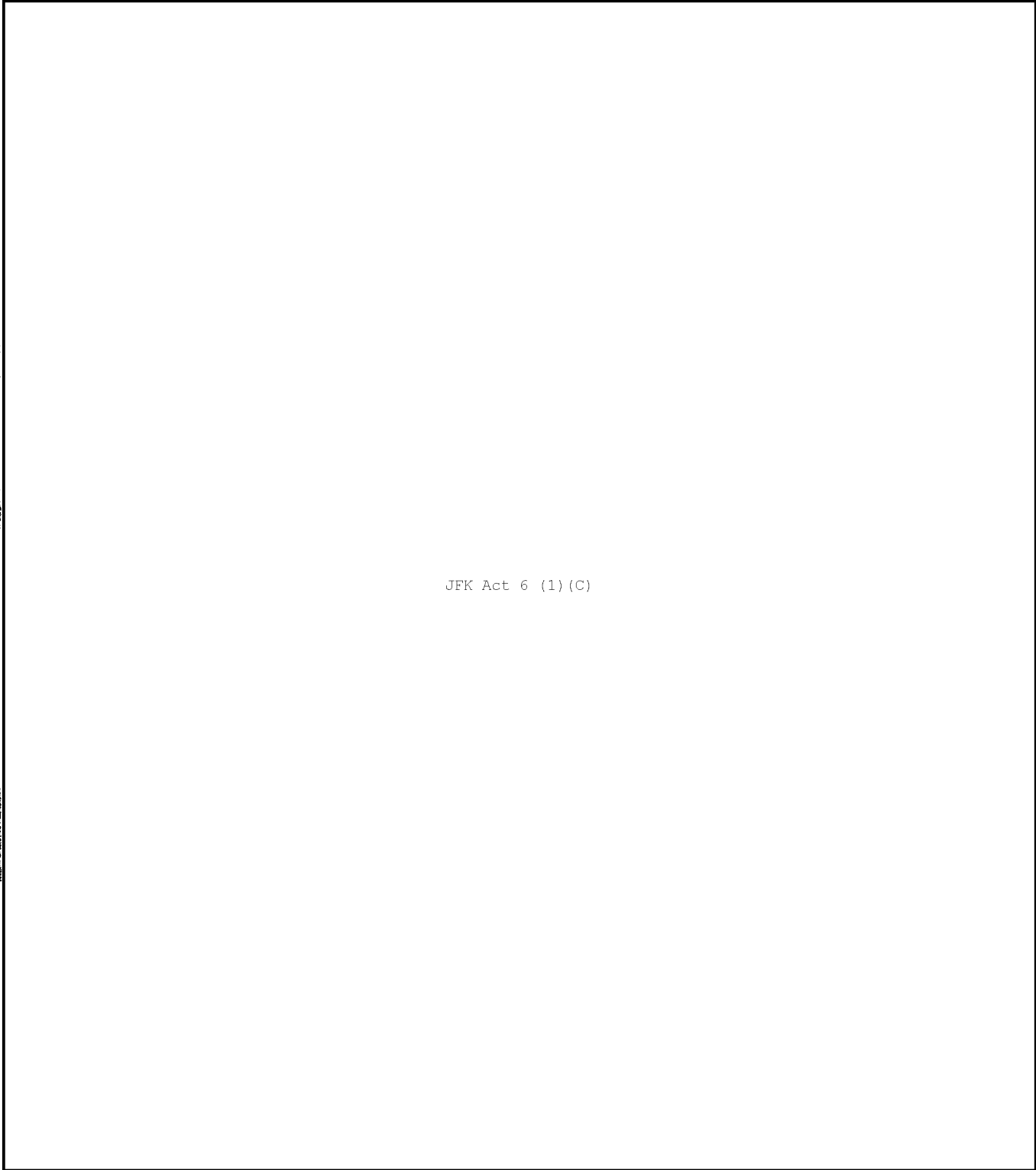
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

14 JAN 31 1962

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

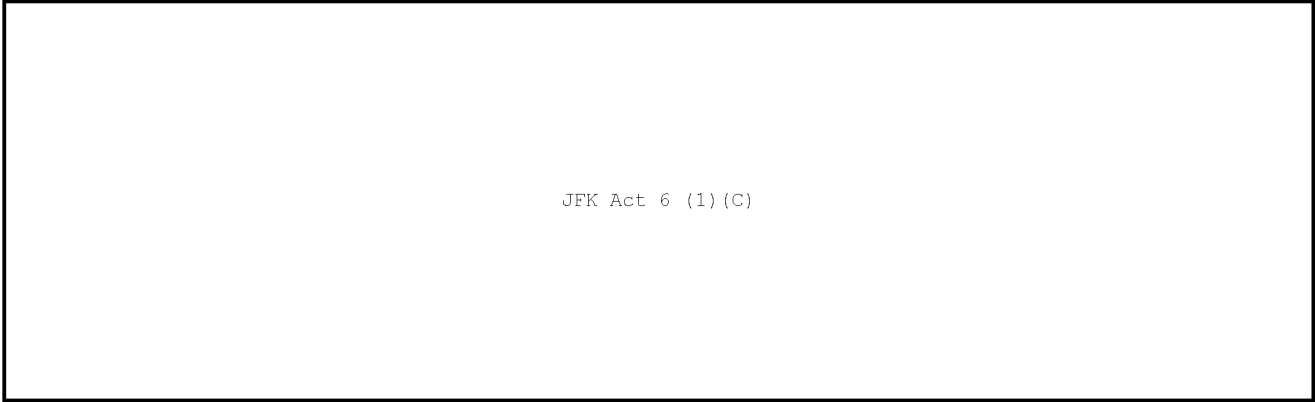
Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

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- 3 -

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

used

John

Be

DTJ

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d*

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: January 24, 1962

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Return

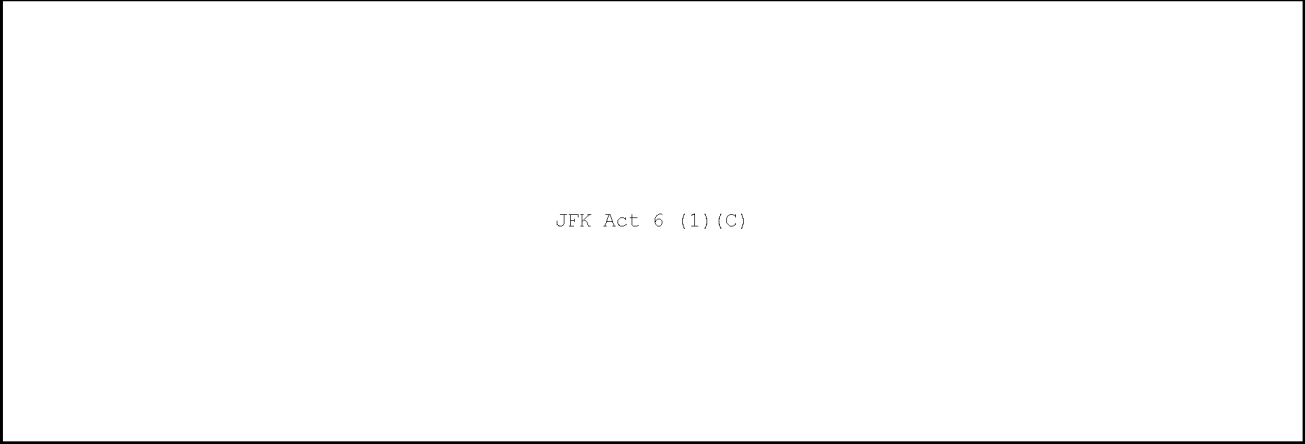
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(7)

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

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[Handwritten initials: G.M.]

[Handwritten initials: α]

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SECRET

The Attorney General

January 25, 1962

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Handwritten notes on left margin

MAILED 2
JAN 25 1962

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

SBD:dmd (10)

REC-17
SECRET

SEE NOTE PAGE 2
JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

22 JAN 30 1962

SECRET

The Attorney General

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

SECRET

- 2 -

The Attorney General

JUNE

January 26, 1962

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

- 1 - Mr. J. D. Donohue
- 1 - Mr. Mossburg



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

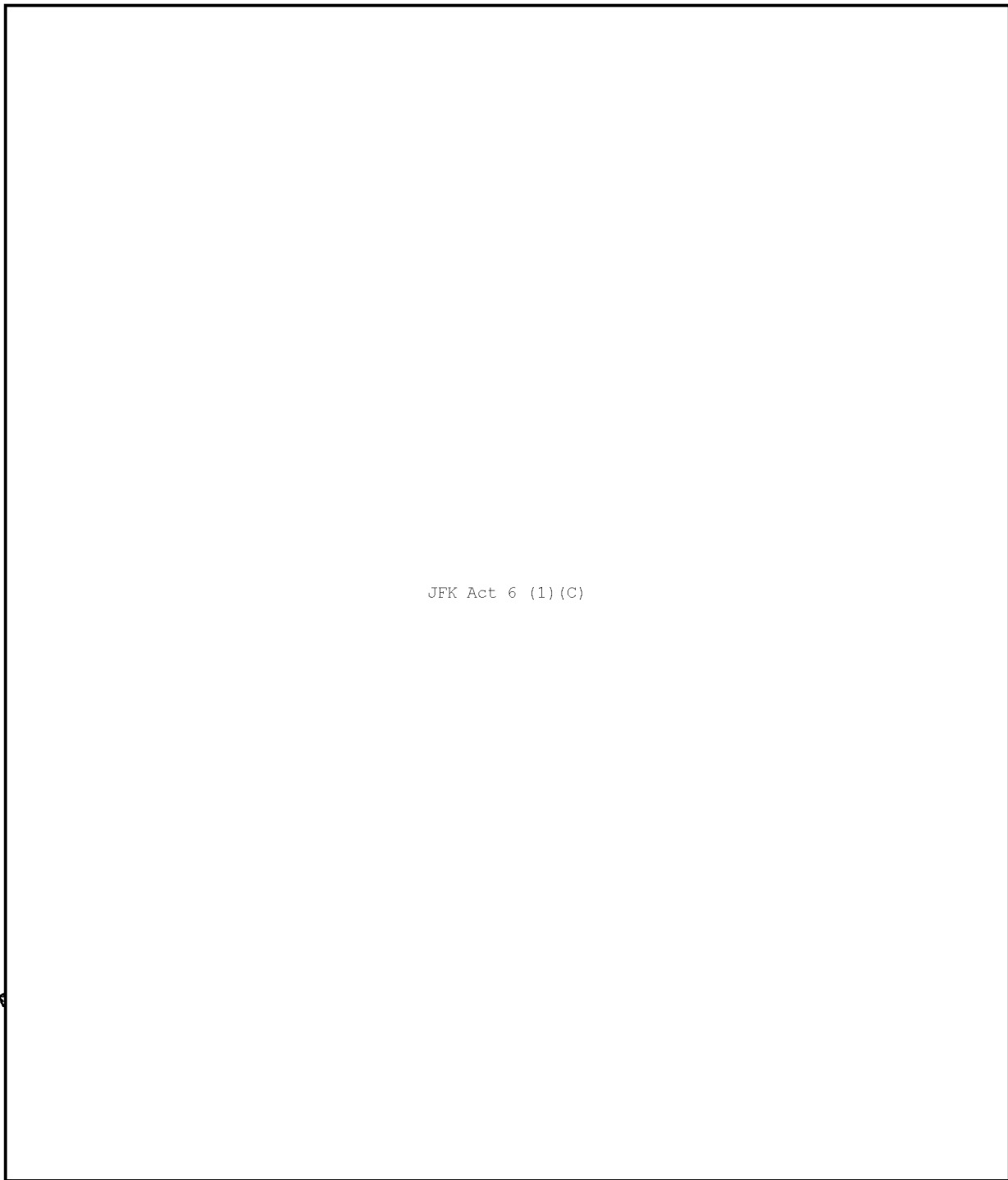
CRIM/FBI

rw

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Malone
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Rm.
- Ingram
- Gandy

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

The Attorney General



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

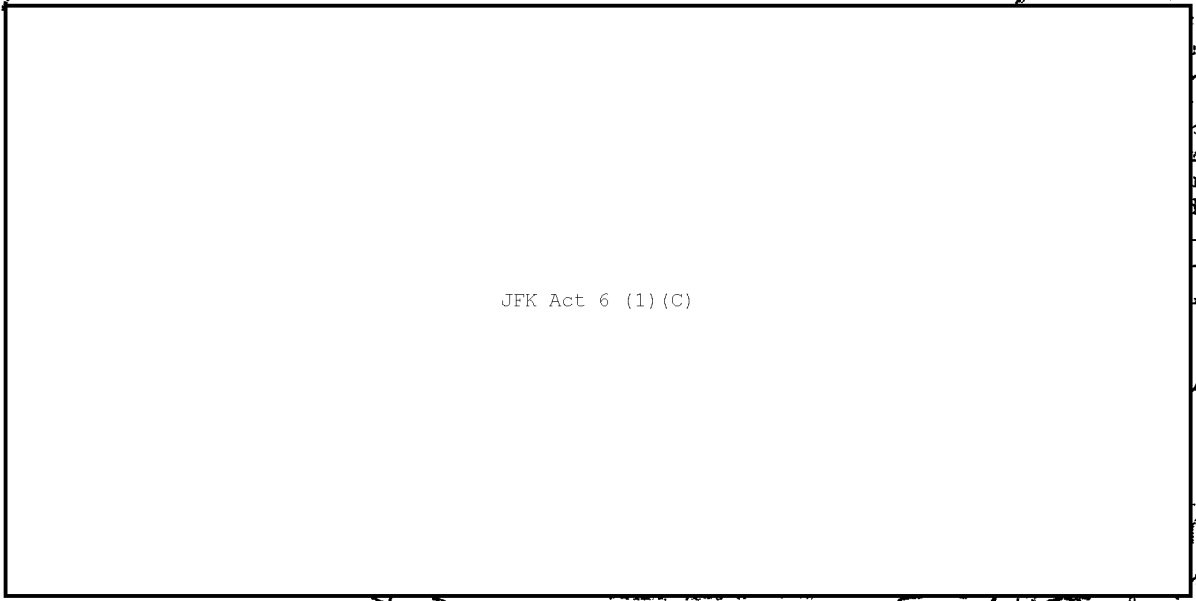
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, FBI

DATE: January 31, 1962

FROM : Andrew F. Oehmann
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General

SUBJECT:



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

17 FEB 7 1962

SECRET

38 JAN 31 1962

3-1
G. C. [Signature]
SECRET

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 4, 1963

FROM : W. R. Wannall *WRW/RL*

JUNE

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Evans
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Wannall
- 1 - Donohue
- 1 - G.C. Moore

WRW



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

C. J. ...
OF ...

GCM:ams

(7)

97-13

REC'D - MAIL

WRW

FEB 18 1963

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Ken
GRC
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2/21/63

FROM : W. R. Wannall *wrl*

I I N E

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Evans
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Wannall
- 1 - J.D. Donohue
- 1 - G.C. Moore

[Large redacted area]

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

0 2/21/63 11:45 AM

Enclosure - *sent 2/28/63*
GCM:slj
(7)

6 MAR 15 1963

MEYER
5.9c
3/15/63

COMM. MAIL DIV.

Memorandum Wannall to Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Ma

over

[Handwritten signature]

G.K.
[Handwritten mark]

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Memorandum

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: April 30, 1963

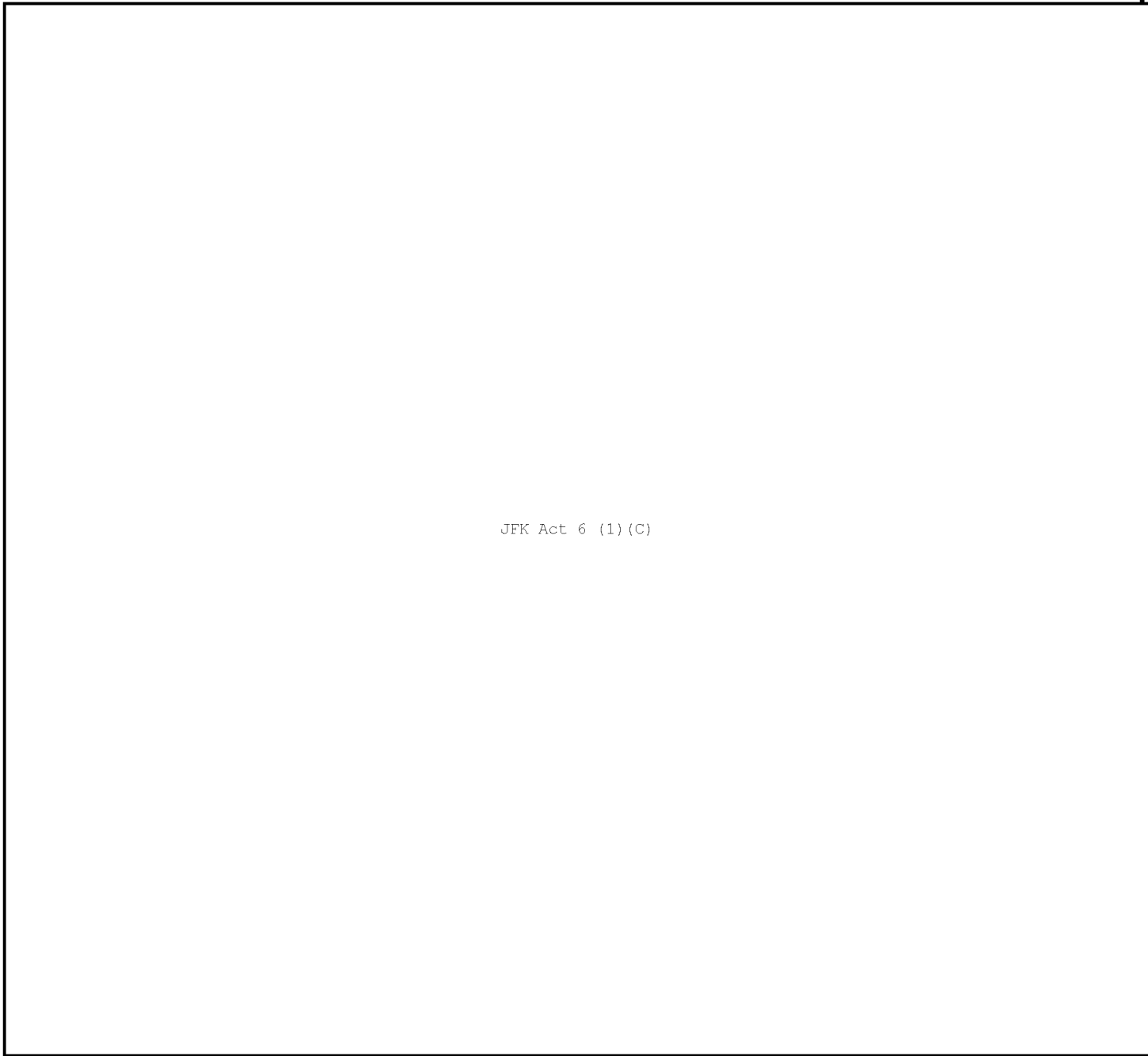
FROM : W. R. Wannall *WRW*

JUNE

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Evans
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Wannall
- 1 - Donohue
- 1 - G. Moore



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

6 GC/MS 2 0 1963
(3) *WRW*

EX-114

17 MAY 3 1963

5-9-63
V

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

RL

AD
AK

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J #12?

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wannall

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 16, 1963

FROM : J. R. Wannall *JRW*

- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. D.F.X. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Mossburg

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

JULNE

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

1 - Mr. Hollings V
 6 MAY 21 1963
 ENCLOSURE

ST-10

22 MAY 24 1963

ST-10

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Jo

a

WEX

- 2 -

Attachment A

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

ENCLOSURE

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Attachment B

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

ENCLOSURE

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Cuba
JFK

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 18, 1964

FROM : W. R. Wannall

- JUNE

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Mossburg
- 1 - Mr. Mullins

SUBJECT

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)


Enclosures
RDC:ams
(7)

17 MAY 20 1964

2
MAY 22 1964

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

File
Back 

JUNE

Attachment A

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

433

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JUNE

Attachment B

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 11/1/63

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Wannall
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mossburg

9

Liaison	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

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JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

EHM:klw

59 DEC 13 1963

173

TO: Brennan
 BY: Sullivan
 caption, 11/6/63.
 H B: cho


8 DEC 10 1963

LIASON

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

John
DEM/UNCL
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OK & W/S me before result
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Casper	<input type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input type="checkbox"/>
Evans	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gale	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

TO : W. C. Sullivan *wcs*

DATE: 2/5/64

FROM : W. R. Wannall *wrw*

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Wannall
- 1 - Ruehl

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

VER:slj
(6)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Discussed with
H.B. Halls, State
3/19/64
Halls advised State
approves our program.

1 MAR 28 1964

3-25-64 letter NY
3-26-64 VER: jst
2-WFO

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	<u>SW</u>
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan

DATE: April 17, 1964

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. R. Wannall *WRW*

1 - Liaison
(Bartlett)
1 - Wannall
1 - Mossburg

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

D. J. Bryson

[Large redacted area]

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Copy of page 106/107

EHM:jal
(8)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

1 - 134-12633 (Rene Baptiste)

MAY 1 1964

72 MAY 8 1964

REC-11
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f
SAC, New York

1 - Wannall
1 - Euehl
3-26-64

Director, FBI (105-97453-370)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

NOT RECORDED
46 MAR 27 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

7/2 APR 2 1964
150

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan

DATE: July 21, 1964

TO : W. C. Sullivan *wcs*

1 - Liaison
(Bartlett)

FROM : W. R. Wannall *wrw*

1 - Wannall
1 - Meier

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

[Large redacted area]

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

ACM:jal
(7)

87 AUG 6 1964

*7/24/64 H.B. Wells, ENR, State,
Will check + respond upon
(See pg. 2)*

5. ACM

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Memorandum Wannall to Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

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1 - Mr. Meier

SAC, New York (105-65930)

7/31/64

Director, FBI (105-97459-234)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

ACM:epj:rth
(7)

64 AUG 12 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

60 AUG 5 1964 **DUPLICATE YELLOW**

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Letter to SAC, New York

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

DIRECTOR, FBI

7/7/64

SAC, NEW YORK (105-65980) (P)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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2 - BUREAU RM
1 - NEW YORK (105-65980)

RVP:EMD
(3)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

NOT RECORDED
128 JUL 31 1964

105-97459-

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

~~1 - Mr. Belmont~~
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Liaison

DATE: 11/13/64

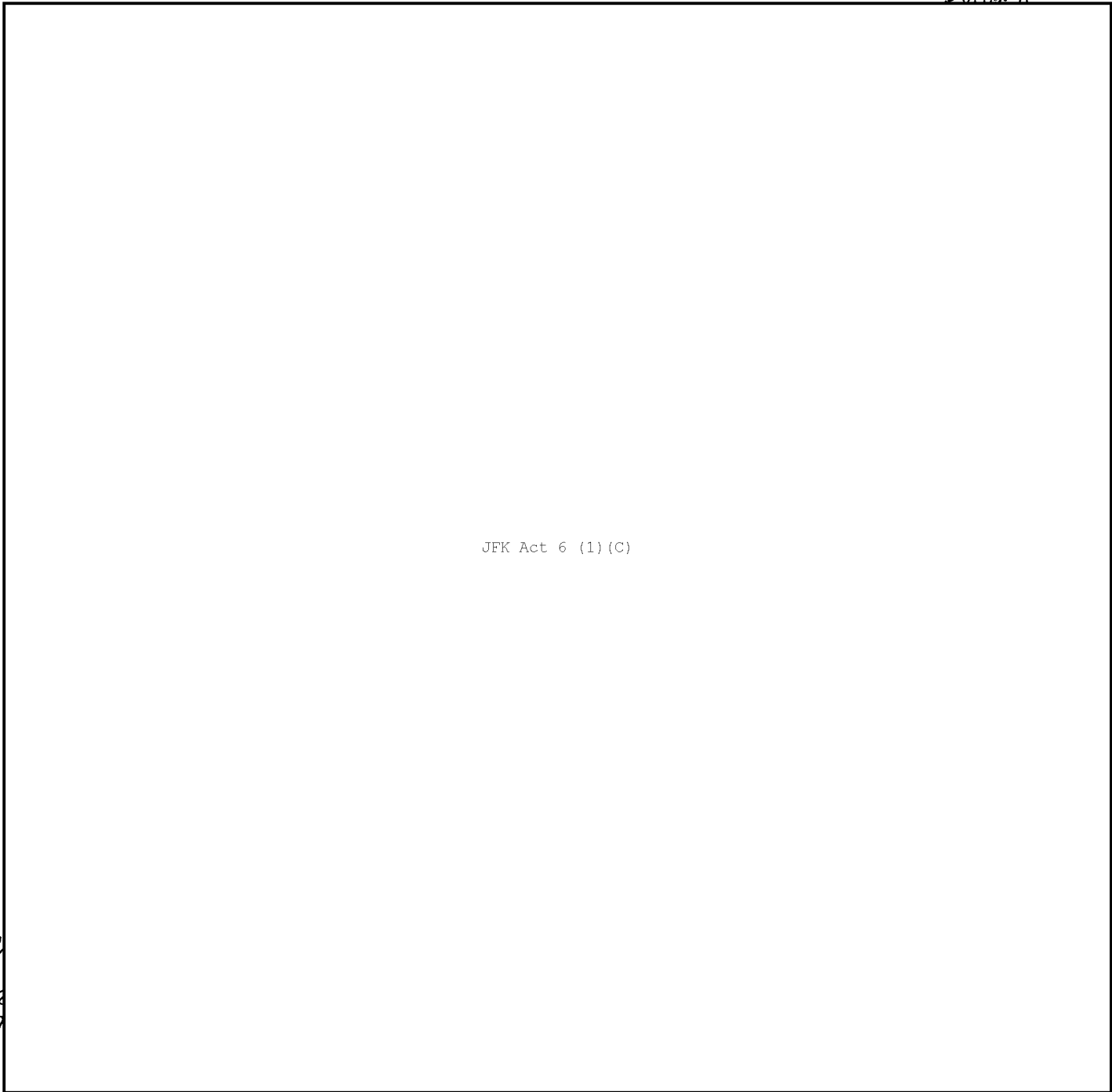
1 - Mr. Wannall
 1 - Mr. Ruehl

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

FROM : W. R. Wannall *WRW*

SUBJECT: JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Handwritten signatures and initials:
 [Illegible signatures]



JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

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NOV 10 1964 JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

SECRET

This document consists of 1 pages.

Number 1000 copies, Series A

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

November 25, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Bartlett, FBI

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

SUBJECT

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

HOE
Halvor O. Ekern

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

DEC 8 1964

SECRET

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

*Place cc
in 13093
56 DEC 10 1964 313*

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

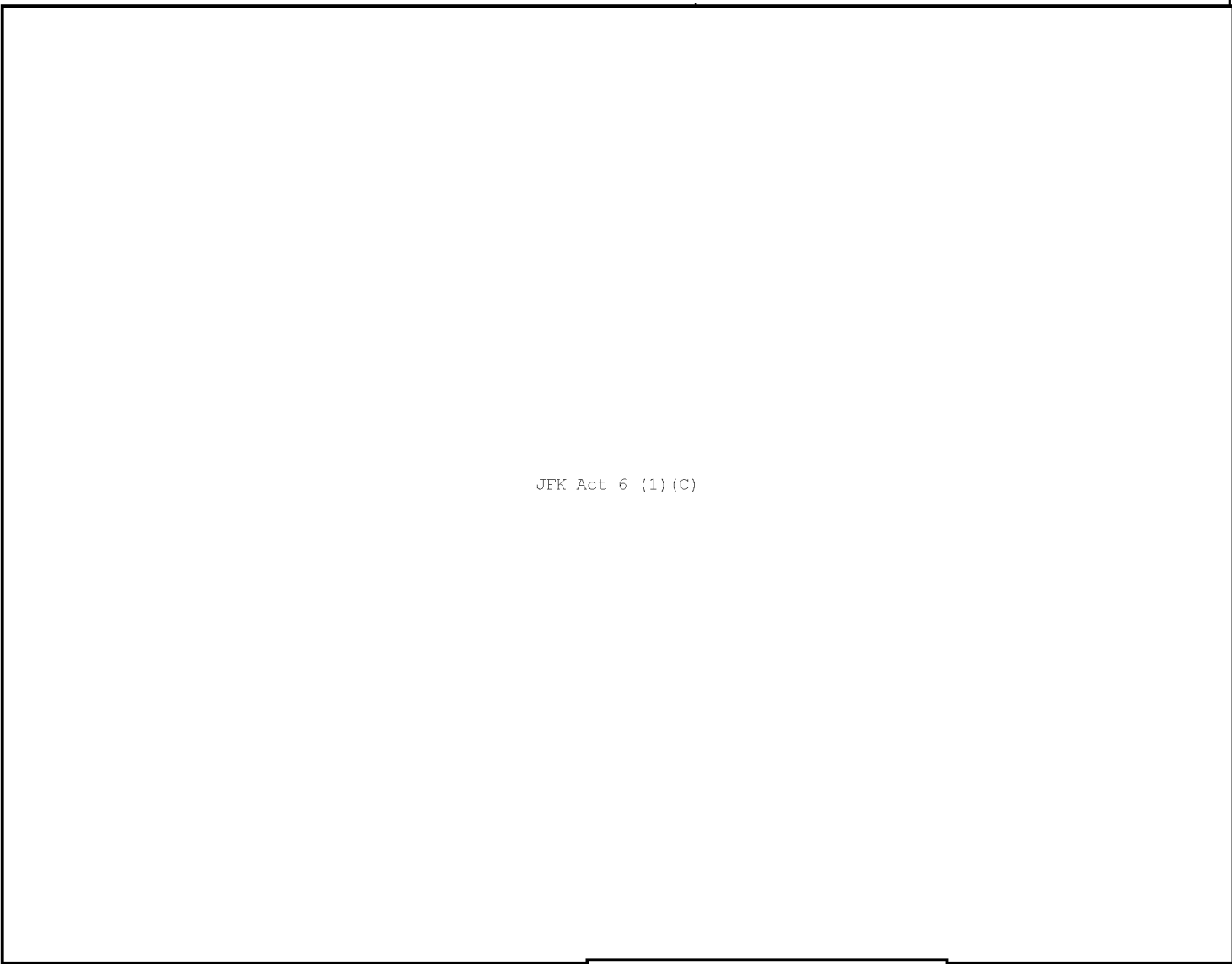
FROM : Mr. R. D. Cotter *RDC*

DATE: 6/29/65

- ~~1 - Mr. Belmont~~
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Mossburg
- 1 - Mr. Mullins
- 1 - Mr. Wacks
- 1 - Mr. Jaquiss

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

RDC/mea
(10)

EX-11
REC-7

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

6 JUL 2 1965

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

*TOE M.B. [unclear]
[unclear]*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input type="checkbox"/>
Casper	<input type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input type="checkbox"/>
Felt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gale	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 7/12/65

FROM : R. D. Cotter *RDC*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Jaquiss

*J. J. [unclear]
B. [unclear]*

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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HJJ:gas

(8)

18 JUL 22 1965

CONTINUED - OVER

*Bar [unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]*

44 JUL 26 1965

Memo R. D. Cotter to W. C. Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Mr. R. D. Cotter

1/20/66

Mr. E. H. Mossburg

1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter

1 - Mr. E.H. Mossburg

31/1/66

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (4)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Mr. R. D. Cotter

1/20/66

Mr. A. R. Jones

- 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. E. H. Mossburg
- 1 - Mr. A. R. Jones

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

105-97459-350

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

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FEB 8 1966

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JAN 24 1966

Memorandum for Mr. R. D. Cotter

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Cotter

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 12, 1966

FROM : Mr. W. R. Wannall

- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. Atkinson
- 1 - Mr. Harrell
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JUNE

J. G. Wannall
Harrell

[Large redacted area]

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

GCM:cec/js
(8)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

(CONTINUED - OVER)

5-9-66
Wannall

Memorandum Mr. W. R. Wannall to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, 5/12/66

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

DATE: May 12, 1967

- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Mossburg
- 1 - Mr. Atkinson

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS* JUNE

FROM : Mr. W. R. Wannall *WRW*

SUBJECT: JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Wannall
WRW

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

WHA:brr (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

5-11-1967

6 ²¹⁹ MAY 24 1967

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

WKS
DEM

OK
wcs

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 - 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
 - 1 - Liaison (Mr. Bartlett)
- DATE: July 19, 1966
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
 - 1 - Mr. Solomon

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

L. ED TO SAC, N.Y. (NY 100-100000) RE: (NY 100-100000) GROUP CONFIDENTIALITY GROUP
 HNS: 1/1/66
 9/1/66

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. R. Wannall *wrw*

SUBJECT: JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

12 1966

11 AUG 8 1966

5/ Solomon

Memorandum Wannall to Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Mr. R. D. Cotter *RDC*

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Liaison (Bartlett)

DATE: 11/30/66

- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Mossburg

Tolson
 DeLoach
 Mohr
 Wick
 Casper
 Callahan
 Conrad
 Felt
 Gale
 Rosen
 Sullivan
 Tavel
 Trotter
 Tele. Room
 Holmes
 Gandy

D. F. [Signature]

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

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JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

CONTINUED - OVER 4 1967

2 1967

437

Memorandum R. D. Cotter to W. C. Sullivan

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

Cotter

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JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

JUNE

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 14, 1968

FROM : W. R. Wannall *wrw*

- 1 - Mr. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
- 1 - Mr. Mossburg
- 1 - Mr. Atkinson

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

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JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

Winn
DeLoach

WHA:lam *lam* (8)

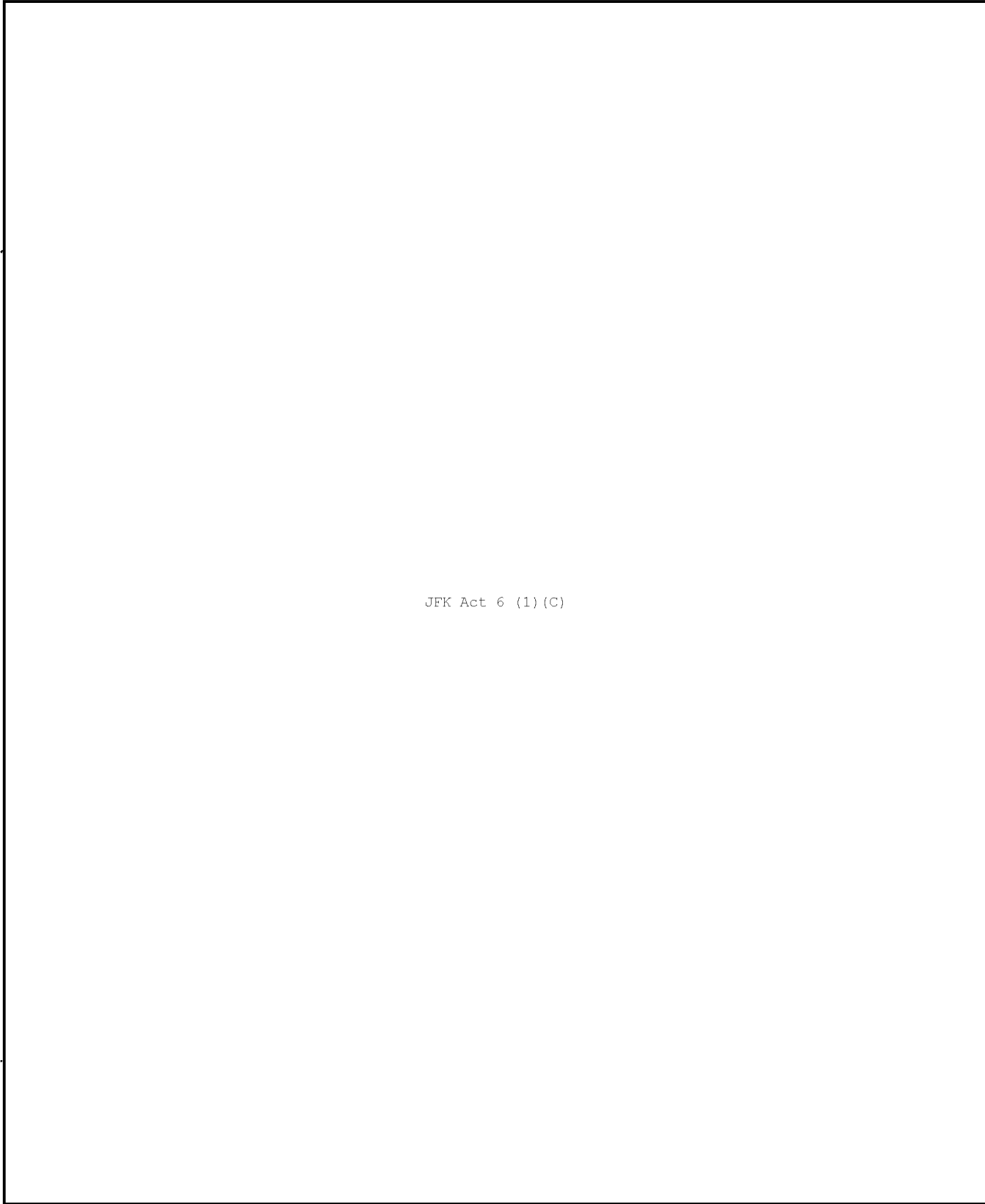
EX-115

CONTINUED - OVER
MAY 17 1968

MAY 21 1968

SPEC MAIL RM.
5-116

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan



JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

WCS *DFM*
13 *WCS*
- 2 -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *HB*

DATE: 5/5/71

FROM : W. R. Wannall *WRW*

- Tolson _____
- Sullivan _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Brennan, C.D. _____
- Callahan _____
- Casper _____
- Conrad _____
- Dalbey _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Tavel _____
- Walters _____
- Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

SUBJECT:

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

AJD:hc
(4) *hc*
Enclosure

1-Mr. Brennan
1-Mr. Wannall
1-Mr. Harrell

1315
ENCLOSURE

File

ST-113
REC-39

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

11 MAY 7 1971

2 MAY 14 1971

4-11

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

ENCLOSURE

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: May 8, 1970

FROM : W. R. Wannall *WRW*

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Walters _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

SUBJECT: JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

REC-29

By

Enclosure

AJD:ams
(4) *ams*

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. O'Brien

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

MAY 18 1970

S-O'Brien
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ENCLOSURE

35

66 MAY 01 1970

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION INSPECTION

4/6/70

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JFK Act 6 (1) (C)

ENCLOSURE

JFK Act 6 (1)(C)

JFK Act 6 (1) (C)